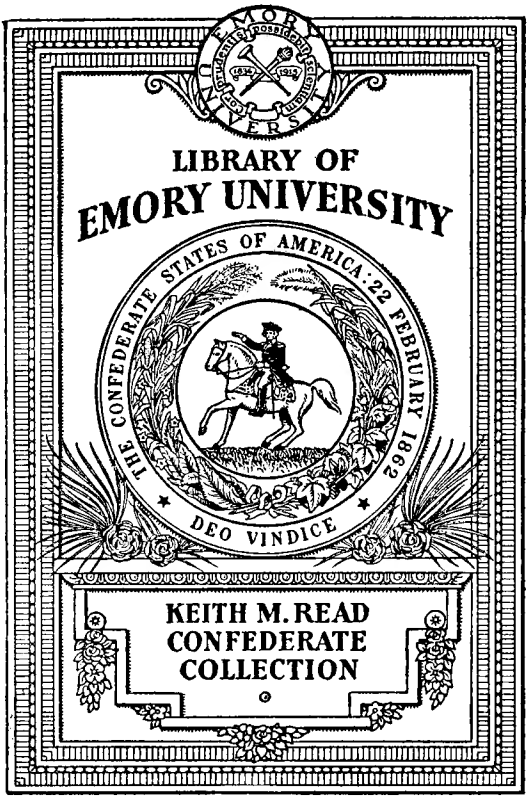


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A HISTORY

OF

MASSACHUSETTS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

BY

WILLIAM SCHOULER,

LATE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. II.

TOWNS AND CITIES.

BOSTON:

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1871.

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CAMBRIDGE:
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TO

MRS. HARRISON GRAY OTIS,

OF BOSTON;

WHOSE GRACIOUS DEEDS AND KIND WORDS, WHOSE UNREMITTING CHRISTIAN AND PATRIOTIC SERVICES IN BEHALF OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND OF THEIR FAMILIES DURING THE LATE CIVIL WAR,

AND

WHOSE HEROIC SELF-DEVOTION TO THE TRUE INTERESTS OF THE NATION IN THE YEARS OF ITS GREATEST PERIL, HAVE MADE THE NAME OF OTIS AS INSEPARABLE FROM THE CAUSE OF THE *UNION* AND THE *CONSTITUTION* AS FROM THE COLONIAL STRUGGLE FOR *FREEDOM* AND *INDEPENDENCE*,

THIS BOOK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR,

WILLIAM SCHOULER.

PREFACE.

In the Preface to the first volume of this work, published in 1868, I gave a conditional promise to write two additional volumes; one to be devoted exclusively to the three-years regiments and batteries, and one to the meetings held in the several cities and towns in the Commonwealth, "to encourage recruiting, to raise money, and to provide for the support and sustenance of the families of the soldiers." The present volume is in part a fulfilment of that conditional promise, and is devoted exclusively to the intense and unwearied devotion of the entire people of the Commonwealth, regardless of sex or party, to the cause of the country during the whole period of the Rebellion. The third volume, if it should be written, would complete the entire scope of my original design; namely, three volumes, — the first devoted to what was done by the Commonwealth as a State, the second to the cities and towns, and the third to the three-years regiments and batteries while at the front, as exhibited by the reports, letters, and other material on file at the State House, and obtained from private sources, of which there is a vast accumulation. As evidence of this, there are in the State House eighty volumes of correspondence, each volume containing five hundred pages, written by Governor Andrew during the war; and eighty-three volumes, or upwards of forty-one thousand pages, of correspondence written by the Adjutant General dur-

ing the same period, and containing upwards of thirty-five thousand letters, upon every conceivable subject having relation directly or indirectly to the war. These letters were written, in a majority of cases, in reply to letters and reports received from officers and enlisted men at the front, from the city and town authorities, and from the families of soldiers in the Commonwealth. The letters written by Governor Andrew, and reports made by his personal staff, were freely used in the first volume of this work, as also in part those written by the Adjutant General and Surgeon General. But the letters and reports received from the front, from our regiments and batteries, which are on file at the State House, and which contain a vast amount of interesting and important facts and details, are the principal storehouse from which the historian would draw in writing the third volume.

The Adjutant General's Reports during the years of the war give a separate, distinct, and correct narrative of each regiment and battery from the day it left the State until it returned; so that a person having a complete set of the reports will have no difficulty in following each command from the beginning to the close of its gallant service. These narratives were necessarily bare outlines of marches, battles, and camp life. The reports and letters on file at the State House, and the thousands of private and unofficial letters at hand, would furnish ample material to fill up these outlines and give to them a compact and symmetrical form.

My purpose has been to make each volume of this history distinct and complete of itself. This volume, as I have in another place remarked, contains the war proceedings of what Mr. Webster called "the small assemblies of the towns." They show the unanimity and fervor which everywhere pervaded their deliberations, as well as the liberality, sound judgment, and undaunted patriotism which characterized their action. They show that

Massachusetts was the same "in town-meeting assembled" as she was at the front and on the sea, in the halls of her State Legislature, in the halls of Congress, and in the Council Chamber of her GREAT EXECUTIVE.

In presenting this volume to the public, I would state that it is the result of nearly three years of incessant and often perplexed labor; and that my constant aim, from the inception of the work until its completion, was to be truthful and accurate. I hope that in both respects I have been moderately successful, although perfect accuracy, under all the circumstances attending the collection, examination and analysis of very large masses of original manuscripts, was barely possible.

To the city and town clerks, selectmen, treasurers, and others who have assisted me in the collection of material from which this book has in a great part been written, I tender my sincere acknowledgments.

That the book may be favorably received by the sons and daughters of Massachusetts, and add to the respect entertained for our Commonwealth by good and true people everywhere, is my sincere desire.

WILLIAM SCHOULER.

BOSTON, September, 1871.

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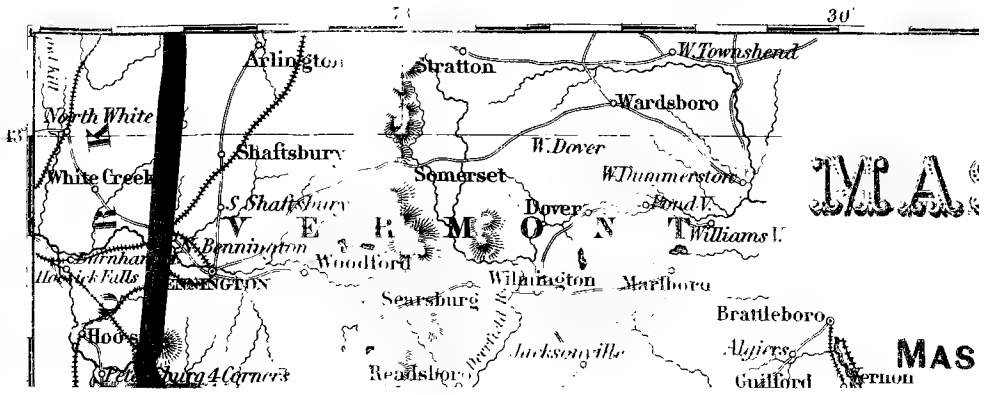
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73
30'
Arlington
Stratton
W. Townshend
North White
Wardsboro
Shaftsbury
W. Dover
White Creek
Somerset
W. Dummerston
S. Shaftsbury
Dover
Bond V.
V E R M O N T
Williams V.
Bennington
Woodford
Wilmington
Marlboro
Searsburg
Brattleboro
Hoosick Falls
Jacksonville
Algiers
Readsboro
Guilford
Vernon
MAS

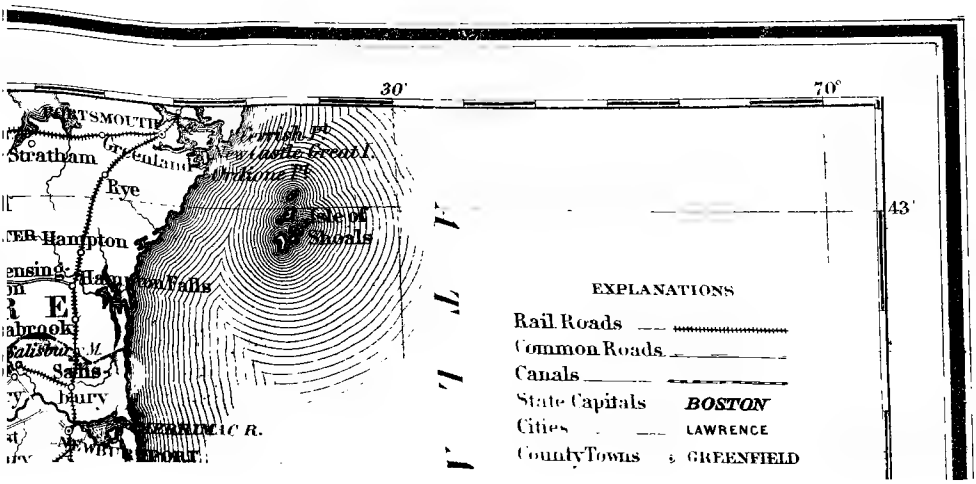
MAP OF
BACHUSETTS

ENGRAVED FOR

SCHOULER'S

HUSETTS IN THE CIVIL WAR.




30'
70°
43'
PORTSMOUTH
Strathan
Rye
Hampton
Falls
Salis
Isles of Shoals
EXPLANATIONS
Rail Roads
Common Roads
Canals
State Capitals BOSTON
Cities LAWRENCE
County Towns GREENFIELD

CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY

OF

MASSACHUSETTS IN THE REBELLION.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY.

OFTEN during the four years of the late civil war we were reminded of the words of Mr. Webster in a speech made by him in the Massachusetts Convention of 1820 for the amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth. They are as follows: —

"I would not be thought to be among those who underrate the value of military service. My heart beats, I trust, as responsive as any one's to a soldier's claim for honor or renown. It has ever been my opinion, however, that, while celebrating the military achievements of our countrymen in the Revolutionary contest, we have not always done equal justice to the merits and the sufferings of those who sustained, in their property and in their means of subsistence, the great burden of the war. Any one who has had occasion to be acquainted with the records of the New-England towns knows well how to estimate those merits and those sufferings. Nobler records of patriotism exist nowhere. Nowhere can there be found higher proofs of a spirit that was ready to hazard all, to pledge all, to sacrifice all, in the cause of the country. Instances were not unfrequent in which small freeholders parted with their last hoof, and last measure of corn from their granaries, to supply provisions for the troops, and hire service for the ranks. The voice of OTIS and of ADAMS, in Faneuil Hall, found its full and true echo in the little councils of the interior towns: and, if within

the Continental Congress patriotism shone more conspicuously, it did not there exist more truly, nor burn more fervently; it did not render the day more anxious, nor the night more sleepless; it sent up no more ardent prayer to God for succor; and it put forth in no greater degree the fulness of its effort, and the energy of its whole soul and spirit, in the common cause, — than it did in the small assemblies of the towns."

We read these words long years ago; and they had become, as it were, fastened upon our memory before the late civil contest had assumed a warlike front. We believed that they presented a true state of facts respecting the Revolutionary period, as we know that they possess a marvellous accuracy when applied to "the small assemblies of the towns" of Massachusetts during the late Rebellion.

In what we shall say on this or any other point, no one, we trust, will understand us as asserting that too much credit has been awarded to the soldiers of the Union army for the services they have performed, or too much sympathy and honor been given them for the sufferings they have endured, and the sacrifices they have made; for, in our judgment, they have not received their full award of credit, nor their full share of sympathy and honor.

The purpose of this volume is to present a compact and faithful record of what our towns did, during the late war, to aid the cause with which the future name and well-being of this nation were so closely allied; and also to preserve, and rescue from neglect, the names of gentlemen whose official positions imposed upon them many new and untried duties, which they performed with an energy unsurpassed, and a faithfulness which merits the thankful acknowledgment of all good people.

We are not aware that a volume of a character precisely like this has ever before been written. Although the material for such a work, showing the action of the local town governments during the Revolutionary war, may still exist in the archives of many of our towns, yet we fear that, in the lapse of years which now separate us from that memorable period, many of the records have become mutilated, and in some instances partially or entirely lost. No systematic attempt, to our knowl-

edge, was ever made to gather them together, combine them in a volume, and present them in an intelligible and compact form for the information of the general public, or for the more limited purpose of being used by the lover of antiquarian research, or the student of American Revolutionary history. Had they been, we believe they would in a remarkable degree have sustained the opinion expressed by Mr. Webster in the extract from the speech which we have quoted at the commencement of this chapter, and to which, in a great part, this volume owes its origin.

But, whatever matters of historical interest the town records of the Revolutionary era may contain, they must be deficient in many important and interesting facts which are intimately connected with those of our own, and which will be found in the pages of this volume, but not in so full and perfect a manner as we could have wished, yet sufficiently full to give the reader an intelligent idea of what was done. And in this regard we would refer in an especial manner to the services rendered and the work performed by the women of Massachusetts in behalf of the soldiers. The women of the Revolution did much, and doubtless had the will to have done more; but they did not possess the means, either pecuniary or practical, which the women of our day possessed. In their day the railroad and the telegraph were unknown; yet to these agencies we are indebted, not only for the rapid transportation of our soldiers and the early transmission of important information during the late war, but in a primary degree for the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and the local auxiliary associations which were organized in almost every city and town in Massachusetts, and, we may add, by nearly every religious society in the Commonwealth. These auxiliary societies, adopting in most instances the appropriate name of "Soldiers' Aid Societies," were composed entirely of patriotic and Christian women; and their purpose was to furnish medicines, delicacies, underclothing, books, newspapers, and other useful material for the bodily and spiritual comfort of the sick and wounded in the hospitals, and for the healthy and able-bodied on the battle-field and in the camp. The value and extent of these contributions can never

properly be estimated in dollars and cents, nor can the good which they were the means of accomplishing ever be accurately known on earth. These works are as treasures laid up in heaven.

Without the means of transportation afforded by the railroads, and the transmission of important information by the telegraph, these invaluable organisms would probably never have existed. We are not aware that any of a similar character were formed during the war of the Revolution; and, if any were formed, they would have been almost entirely inoperative, on account of the want of ready transportation, and the impossibility of receiving timely information of the casualties resulting from a great battle. They were, however, valuable auxiliaries to the good cause all through the late Rebellion. A battle was no sooner fought than it was known through the land; and as soon as known, and ere the smoke of the conflict had disappeared, and the wounded been taken to the hospitals, materials of every useful description, with volunteer surgeons and nurses, were in rapid transmission to the places where they were most needed.

We have taken much pains, during the last four years, to garner up all the information possible to be obtained respecting these local organizations, scattered throughout our ancient Commonwealth, from Barnstable to Berkshire; and, although we have been successful to a reasonable extent, we have not accomplished all that we have desired. We have, however, probably gathered in the bulk of the crop, so widespread and so nourishing; but there is left standing in the field unseen, alone, something for the gleaner yet to do. And we apprehend that, however much may have been gathered, and may hereafter be, much that was done will never be fully known; for in many instances no written records were kept, and in others those that were kept have perished from the earth. The labor performed was so much one of love and duty, that it is remembered only as a satisfaction by those by whom it was performed; a thing which brought its own reward, in thus having contributed, — however much or however little, yet something, — in these long years of war and suffering, towards rendering the

soldier's sick-bed less hard, and the pains of his wounded limb less poignant.

It is not necessary for us to speak, in this place, more in detail of what was done by the women of Massachusetts in forwarding contributions to the New-England Sanitary Commission, or to the institution for soldiers' relief which, during the whole of the war, was watched over and superintended by that distinguished and accomplished lady, Mrs. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, to whom we have the honor to dedicate this book, as we have spoken of them as they deserve in the first volume of this work. A few facts, however, concerning the Massachusetts Christian Commission would not be out of place, as no especial reference was made to it in our previous publication. It was through this and the Sanitary Commission that a large part of the contributions made by the women of the Commonwealth found their way to the army and to the hospitals, and were properly distributed; but the Christian Commission received large benefactions likewise from men, as well as from the women, as the following brief abstract of its doings will abundantly prove.

The work of the Christian Commission in Massachusetts was under the charge of Charles Demond, Esq., of Boston. He devoted a large portion of his time during the war to this work, in the performance of which he visited many of our towns, addressed assemblages of the people, and organized local societies. In the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston he found a vigorous and useful ally. The receiving-ship at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where upwards of twenty-six thousand enlisted sailors were received during the war, was regularly visited by members of the Association, and articles of comfort and reading matter were distributed. They also held religious meetings every night on board the ship. The camps at Readville and at Gallop's Island were visited for similar purposes.

The amount of money received by the Treasurer of the Commission at Boston was $330,197.86; and at Springfield, $33,553.17 In addition to these amounts, more than $15,000 were sent direct from Massachusetts to the office of the Commission at Philadelphia, — thus making the total amount of

money contributed by Massachusetts to the Commission, during the war, $378,751.03; besides which, the value of sanitary and other stores contributed by the people of the State to the Commission amounted to $500,240.00, — making a total of eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and three cents ($878,991.03). These large sums were not received from fairs and other similar appliances, but were free-will offerings made by the people of the Commonwealth in response to appeals through the newspapers and by public addresses from members and friends of the cause.

On three several occasions, — after the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, after the battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864, and after the fall of Richmond in April, 1865, — Mr. Demond, Mr. Edward S. Tobey, and some other members of the Army Committee of the Christian Commission, sat in the Merchants' Exchange, in Boston, and received the voluntary offerings of the people. No one was asked to give; every cent received was a free gift. And the result was as follows: on the first occasion, thirty-five thousand dollars; on the second, sixty thousand dollars; and on the third, thirty thousand dollars, — making an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This large amount was made up of comparatively small sums. Only one was as large as a thousand dollars; the others varied from that down to ten cents.

One day, while receiving contributions, immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, information was received of the fall of Vicksburg. The despatch containing the information was written on the blackboard, and was in these words: —

> Vicksburg has surrendered.
>
> U. S. Grant.

Instantly shouts of joy went up from the assembled merchants. When the immediate excitement had subsided, they joined with uncovered heads in singing, —

> "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

At the conclusion of the hymn, some one remarked, "Let us show our gratitude by our gifts." The persons present imme-

diately crowded around the table of the committee; and offers of money were made faster than it could be received. Remarks like these were frequently made: "This is my thank-offering." — "We must take care of the boys who fight for us." — "If you want any more, call on me." Contributions soon began to come in to the committee by mail from different parts of the Commonwealth, and continued coming until one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars were received. The employés in the Charlestown Navy Yard sent in a collection amounting to $6,432.26; and it is related that "an old lady of eighty years, who lived in Amherst, and supported herself by sewing, walked four miles to carry to her pastor five cents, that he might send it to aid the suffering soldiers." Several instances are mentioned in these pages of aged women who spent the working hours of each day in knitting socks and mittens for the soldiers, and of young girls who gave their leisure time to scraping lint and making bandages for use in the hospitals. Many of the unfortunate inmates of our lunatic asylums made up underclothing, and otherwise labored in behalf of the Union soldiers; and several cases are related, in the first volume of this work, of schoolboys who spent their vacations in picking berries in the woods and pastures, which they sold, and forwarded the entire proceeds to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. In view of these and many other facts which are related in these pages, it may well be said that when the rich and the poor, the aged and the middle-aged, the youth and children of both sexes, the sound in mind and those whom God hath suffered to be afflicted, unite as one in the support of a great cause, it cannot be otherwise than just, and cannot fail in the end to be successful.

The chief purpose of this volume, however, is to show what was done by each of the cities and towns in this Commonwealth, in their corporate capacities, to recruit and sustain our armies in the field, and to provide for the comfortable maintenance of the families of the soldiers and sailors when absent, and, when disabled, after their return home. To do this correctly, and to make each record complete, we believed it proper, as it was most certainly just, that the names of the gentlemen who were Mayors, Aldermen, Clerks, and Treasurers of our cities, and

of Selectmen, Clerks, and Treasurers of our towns, during the years of the war, should have due prominence in a work like this; for upon them in a great degree rested the heavy responsibilities under which each municipality was placed during the whole war, in filling its contingents of men, and appropriating money for bounties and other military purposes. This will make the record of the officers employed in the civil service of the State correspond in a degree with the rolls of the various regiments and companies, which give the names of the officers and men employed in the military service of the nation, and which are preserved at the State House and the War Department.

The best and only way by which to show what was done by the cities and towns, and to make manifest the patriotic spirit of the people, was by obtaining a transcript of the votes and resolutions passed by each, which had a bearing upon the Rebellion and its origin, and the means best calculated to suppress it and preserve the Union. To obtain this information, we have labored long, but nevertheless with complete success; for which our warmest thanks are due to the city and town officers, and to others who have felt an interest in the object we sought to attain. We have succeeded in obtaining returns, and in nearly every instance very full returns, of the votes and resolutions which were passed in each place; also the names of the city and town officers of each during the period of the war. The labor required to gather in this vast amount of war record; of arranging, with a view to publication, these manuscripts: and of compressing into a limited space an intelligent narrative of what was done by each of the three hundred and forty separate municipalities during the four years of the war, — has been very great, and we hope it has been done with judgment and accuracy. From the beginning to the end of the work, the great difficulty we had to encounter, and, if possible, to overcome, was, how properly to accomplish the purpose we had in view, — to embody every matter of interest or importance, showing the spirit and purpose of our people, within our limited space. To do this we were forced of necessity to abstract and condense much which we otherwise would have gladly given in full. Nevertheless, we believe we have not only preserved the spirit,

but also the substance, of all that was done. Throughout these entire records, the Union sentiment of the Commonwealth is made to appear in its entirety, and with reinvigorating strength. Nowhere does there seem to have been an opposite spirit or a different sentiment expressed or entertained; not even in the darkest hours, when the Union cause looked the least hopeful. We may therefore affirm, with the strictest truth, that if ever there were a people of one mind in a cause, for the support of which they were ready to pledge life, liberty, and property, the people of Massachusetts were, during the whole of the Rebellion. We have read with care, and for a purpose, every vote and every resolve acted upon or passed at every town meeting held during the war in Massachusetts; and on no occasion and nowhere does there appear to have been aught but entire unanimity on the part of the people to support with all their power the Government in its determination to put down the Rebellion and maintain the Union. This may not be a remarkable, but it is certainly a gratifying, fact. It is honorable to our people, and adds a new glory to the historic renown of the Commonwealth.

The outbreak of war, and the sudden call for troops to defend the national capitol, although not unexpected by Governor Andrew and his military staff, were nevertheless a very great surprise to the people of the Commonwealth, especially to those living in districts remote from Boston. For nearly fifty years they had lived in peace, and knew practically nothing of the waste of life and of treasure which a great war entails upon a community engaged in it. In more than nine-tenths of the towns no military organizations had existed for at least thirty years; and, at the time of the first call for troops, the whole available military force of the Commonwealth was less than six thousand men, and those were chiefly in the large cities and towns on the seaboard counties. The volunteer, organized militia, in the great central county of Worcester, and the four western counties of Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin, and Berkshire, did not exceed one thousand men; and in the counties of Barnstable, Nantucket, and Dukes, there was not a solitary company or a military organization of any description.

At the commencement of the war, no one, however wise, was

farseeing enough to foretell with any degree of accuracy its probable duration, much less its extent and magnitude. A general impression prevailed that it would not extend beyond the year in which it commenced. The utmost limit assigned to it by Secretary Seward was ninety days; and the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, was equally at fault in his calculation. On the 15th of May, only one month from the time the first call was made by the President for troops, that gentleman positively refused, in a letter addressed to Governor Andrew, to accept from Massachusetts more than six regiments of three-years volunteers, although ten were already organized, and anxious for orders to march. In this remarkable letter, Mr. Cameron says: "It is important to *reduce* rather than to enlarge this number (six regiments), *and in no event to exceed it.* Let me earnestly recommend to you therefore to call for no more than *eight* regiments,* of which six only are to serve for three years, or during the war, and if more are already called for *to reduce the number by discharge.*" It was not until the 17th of June succeeding, that Governor Andrew, with all his knowledge and ability, could prevail upon the Secretary to accept the four additional regiments which had been organized, and were in camp, expecting their services would be accepted. We mention these facts to show how gentlemen in the highest official positions, and possessing the best means of information upon which to form an accurate judgment, were mistaken in their estimate of the crisis precipitated upon the country in April, 1861, and the duration of its existence. It was not until after the first battle of Bull Run in July, that the Washington authorities began fully to comprehend the real magnitude of affairs, and to adopt measures in correspondence with them.

We believe that these pages will show that in "the little councils of the interior towns" there was a more comprehensive view of the situation entertained and expressed, from the very beginning of hostilities, than in the higher walks of general statesmanship. Many of the votes passed, and resolutions

* Two three-months regiments had previously been called for, and were included in the eight referred to.

adopted by the towns, are indeed quite remarkable in these respects, but not more so than the good sense and ardent patriotism which marked their course in support of the Government.

In most of the towns, town-meetings were held as soon as legal notice could be given, to take measures to organize new military companies, and to provide the members with proper uniforms and outfits, and, in the event of their being called into active service, to make suitable provision for the comfortable maintenance of their families. In many places, votes were passed to pay the men a per diem for every day or half-day spent in drilling, previous to being mustered into active military service, and to make considerable additions to the monthly pay allowed by Government. For these and similar purposes liberal appropriations were made, and, when necessary, the selectmen or town treasurers were authorized to borrow whatever sums of money there might be required to carry the votes into practical effect. In some cases, committees were appointed to assist the selectmen in recruiting volunteers and in distributing assistance to the soldiers' families; but in every town the weight of the duties was made to rest on the shoulders of the regular town officers, who, at stated periods, reported their doings to the citizens in "town-meeting assembled," and were by them approved. And although these officers received and paid for war purposes and for State aid, during the war, upwards of twenty-two millions of dollars, we do not find, in an examination of the records of every town, that in a single instance was there a dollar misapplied, or a suspicion ever entertained that any portion of the vast sums appropriated had been withheld or expended in a corrupt or improper manner by any of the town or city officers.

The reader will be impressed, in looking over the proceedings of these town-meetings, with the good sense and decorum which everywhere appears in them; of the care taken to do nothing that was not legal, nothing that the town had not a lawful right to do; and in several instances, where doubts were entertained or expressed concerning some particular vote or appropriation, the selectmen, before proceeding to execute it, were directed to consult counsel, whether the vote was legal and

constitutional; at other times, when a matter was desirable, but of questionable legality, the selectmen were directed "to petition the General Court for the passage of an act which would meet the case." Indeed, the greater part of the acts passed by the Legislature in relation to the war, such as those for the payment of bounties, and of State aid, were but the embodiment in a legal form of ideas and suggestions expressed at these primary meetings; and this leads us to make a statement of the provisions of a few of those acts which were passed, having relation to the cities and towns, with a view to regulate and make equal the payment of aid to soldiers' families, and as far as possible the payment of bounties to volunteers.

The extra session of the Legislature, which met on the 14th of May, 1861, passed "an act in aid of the families of volunteers and for other purposes," which provided that towns and cities might raise money by taxation, to provide assistance for the families of volunteers and those dependent upon them for support, but restricted the amount to twelve dollars a month to any one family; * and the money so applied was to be reimbursed annually to each city and town from the treasury of the Commonwealth, from which fact it was called "State Aid." One purpose of this act was to prevent towns from too much extravagance in providing for the dependants of the soldiers, which some of them at the commencement of the war were inclined to do. Another purpose was to incite to action towns which might not, otherwise make suitable provision for these dependants, knowing that, if they did, the money expended would be reimbursed to them by the Commonwealth. This act, without material change, continued in force all through the Rebellion, and in a modified form it still remains upon our statute-book. It was one of the wisest State measures of the war. The amount of money paid by each city and town for State aid during each of the four years of the war, and afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, will be found in these pages as part of the record of each city and town, the aggregate amount of which during the four years was $8,348,880.63.

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* See Volume I., page 186.

Many of the towns, however, did not pay strict regard to the law, but expended in many cases a much larger amount than the State would reimburse. Vast sums were also contributed by private benevolence for the comfortable support of the wives and children of the absent volunteers, and to the widows and the fatherless of those who fell in battle, or died of disease, of which no account can be given, as in a majority of cases no record was ever kept of it. By the same act, any city or town was authorized to raise money by taxation to defray any expense already incurred, or to carry out any contract heretofore made with any of its inhabitants who might have enlisted in the volunteer service, but all other contracts of a like nature were to terminate in ninety days. The purpose of this provision was to restrain towns, when under momentary excitement, from making rash and costly promises of monthly pay to volunteers, which, if continued, and the war was prolonged, were likely to impoverish the town to a degree bordering upon bankruptcy. Another object which it sought to prevent was a rivalry or competition between towns in obtaining volunteers by extravagant outlays of money, giving to a wealthy town an undue advantage over one comparatively poor. This evil was further remedied by the act passed at the extra session of the Legislature, entitled an act "for the payment of bounties to volunteers and for other purposes," which was approved by the Governor November 18th, 1863. This act provided that bounties to volunteers should be paid directly by the Commonwealth,* and fixed the amount at three hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer, who should enlist for a term of three years, and be credited to the quota of any town or city in the Commonwealth. It also allowed volunteers the option of taking, in lieu of this aggregate amount, a bounty of fifty dollars when mustered into the military service, and twenty dollars a month until discharged, and in the event of his death while in the service one hundred and twenty dollars to his widow or legal heirs. It was believed that the liberal amount of bounty provided in this act would, by making it uniform throughout the Commonwealth, secure all the men

* See Volume I., pages 503, 504.

that might be required by the Government, and prevent the evils of competition between towns in filling their quotas, the practical effect of which was to swell to an unnecessary degree the amount of the local bounties. It failed, however, to accomplish this desirable purpose; for towns, in their anxiety to furnish the number of men required of them, continued to pay bounties of their own, notwithstanding the large bounty offered by the State. This practice led to the passage of another act, by which cities and towns were prohibited from paying a larger bounty than one hundred and twenty-five dollars to a volunteer for three years' service, which will explain to the reader the similarity of the votes passed by the towns in 1864, restricting the payment of bounty beyond that sum; it will also explain why some of them voted that the bounty thus provided should be *paid in gold*, which, though not a violation of the letter of the statute, certainly did not accord with its spirit and intention. Nor was this all. The towns, though restricted from paying a larger bounty than one hundred and twenty-five dollars, did not prevent citizens in their personal and private capacity from contributing of their own means to raise large sums for the encouragement of recruiting, by adding to the amount allowed by law to be raised by taxation, and paid by the towns. The only objection to this practice was, that it gave undue advantage to the wealthy towns over their less fortunate neighbors: which we presume will be regarded as a legitimate advantage, and one which wealth always has over poverty

A word of explanation is proper here to account for the apparent discrepancy, which appears in the votes passed by many of the towns in the year 1862, in the amount of bounties paid to volunteers for three years' service, and those for nine months' service. In most of the towns the amounts were the same for both: in several of them a larger bounty was paid to the nine-months men than was paid to those for three years. The reason was this: On the 4th of July, 1862, the President issued a call for three hundred thousand volunteers for three years' service, of which number Massachusetts was to furnish fifteen thousand. The towns immediately held meetings, appropriated money, and fixed the amount of the bounty which they authorized to be

paid. The amounts offered by each did not materially vary, although each fixed its own without consulting the others, and without their knowledge. The votes only show how nearly of one mind the towns were. Recruiting began with much earnestness, and in less than sixty days the whole number was obtained. While in the midst of recruiting the fifteen thousand three-years men, another order was issued by the President on the 4th of August, calling for three hundred thousand men for nine months' service, supplemented with the information that, if not furnished within a comparatively short time, a draft would be resorted to. Of these men Massachusetts was to furnish nineteen thousand and eighty Thus on two separate calls, issued within four weeks of each other, Massachusetts was asked to furnish without delay *thirty-four thousand and eighty men.* Before either of these calls was made, Massachusetts had furnished thirty-five thousand men for the military service, and twelve thousand for the navy, making an aggregate of forty-seven thousand men already in the service; and what bore with peculiar hardship upon Massachusetts and other maritime States was, that no account was taken of and no credit given for the men in the navy. So that we had to furnish our full proportion of men for the military service, and at the same time man the navy with seamen, for whom we obtained no credit or allowance whatever; and this injustice continued until July 4th, 1864, when an act passed Congress allowing the men in the navy, who had enlisted since April, 1861, to be counted into the contingent of a State to which they belonged, and in which they had enlisted. By this act of tardy justice Massachusetts was credited with twenty-two thousand three hundred and sixty men (22,360).* It is not surprising therefore that, in order to enlist our proportion of nine-months men in August, 1862, the bounties could not be diminished in proportion to the shortness of the term of service required. About one in fifteen of the entire population of the Commonwealth were already in either the military or naval service of the country, and now we were to add upwards of nineteen thousand to the number. To this additional demand

* See Volume I., pages 561-563.

there was no opposition, except among a portion of the rabble in some of our large cities, who made the possibility of a draft the pretext for riotous demonstrations, which for a few hours only in the city of Boston assumed a serious aspect, when it was crushed and scattered by the firmness of Governor Andrew and the military and civil authorities of the cities and State. The only effect of these disturbing and disloyal elements, which were confined to the most brutal, ignorant, and dangerous classes, always to be found in large places, was to encourage enlistments, and add strength to the Union cause. Before the close of the year the number of men asked for by the President on each call had been enlisted, enrolled, assigned, and sent forward to the front.

Previous to the President's calls of July and August, 1862, no fixed district or town system for recruiting men for the military service had been formed by either the Commonwealth or by the General Government, and no system of local credits had been arranged, by which we could tell how many men had entered the service from any particular city or town. True, the names of the men in the service were upon the muster-rolls of each company and regiment, and copies of them were in the offices of the Adjutant-General of the State, and the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington; but these rolls did not clearly indicate to which town, city, or precinct a soldier belonged. As the war progressed and increased in magnitude, it became important, especially when a draft was impending, to ascertain accurately the number, and if possible the names, of the volunteers which each place had furnished; as it was understood that if a draft should take place the men already furnished were to be taken into consideration, and allowances made. Accordingly, soon after the receipt of the President's calls of July and August, a general order was issued by the Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth, with the approval of Governor Andrew, requesting the Mayor of each city, and the Selectmen of each town, to make a sworn return within a specified time of the men belonging to the place who had entered the military service, giving, as far as in their power, the name of the person, and the company and regiment to which he belonged. In due

time these returns were received, properly made out, signed, and sworn to, and they were of incalculable value in forming the basis upon which all subsequent credits were given and all subsequent demands were made. These returns were accepted as correct by the United-States military authorities at Washington, and here; and they were correct as returns could be. The system pursued henceforth, both by the State and United States, until the end of the war, was in substance as follows: Take, for an instance, the call made by the President on July 4, 1862, for three hundred thousand men. The proportion which Massachusetts was required to furnish was fifteen thousand. This proportion was based upon the enrolment by the State of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. The gross number only which each State was to furnish was given by the United-States authorities. To the State, and to the United-States Assistant Provost-Marshal stationed in Boston, was assigned the duty of deciding upon the number of men which each city or town should furnish to complete the total of fifteen thousand men, which was ascertained by the number of enrolled men in each. The number of men already furnished was duly credited and deducted. Some of the towns were not bound to furnish any men under that call, as they had already furnished their full proportion. Some even claimed to have furnished more than their share, and asked to be allowed credits for surpluses, on the call for nine-months volunteers. The surpluses, however, were not allowed to count on that call; but they were considered and allowed on subsequent calls. So that, from this time until the end of the war, a system of debit and credit was kept up between the Government, the State, the towns, cities, and districts; at the end a balance was struck, and it appeared, by the rolls in the Adjutant-General's office, and by the books of the United-States Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of Massachusetts (Major Clark, U.S.A.), that every city and town in the Commonwealth had filled its quota upon every call made by the President for troops; and, with the exception of twelve small towns, each had furnished a surplus over and above all demands, the aggregate of which was fifteen thousand one hundred and

seventy-eight men (15,178). The whole number of men which Massachusetts furnished for the army and navy, and for which she was credited, was one hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-five (159,165).

We have not been able to obtain from the War Department, for use in the compilation of this volume, a copy of the returns made by Major Clark, U.S.A., of the number of men by cities and towns furnished by Massachusetts for the war, as it is contrary to the rules of the Department to furnish copies of such papers. We have therefore been compelled to be content with the returns made by the city and town officers, in 1866, to a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, of which the Hon. Tappan Wentworth, of Lowell, was chairman. Those returns are neither complete nor entirely accurate, although they approximate to both: one thing is greatly in their favor, they do not exaggerate, nor claim more than they are entitled to; on the contrary, they fall short of what is justly their due, a discrepancy which can easily be accounted for by the probable fact that they make no claim for men which were credited to the State at large, and a majority of the towns have not taken into account the surplus of men who served in the navy, and which were credited *pro rata* to them by the State. The probability is that the returns referred to only included the men who were *bona fide* inhabitants of the towns to which they were credited. These facts fully explain the discrepancy of about ten thousand men between the number claimed by the towns and the number actually furnished by the State, and credited by the War Department. But be this as it may, the number of *surplus* men which each city and town furnished in excess of all demands is correctly given, in its proper place in the record of each city and town, in these pages. These were copied from the records of Major Clark, U.S.A., Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of Massachusetts, at the end of the war, before they were forwarded by him to the War Department at Washington, and were published in the Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts for the year 1865.*

* For a more full and detailed account of the men furnished by Massachusetts, see Volume I., page 667, and the reports of the Adjutant-General during the war.

By the very able report (House Doc. No. 7), made by Mr. Wentworth to the Legislature in 1867, and to which we have already referred, it is made to appear that the expenses incurred by the several cities and towns for bounties, recruiting, and other expenses growing out of the war, but not including the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, was $13,010,867.52

Being $10.74 for each inhabitant of the State, according to the census of 1865.

The expense incurred by the Commonwealth for the same 29,594,650.40

Which added to the sum expended by the cities and towns, makes a total of $42,605,517.92

Being $33.62 for each inhabitant.

Eighty-two cities and towns, containing a population of 184,336, have returned private contributions to bounty and recruiting expenses amounting to 806,948.80

Assuming that the cities and towns from which no such returns have been received have contributed in the same proportion to the same object, the total private contributions amount to 5,550,293.82

The contributions from fairs and all private sources, for all purposes connected with the war, may be safely estimated at . . 2,500,000.00

The last three sums added to the amount paid by the State and towns will make a total of $51,462,760.54

Of the war expenses incurred by the towns, there has been paid (Jan. 1, 1866), by taxation 4,457,754.57

Of the same expended by the State there has been paid 8,997,345.32

Add private contributions to the recruiting expenses, &c., partly estimated . . 5,550,293.82

Add contributions from fairs and all private sources, for all purposes connected with the war, as estimated . . . 2,500,000.00

Making a total of $21,407,393.71

Of the war expenses the towns now owe (Jan. 1, 1866)	$8,554,112.95
Of the war expenses the State now (Jan. 1, 1866) owes	16,379,484.32
Total	$25,933,597.27

"The amount exhibited," says the Report, "undoubtedly falls below the actual expenditure. The Legislature of 1863, chapter 218, imposed a tax upon the several cities and towns, with a view of partially equalizing the expenses of the bounties previously paid by them. By this act, many of the towns were made debtors to the larger number; and they paid into the State treasury large sums to liquidate the debt thus created by statute. This transaction has, in many of the debtor towns, been disregarded in making their returns. Considerable sums have also been paid for interest, and additional expenses have been incurred by the increase of duty imposed upon town officers.

"The expenses of the State on account of the war, occasioned by an increase in the number of departments, and an augmentation of clerical force in the regular departments, together with the cost of extra legislation, would, if reckoned, add largely to the general amount above stated. Extra charges to the Adjutant-General's office and to the Paymaster's office, only, are included in the above statement. There will be large additions to the State expenses, on account of the aid granted by the State, under standing laws passed since the commencement of the war, to soldiers families, the accounts of which (May 14, 1866) are still open; and also on account of aid to disabled officers and soldiers, granted by a law passed at the present session.*

"The amount of expenditure already made and voted may be regarded as evidence of the interest felt by the citizens of the Commonwealth in the contest through which we have successfully passed, and as a pledge of their devotion to civil liberty, and of their determination to maintain the Union of the States.

"No better evidence of the determination of the people of the Commonwealth to support the General Government, in the war, can perhaps be found than the individual contributions given in aid of its prosecution, which, in many of the towns, were astonishingly large. In Bradford, Watertown, Gardner, Mendon, and Templeton, they

* These accounts still remain open. State aid is still paid to disabled soldiers and their families, and will, we trust, continue to be paid, while the men and their dependants require assistance.

exceeded five dollars to each inhabitant; in Washington, six; in Somerville, seven; in West Cambridge (Arlington), eight; in Leyden, nine; in Longmeadow, ten; and in Belmont, ten." *

The Legislative Report, from which the above extracts are taken, gives the war expenses incurred by the Commonwealth up to January, 1866. Since then they have been increased nearly two millions and a half of dollars, chiefly by the continuance of the payment of State aid to soldiers and their families, and the payment of outstanding bounties; so that the total amount of expenditure by the Commonwealth on account of the war to the 1st of January, 1871, was upwards of thirty-two millions of dollars, or, in exact figures, $32,039,545.20. In the mean time it has been decreased to $16,573,244.00, for the redemption and payment of which the following sinking funds are pledged: —

Union Loan Sinking Fund	$3,600,000.00
Bounty Loan Sinking Fund	2,399,980.35
War Loan Sinking Fund	1,835,803.66
Coast Defence Loan Sinking Fund	425,690.79
Total	$8,261,474.80

The extinguishment of the war debt of Massachusetts is therefore in a fair way of being accomplished in a very few years; and judging from the rapid decrease of the war debt of the cities and towns by taxation during the two years immediately succeeding the war, and the establishment by the largest places of sinking funds, very many of them have already (June, 1871) paid off all the indebtedness which they incurred on account of the war.

We are not aware that the amount paid for bounties in Massachusetts is larger, or even so large, as was paid in the other New-England States, or in the Middle and Western States; but this we know, that, while the volunteer system was the rule

* The attention of the Committee was not drawn to the work done by the women of the State; and therefore the contributions made by them in money, clothing, books, and hospital stores, are not mentioned or even referred to in the Report.

of the Government, bounties were not only a necessity, but it was just that they should be paid. Massachusetts and the other New-England States did not have so large a proportion of young men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, compared with the whole population, as the Middle and particularly the Western States had. Massachusetts for the last twenty years has been a State to emigrate from, and not to emigrate to. The Western States have received a generous proportion, every year, of our active, ambitious, and enterprising young men, and will continue to receive for generations to come. While the regiments and batteries which went to the war had a fair percentage of men of foreign birth in their ranks and among their officers, they had no representation whatever from the Middle or Western States; but those States were well represented in every regiment and upon every battle-field by men of Massachusetts birth or origin, and were also represented in a greater degree by men of foreign birth than were Massachusetts and the other New-England States. This was all fair enough and proper enough, and could not have been otherwise. Again, Massachusetts had, in proportion to its population, a larger percentage of women and other non-combatants than any other State in the Union. By the census of 1865 the females exceed in numbers the male population nearly fifty thousand, while in the Western States the male population exceeds that of the female. We had also a much larger proportion of old people than the newer States outside of New England. New England, and especially Massachusetts, had, moreover, a large number of her young and active men at sea, and engaged in the fisheries, who were exempt from military service and from draft; yet they were all counted in the population, and made to swell the basis upon which the contingents of States were made. Over twenty-six thousand of this class during the war were in the United-States Navy, for which the Commonwealth until near the close of the war (July 4, 1864) derived no advantage whatever. In the calls made by the President these men were not taken into account. We had to furnish our military contingent as though a navy did not exist. The Western and interior States furnished few or no men for the navy.

Their young men went naturally into the military service, and every one counted to their military quotas. Not so in Massachusetts and other New-England States, where a large number entered the navy.

The course pursued by the Government in refusing to allow credits for men in the navy bore with great hardship upon this Commonwealth, and especially upon the counties and towns bordering upon the sea, the leading interests of which were maritime. A large proportion of their young men were already actively in the service of the United States, on board war vessels guarding the Southern coasts from blockade runners, or on far-off seas in search of piratical "Alabamas;" and yet they were made to furnish their full share of men for the military service, and this they did under every call of the President without complaint or murmur. In this connection we would call especial attention to the proceedings of the town-meetings held in Barnstable County and in other places whose interests were almost wholly maritime. In no portion of the Commonwealth or of the loyal States was there less fault-finding, or a more ready and determined purpose evinced to sustain the Government and the Union to the last hazard. Knowing, as we do, intimately and thoroughly the difficulties under which these towns labored to fulfil the requirements of the Government, and the generosity and will with which they did it, we cannot refrain from expressing in an especial degree our acknowledgments of the great service they did the cause, and the lasting and especial honor which their patriotism under the most trying circumstances cast upon the Commonwealth.

In considering the matter of bounties, we should also take into account the fact that a very large portion of the men of Massachusetts, between "the war ages," were mechanics at work in our various manufactories, which are scattered all over the Commonwealth. At the commencement of the Rebellion, mechanical and all other branches of labor were stagnant, and few were remunerative. As the war progressed, they became busy and profitable. Labor was in great demand; and wages rose to an unprecedented height, owing to the demand occasioned by the war, and the inflation of the currency But, with these,

articles of daily family use also increased in price in nearly a corresponding degree; and between the demand for labor and the demand for volunteers there was a direct and active competition. Skilled workmen, by remaining at home, could earn, on an average, from four to five dollars a day. Unskilled labor also received large wages. The pay of an enlisted man in the army was at the most sixteen dollars a month, exclusive of clothing money and rations. The demands of patriotism were urgent; so were the demands of their families for support. As a means of equalizing these demands, bounties were paid to the volunteers, and State aid to their families. Both were just; and they procured the men required, without resorting, except with a very few and unimportant exceptions, to a draft. Of the 159,165 men which Massachusetts furnished for the war, less than twelve hundred were drafted men.

The duties which the war imposed upon the city and town officers were incessant and arduous. To them, in a primary degree, belongs the honor of having recruited the different contingents of men called for by the President from Massachusetts; and, in thus discharging their obligations, they did incalculable service to the Commonwealth and to the cause. It is proper, therefore, that their names should appear, with well-considered prominence, in a history of Massachusetts in the civil war, that they may go down to posterity as gentlemen who acted a difficult and honorable part in preserving the life of the nation when assailed by bitter and defiant enemies. In all they did, they acted in harmony with Governor Andrew and the State authorities, and were nobly sustained by their several constituencies in the liberal supply of means by which to accomplish their patriotic purposes. Whatever of money or material aid they required was freely given. Money was voted almost without limit, both for the payment of bounties, and the comfortable support of the families of enlisted men, which were well cared for during the whole war, not only by the towns in their corporate capacities, but by voluntary contributions liberally made by the citizens. There may have been, and doubtless were, many cases of suffering and hardship among the soldiers' families: when was it otherwise in a State engaged in a great war? All we mean to

claim is, that much was done to alleviate and ward off suffering, and to smooth down the rough and jagged road along which, for four long years, our people struggled, bearing many and grievous burdens. Of course we are aware that in the households over which the Angel of Death cast its dark shadow, there were griefs which no kind hand or sympathetic word could wholly assuage, or console; but what could be done to lighten the weight of sorrow by which so many hearts were bowed down, and so many firesides left desolate, by the exercise of friendly aid and kind, sympathetic words, was done. But there are sorrows known to every heart which only He who made it can fully relieve.

With these preliminary words, we present to the reader the doings of the "small assemblies of the towns," as they appear from an examination of their records.

CHAPTER II.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

THE county of Barnstable includes the whole of Cape Cod which, extending east and north into the Atlantic Ocean, was discovered by Gosnold in 1602. It is bounded north-west by Plymouth County, and west by Buzzard's Bay. Cape Cod lies in the form of an arm, half open: the elbow is at Chatham, twenty miles east of the town of Barnstable, which is the county seat. The whole length of the Cape is sixty-five miles, and the average breadth about five miles. Below the town of Barnstable the soil is composed mostly of sand; and the people in considerable degree depend upon Boston, and other large places, for their meats and breadstuffs. It possesses, however, unrivalled privileges for the cod, mackerel, and other fisheries. The county has comparatively little wood, but has many valuable peat meadows, in which, of late years, the cranberry has been successfully cultivated. The county is supplied with an abundance of pure soft water. Formerly large quantities of salt were manufactured on the Cape, which was used in the curing of fish. Of late years this branch of industry has diminished; so that in 1865 the value of salt manufactured in the county was only $52,719.00, while the aggregate value of other articles produced during the same year was six million ninety thousand and twenty-two dollars ($6,090,022), of which nearly two millions and a quarter were derived from the cod and mackerel fisheries, — with which and the coasting-trade almost every family is more or less identified and interested. Barnstable County is noted for its good sailors and men of superior nautical talents, while its women are equally celebrated "for their fair complexions and good housewifery."

Its people are the most homogeneous in the State, never having received a large infusion of new blood. It is not a desirable place for foreign settlement. The county, therefore, retains its old names, and its people their good old ways; yet in no portion of the State will one find a more intelligent and well-bred people, in no community is there a more equal distribution of wealth, or a more genuine feeling of generous but unobtrusive hospitality.

There are but thirteen towns in Barnstable County, one of the largest and most important of which, at the present time, is Provincetown, at the extreme end of the Cape, whose capacious harbor is one of the best on the Atlantic coast. In 1860 the population of the county was 35,990, in 1865 it was 34,489, being a decrease in five years of 1,501. The valuation of the county in 1860 was $12,621,291.00, in 1865 it was $14,276,-198.00, showing an increase in five years of $1,654,907.00.

The number of men which Barnstable County furnished for the war was reported by the selectmen of the towns, in 1866, to have been 2,305. This return must have been altogether incorrect: the number could not have been less than thirty-six or thirty-seven hundred, the percentage of men furnished throughout the Commonwealth being about 9½ to every 100 inhabitants; and that Barnstable County was not behind any other portion of the State is conclusively shown by the fact, well ascertained and indisputable, that each of its towns filled its contingent of men upon every call of the President, and at the end of the war each was credited with having furnished a surplus over and above every demand, which in the aggregate amounted to three hundred and nine men. The total expenses of the towns on account of the war was $308,985.08. This is exclusive of $90,934.84, which was raised and paid for State aid to soldiers' families during the four years of the war, and which was reimbursed by the State. Total, $399,919.92.

The following is the record of each town in the county: —

BARNSTABLE. — Incorporated Sept. 3, 1639. Population in 1860, 5,129; in 1865, 4,913. Valuation in 1860, $2,041,-534; in 1865, $2,265,407.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, were Charles C. Bearse, Ebenezer Bacon, and Joseph R. Hull.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during the same period was Frederick G. Kelley.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 4th of May, at which it was —

Voted, To pay each volunteer belonging to Barnstable, "who has enlisted, or may enlist, in the service of the United States, whether upon the land or upon the sea," the sum of forty dollars to aid them "in fitting for the service."

Voted, To support the families of those who enlist and are citizens of Barnstable "during the whole time the head of the family is actually employed in the service."

Voted, To appropriate one thousand dollars, "to be placed at the disposal of the Governor of the State for the assistance of the troops of the State," and that the selectmen notify the Governor "at once" that the money is subject to his order.

1862. On the 21st of July, it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service for the term of three years, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, and one hundred dollars when he shall be honorably discharged, "or to his lawful heirs," whether they belong "to the town of Barnstable or not." It was also voted to pay ten dollars extra "to each of the first twenty-four persons who may volunteer from Barnstable." The selectmen were authorized to borrow whatever sums of money might be necessary for the payment of these bounties; also five thousand dollars for State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by act of the Legislature, sec. 1, chapter 66, of the acts of 1862. August 16th, It was voted "to pay each volunteer for three years' military service one hundred dollars, when mustered in and credited to the quota of Barnstable, and fifty dollars to him, or his legal representatives, at the expiration of the term for which he enlisted."

The following resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That the citizens of Barnstable fully appreciate the heroic patriotism and noble principle of those of her sons who have enlisted to make up the quota asked for by the President in his call for three hundred thousand volunteers, to put down the present wicked rebellion against the Governmment and Constitution of our country.

Resolved, That we assure those who thus go forth in our behalf that we shall watch with fidelity their every footstep, as true soldiers in the campaign before them; that we have the utmost confidence that their valor will do honor to the town they represent, and the memory of those patriot fathers of '76, who went forth from the homes of Barnstable to battle for the independence and nationality of this glorious government.

Resolved, That we pledge our honor as men and citizens to take honorable and tender care of the families of our volunteers whilst they battle for our rights, our liberties, our property, and our honor.

Resolved, That the citizens of this town pledge their ready and most active and vigorous assistance, according to the full measure of our ability, now and hereafter, to the President and Government of the United States, to put down and extinguish for ever this treasonable and most atrocious rebellion against the best government on the face of the earth.

August 28th, The town voted to pay the same bounty, and on the same terms, to volunteers who would enlist for nine months' service and be credited to the quota of Barnstable, that was offered to volunteers for three years' service by vote of the town passed on the 16th. It also voted "that all taxes that may be assessed upon the nine-months volunteers for the year 1863 be remitted to them, and that their families be assisted by this town the same as the families of the three-years volunteers are assisted." * September 6th, It was resolved, "That we have the utmost confidence in the President of the United States, and that we will give him our cordial support in signing the Emancipation and Confiscation Act at as early a day as he may deem expedient."

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* The town record says, "This meeting was the largest, and decidedly the most enthusiastic, of any one that has been held. It was enlivened by the singing of several patriotic pieces. Full one-third of the audience were ladies, who have manifested a considerable interest in this movement from the start."

1864. June 30th, The town voted that all citizens who had enlisted, or might afterwards enlist, "who had received a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, be paid that amount," and to the heirs of those who have died in the service. July 27th, Voted to pay "each man in town who has, or who shall, put in a substitute in anticipation of a draft, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars."

1865. At the annual town-meeting held March 6th, it was voted to authorize the selectmen to pay to each volunteer citizen who has no family or dependant, and therefore not entitled to State aid, the sum of two dollars a week while in the service.

1866. March 5th, An appropriation of one thousand dollars was made for the erection of a soldiers' monument, to which was added $260.80, being the balance of the soldiers' fund in the hands of the selectmen. Walter Chipman, Joseph R. Hall, F G. Kelley, Henry Goodspeed, Nathaniel Hinckley, Charles C. Bearse, and Freeman H. Jenkins were appointed to locate the monument and arrange for its erection. The monument was erected in that part of Barnstable called Centreville, and was appropriately dedicated July 4, 1866.

Barnstable, according to a return made in 1866 by the selectmen, furnished two hundred and seventy-two men for the war, which is quite inaccurate; for the number of those in the military and naval service properly credited to the town must have been nearly five hundred, as it furnished its full quota upon every call of the President for men, and had a surplus of thirty-five over and above all demands, at the end of the war. Three were commissioned officers in the military service. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifteen cents ($38,574.15).

The amount of money raised by the town, and expended each year of the war in the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $93.60; in 1862, $2,525.57; in 1863, $6,182.23; in 1864, $6,-

851.53; in 1865, 4,100.00. Total in four years, $19,-652.93.

The good work performed by the ladies of Barnstable was very considerable. There are three villages in the town, in each of which there were regular organized societies. We have only brief mention of what was done in two of them. In Barnstable proper, the Ladies' Sanitary Association was formed, immediately "after the publication of the circular of the New-England Women's Auxiliary Association was received," and continued until the close of the war. Mrs. S. B. Phinny was president, and Miss E. A. Chamberlain was secretary, most of the time. They made 3,153 articles, and $768 were raised in money. Hundreds of yards of bandages were made, boxes of lint, and a large quantity of preserves, &c. The ladies were untiring in their zeal. There was also "a Children's Aid Society," — a branch of the New-England Women's Auxiliary Association. It began in 1862, and continued until the close of the war, of which Miss Cordelia E. Phinny was president. 1,276 articles were made, and $106 were raised in money, by this society of little people.

The Centreville Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society continued in operation "one year ten months and eight days." Their receipts were $409.74. They sent two boxes of clothing to the "New-England Women's Auxiliary Association and one box to the Christian Commission." Of this society Mrs. Margaret Handy was president, and Miss Amanda Crosby secretary. We make the following extract: —

"When the time arrived that our services were no longer needed, we had considerable money and clothing on hand, which were disposed of in gifts to our returned soldiers, and those who were suffering in consequence of the war, and to associations in aid of the war. From June 1, 1865, to Feb. 7, 1866, we distributed gifts in money to the amount of $248.86."

BREWSTER. — Incorporated Feb. 19, 1803. Population in 1860, 1,489; in 1865, 1,459. Valuation in 1860, $636,333; in 1865, $801,452. The selectmen in 1861 were Tully Crosby, Zoeth Snow, Jr., Randolphus M'Loud; in 1862, Jeremiah

Mayo, William Winslow, C. S. Foster; in 1863, Jeremiah Mayo, C. S. Foster, William Winslow; in 1864, Solomon Freeman, Bailey Foster, Strabo Clark; in 1865, Solomon Freeman, Jeremiah Mayo, C. S. Foster.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Charles S. Foster.

1861. The first town-meeting, to consider matters in relation to the war, was held May 21st, at which it was voted to appropriate five hundred dollars to "the Massachusetts Soldiers' Aid Fund." A committee of three was appointed "to see that the families of all volunteers were comfortably provided for;" and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money when necessary for the above purposes.

1862. July 21st, A bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars was voted "to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town, and fifty dollars additional to those who shall enlist within forty-eight hours." A committee was elected to help the selectmen in recruiting volunteers. August 25th, Voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers enlisting to the credit of the town in the nine months' service, and to pay eleven dollars a month to each of their families while in the service.

1863. December 1st, The treasurer was authorized to borrow eleven hundred dollars for recruiting purposes, "if it shall be needed."

1864. At the annual March meeting it was voted that all the business of recruiting "be left with the selectmen, and that they be authorized to use any money they may find in the treasury for that purpose." March 21st, Voted to raise two thousand dollars for recruiting purposes, "if legal." June 15th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow the money "when needed."

1865. At the annual March meeting, "Voted, to raise three thousand dollars (if needed) for recruiting purposes."

Brewster furnished one hundred and forty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands.

None of them were commissioned officers in the military service. There were probably some in the navy. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid to soldiers' families, was nineteen thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-three cents ($19,453.73). A considerable amount was voluntarily contributed by private citizens.

The amount raised and expended by the town for aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards reimbursed to it by the State, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $291.96; in 1863, $1,024.00; in 1864, $1,819.20; in 1865, $1,221.07. Total, $4,356.23.

The ladies of Brewster in 1862 organized a Soldiers' Aid Society, which continued in operation until the close of the war, and did much good.

CHATHAM. — Incorporated June 11, 1712. Population in 1860, 2,710; in 1865, 2,637 Valuation in 1860, $886,157; in 1865, $1,000,543.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, were Josiah Hardy, Benjamin F Freeman, Levi Eldridge, Jr.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during the same years was Josiah Mayo.

1861. Several citizens' meetings were held in Chatham during this year, at which action both by word and deed was taken to place the town in its true position as regards the war; but no formal town-meeting was called, as none was necessary.

1862. On the 22d of July a legal town-meeting was held, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who would enlist for three years' military service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town; also to pay, to assist the family of each volunteer residing in the town, an amount not to exceed eighteen dollars a month.* August 25th, Another meeting was held, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, when credited to the quota of the

* This was six dollars more per month than the State would reimburse.

town, and to pay his family the same amount of assistance as paid to the families of three-years volunteers.

1863. On the 3d of February a town-meeting was held, to consider the action of the selectmen, and the responsibilities they had incurred in behalf of the town. Up to this date they had borrowed eight thousand dollars on their individual notes, which they had expended in the payment of bounties and other necessary expenditures. The town voted unanimously to assume their entire liability, by giving the notes of the town, to run for five years. The same meeting refused to pay a bounty to two men who were residents of another town, although they had been credited to the miltary quota of Chatham. On the 8th of December, Christopher Taylor, 2d, Edmund Flynn, and David H. Crowell were chosen by ballot to aid the selectmen in recruiting volunteers to fill the quota of the town: also voted, "that there be a general meeting of the citizens of the town held every Tuesday evening until the 5th of January next, to commence on Tuesday evening next at six o'clock," to encourage recruiting, and to consider measures by which to fill the quota of the town.

1864. On the 3d of February the town voted to "pay four dollars a month to each person dependent on a volunteer for support, provided the amount to any one family shall not exceed eighteen dollars a month."

1865. On the 1st of January a large meeting of citizens was held, at which, after discussion, it was voted to raise by voluntary subscription a sufficient sum from which to pay to each volunteer who will enlist in the service of the United States, and be credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and a paper having been prepared, thirty-two hundred and five dollars were subscribed by those present at the meeting, which fully sufficed to fill the quota; and at a legal town-meeting, held on the 6th of April succeeding, the persons advancing the money were reimbursed by the town.

We may as well state here as anywhere that the town in 1866, after the war was over, voted to refund to every citizen the money he had subscribed and paid to furnish volunteers;

and also to pay to persons who had furnished substitutes, who were credited to the town, the money they had paid to procure them.

Chatham furnished two hundred and sixty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-two over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-nine cents ($27,-611.69).

The amount raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $809.59; in 1863, $1,706.80; in 1864, $2,535.00; in 1865, $1,436.03. Total amount, $6,487.42.

DENNIS. — Incorporated June 19, 1793. Population in 1860, 3,662; in 1865, 3,512. Valuation in 1860, $1,108,-054; in 1865, $1,181,399.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, were Joshua C. Howes, Alvan Small, Elijah Baxter.

The town-clerk during the same years was Isaiah Nickerson. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Isaiah Nickerson; in 1865, Jonathan Bangs.

1861. There does not appear to have been any action taken by the town in its corporate capacity in relation to the war during this year, although meetings of citizens were held, and every thing was done which the occasion required. Of these citizens' meetings no record appears to have been preserved, or, if there were, we have failed to obtain a copy of it, which we much regret.

1862. A special town-meeting was held July 26th, to act upon war matters; at which a committee of six gentlemen were appointed to act with the selectmen in recruiting volunteers to fill the quota required of the town, under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men for three years' military service. The town authorized them to pay a bounty to each

recruit of two hundred and fifty dollars, when mustered in and properly credited to the quota of the town; or they could be paid the bounty before being mustered, upon "giving satisfactory security to the selectmen that the money would be refunded if the volunteer did not pass an examination and was rejected." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money sufficient to meet the expenditure. On the 19th of August another formal meeting was held; and the town voted to pay the same amount of bounty to volunteers for nine months' service, three-quarters of the amount to be paid to the recruit when accepted, mustered in, and credited, and the remaining quarter when he was honorably discharged from the service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars to pay the same.

These appear to have been the most important votes which were passed in relation to the payment of bounties. Other votes for the payment of State aid to the families of the volunteers were passed each year until the end of the war. Although the information received from Dennis is not so full and complete as we have received from many of the other towns, yet the result shows that few towns were more active in the good cause, or came out of the war with a better record.

Dennis reported in 1866 to have furnished two hundred and twenty men for the war, which is considerably below the actual number. Including the men in the navy, Dennis must have furnished about three hundred and seventy men, as at the end of the war the town had filled its quota in every call of the President, and had a surplus of forty-three men over and above all demands. None of the men in the military service were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-six cents ($22,652.66).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $32.00; in 1862, $582.63; in 1863, $952.66; in 1864, $1,334.15; in 1865, $912.17 Total amount, $3,813.61.

EASTHAM. — Incorporated June 2, 1646. Population in 1860, 779; in 1865, 757. Valuation in 1860, $226,795; in 1865, $219,948.

The selectmen during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, were Zara Higgins, Prince S. Harding, Jonathan Snow.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Herman Doane. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Herman Doane; in 1865, Josiah M. Cole.

1861. There does not appear to have been any action taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year.

1862. On the 28th of July a special town-meeting was held, to take measures to fill the quota of the town under the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand three-years men; at which it was voted to authorize the payment of a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who would enlist and be credited to the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow one thousand dollars to pay the same. An enlistment paper was opened at the meeting, and four young men of Eastham immediately enrolled their names as volunteers. These filled the quota of the town. The names of the young men were Francis Penmore, Henry Morrison, Peter Higgins, Nathan A. Gill. The meeting then passed the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That we cherish an unfaltering attachment to the UNION and the CONSTITUTION formed by our patriotic fathers, and deeply deplore the cause which has produced such an unhappy alienation between the people of the North and South, which has ripened into a gigantic rebellion and unprecedented civil war.

Resolved, That we highly approve the judicious and patriotic course of the President of the United States in this trying hour, amid the jargon of party warfare that is carried on in the high places of the nation against the wise provisions and requirements of that time-honored Constitution; and while he continues to stand firmly on that rock of our country's salvation, we will stand by and maintain him with all the men in our power, in his efforts to restore our divided and distracted country to its honor and peace.

At a meeting held on the 28th of August, the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and sixty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, when mustered in and credited to the town. Nine young men immediately enlisted and filled the quota of the town. December 5th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and eighty dollars to each of seven men enlisted in Boston and credited to Eastham.

1863. A special town-meeting was held on the 2d of December, when it was voted "that the selectmen use their best endeavors to fill the quota of ten men for this town as soon as possible, within the town or elsewhere." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the expenses.

1864. May 3d, The selectmen were directed to "pay to volunteers under any future call a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars." This amount was continued to be paid until the end of the war.

Eastham furnished seventy-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was three thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-four cents ($3,476.54)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $111.63; in 1863, $223.20; in 1864, $198.40; in 1865, $300.00. Total amount, $833.23.

FALMOUTH. — Incorporated June 4, 1686. Population in 1860, 2,456; in 1865, 2,294. Valuation in 1860, $1,323,308; in 1865, $1,375,661.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863, were Thomas Lewis, Jr., Prince G. Moore, Silas J Eldred; in 1864 and 1865, Thomas Lewis, Jr., Prince G. Moore, Zenas Hamblin.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Thomas Lewis, Jr.

1861. The following extract from a letter which we received in 1867 from Thomas Lewis, Jr., chairman of the select-

men, town-clerk and town-treasurer all through the war, in regard to Falmouth, will apply to almost every town in Barnstable County: —

"At the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, most of our young men were pursuing their *peculiar* avocations upon the seas, and most of them on long voyages; nevertheless we were able to fulfil all the requirements of the State and General Governments in furnishing men for the war, and when the struggle was over had the satisfaction of knowing we had furnished a surplus of ten men."

The first action taken by the town, in its corporate character, was at a special meeting held on the 2d of December ("after one of our citizens had enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment"), at which it was voted to instruct the selectmen to aid the families of those who have, or may hereafter, enlist in the service of the United States.

1862. A special town-meeting was held on the 2d of August, which voted to pay "each volunteer citizen of the town, upon his enlisting for three years, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and one hundred dollars in addition when regularly discharged from the service." In addition to this bounty of the town, there was raised by voluntary subscription ten dollars to each volunteer, of whom there were twenty-eight who "enlisted on the spot." Of these, twelve served until the end of the war; "the others were killed, died of disease, or were discharged on account of sickness." On the 11th of September another special meeting was held, at which the town voted "to pay any of its citizens" a bounty of one hundred dollars upon enlistment for nine months' service, and a further sum of one hundred dollars when regularly discharged. "Six immediately enlisted, each of whom served his full time." October 13th, The selectmen were authorized to enlist men in other places, if a sufficient number could not be obtained in Falmouth; "but in no case to pay any higher bounty than that paid to our own citizens." December 15th, The town bounty to each volunteer was fixed at two hundred dollars.

1863. A special meeting was held on the 21st of December, when the selectmen were authorized to draw on the town-

treasurer "for such expenses as may be incurred in procuring the town's quota of volunteers;" and they were instructed "to proceed forthwith to procure the men required."

1864. April —, The selectmen were directed "to procure the number of men required, or which may be required, under any order of the President previous to March 1, 1865." Under this vote the selectmen acted until the end of the war.

Falmouth, notwithstanding most of her able-bodied young men were at sea, furnished of her own citizens one hundred and thirty-eight men for the army, and twenty for the navy, making one hundred and fifty-eight of her own people. Nearly one hundred must have been obtained from other places. At the end of the war, Falmouth had a surplus of ten men over and above all demands made upon it. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-five cents ($20,154.35) In addition to this amount, eighteen hundred and fifty-four dollars were raised by private subscription to encourage enlistments, and six hundred and forty-seven dollars for the sick and wounded in hospitals.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war, for aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $21.60; in 1862, $751.50; in 1863, $1,371.46; in 1864, $1,450.00; in 1865, $979.34. Total amount, $4,674.20.

The ladies of Falmouth did their full proportion to assist the soldiers in the field and in the hospital. Taking "in the estimate of barrels and boxes forwarded by them, in which were clothes and sanitary stores, it is difficult to come to a definite conclusion; but from all that I can learn from those ladies who had the particular charge of these matters, I think it may be safely set down at twelve hundred dollars." Mr. Lewis, to whom we are indebted for much of the information in regard to Falmouth, writes: —

"Although we have no set speeches to record, there was always manifest at our meetings a determined will to do all in our power to

bring the Rebellion to an end; and could you have been present at the gatherings of the fair sex, as they so often met to ply their fingers in preparing articles for the comfort and relief of the sick and dying, you would have heard such words of patriotism as flow from no other hearts. There is one case of sacrifice to which I cannot forbear to allude. During the Rebellion, three sons of a very poor citizen of our town enlisted. One was married, and had a family of five little children. The aged and poor parents were dependent upon the other two for their support. *All three sons were killed in battle!*"

HARWICH. — Incorporated Sept. 14, 1694. Population in 1860, 3,423; in 1865, 3,540. Valuation in 1860, $841,833; in 1865, $1,025,217.

The selectmen in 1861 were Cyrus Weeks, Thomas Kenrick, Isaiah C. Kelly; in 1862, Benjamin W Eldridge, Isaiah C. Kelly, Sheldon Crowell; in 1863, Isaiah C. Kelly, Thomas Kendrick, Sheldon Crowell; in 1864, Joseph C. Berry, Danforth S. Steele, Shubeal B. Kelly; in 1865, Danforth S. Steele, Joseph C. Berry, Shubeal B. Kelly.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was William H. Underwood.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 10th of May, at which it was voted to raise a company of one hundred men for a Coast Guard; and a committee of five was appointed to confer with the authorities of other towns on the Cape in regard to the same. June 3d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow one thousand dollars "for war purposes."

1862. April 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists in the military service for three years, and is credited to the town. July 26th, The bounty was raised to two hundred dollars, and the selectmen were directed "to fill the quota of the town as soon as possible." August 19th, Voted, to pay volunteers for nine months' service a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, which, on September 11th, was increased fifty dollars; and Valentine Doane, Jr., and Danforth S. Steele were appointed recruiting officers. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money.

1863. August 11th, Voted, to pay drafted men a bounty of

one hundred and fifty dollars. The treasurer was authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars to pay bounties and expenses of recruiting. November 30th, Twenty-five hundred dollars were authorized to be borrowed "to pay charges and assist in recruiting fifty men."

1864. March 16th, The selectmen were directed to pay each volunteer belonging to that town one hundred dollars, who has not already received a bounty; also to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of soldiers. June 21st, Voted, that to each drafted man who furnished a substitute there be paid not exceeding three hundred dollars, if he was credited to fill the quota of the town. Several other meetings were held during the year, at which means were taken to recruit men and furnish State aid for the families of soldiers.

1865. November 7th, Voted, "that the selectmen be authorized to treat all widows in town, whose husbands have fallen in the war, with due and especial benevolence; and those who have no house, to see that they have a *home* outside of the almshouse."

Harwich furnished three hundred and forty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-nine over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to soldiers' families, was forty-two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and two cents ($42,560.02).

The amount raised and expended by the town for aid to the families of soldiers, and afterwards repaid by the State, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $736.38; in 1863, $1,276.69; in 1864, $5,159.92; in 1865, $4,374.00. Total in four years, $11,462.99.

The ladies of Harwich "did a great deal for the soldiers all through the war," and especially those attached to the several religious societies, — the ministers acting as shipping agents. Many meetings were held, at which under-clothing, lint, bandages, and other necessary articles, were made, which were sent to the army hospitals.

ORLEANS. — Incorporated March 3, 1797 Population in 1860, 1,678; in 1865, 1,586. Valuation in 1860, $487,914; in 1865, $558,858.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joseph Cummings, Calvin Snow, George W Cummings; in 1862 and 1863, Jesse C. Snow, John Kenrick, Edmund Crosby; in 1864 and 1865, John Kenrick, Truman Doane, Ira Mayo.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Thomas Higgins; in 1864 and 1865, Freeman Mayo.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held on the 27th of May, at which the following resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That, as true and loyal citizens of the United States, we will cherish inviolate the Union and the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, believing them to be the only safe palladium of our liberties, under which as a nation we have been favored with unexampled prosperity.

Resolved, That the active measures now being made by the National Administration, in all departments, for the successful crushing out of the unnatural rebellion on the part of the so-called Southern Confederacy, meets with our warmest approbation, and should have the aid and encouragement of every true lover of his country, without regard to party proclivities.

Resolved, That as, in the language of Jefferson, "the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," it becomes the sacred duty of every loyal citizen, in this hour of his country's peril, to frown down with abhorrence any attempt to aid and abet treason, whether at home or abroad, expressed or implied; and that we will use our best endeavors to give traitors that punishment which they so justly deserve.

Resolved, That the patriotic stand taken by Massachusetts in responding with alacrity to the requirements of the President for troops to defend the national capital is worthy of all praise, and is an earnest of that spirit which has ever characterized the citizens of the OLD BAY STATE, — in times of danger and alarm to manfully uphold and defend the glorious stripes and stars even unto death.

The resolutions having been adopted, the town authorized the selectmen to borrow one thousand dollars for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by the act recently passed by the Legislature in extra session.

1862. A special town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 19th of July. At this meeting "a secesh flag," taken at the capture of New Orleans, was presented to the town by Captain Josiah Snow, formerly a citizen of Orleans. The town then voted to pay each of its citizens who would enlist in the military service of the United States, and be credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars; "and to pay *town* aid of one dollar a week to each parent, wife, or child of every volunteer so enlisting."

1863. No formal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the Rebellion appears to have been held during this year, although the greatest activity prevailed among the citizens in recruiting volunteers, and giving proper assistance to the soldiers' families.

1864. At a meeting held on the 25th of April, the town voted "to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each and every one of its quota called for by the President, Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864; and that the sum be expended in refunding money paid by individual subscription, in procuring this town's proportion of troops called for at the aforesaid dates." Two other meetings were held during this year, but no change was made in the manner of recruiting men or in the payment of bounties.

1865. At the meeting held on the 6th of March, the following vote was passed: —

Voted, "To pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars each for fourteen men recruited as part of the quota of Orleans, under the call for troops, Dec. 17, 1864, and to deposit one thousand dollars with the State treasurer to secure a portion of the men recruited from the rebel States."

The amount of money raised by private subscription, during the four years of the war, amounted in the aggregate to eighteen thousand three hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-two cents for the enlistment of seventy-six men, which was subsequently refunded by vote of the town, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each of the men recruited.

Orleans furnished one hundred and seventy-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-nine over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents ($18,497.20).

The amount raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the four years of the war, but which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $12.00; in 1862, $336.96; in 1863, $1,109.77; in 1864, $1,778.35; in 1865, $1,093.20. Total amount, $4,365.28.

The ladies of Orleans formed "a Soldiers' Aid Society in September, 1862, which continued in active operation until April, 1865. They held about seventy meetings, to prepare articles for the soldiers. They raised, in money, $621.08," which was increased fourfold by being judiciously expended for material, that was made into articles of clothing. Many boxes and barrels were filled with their contributions, "some of which were sent to the soldiers in camp, some to the sick and wounded in hospitals, and some to the prisoners in Libby Prison." As a sample of each, we give the contents of one, sent Oct. 14, 1862, to the Sanitary Commission: 2 pillows, 1 under-shirt, 21 towels, 4 handkerchiefs, 21 shirts, 18 do., 53 pillow-cases, 3 boxes of lint, 1 bundle of pieces, 7 prs. slippers, 3 prs. drawers, 3 prs. socks, 368 yards bandages, 9 dozen stump bandages, 3 dozen hand do., 13 dozen comforters, "a few pamphlets," 10 sheets, 24 pillow-cases, 53 towels, 23 cotton shirts, 75 pillows, 5 vests, 3 frock coats, 11 flannel under-shirts, 6 packages (individuals), 1 bedquilt, 3 prs. drawers, 3 prs. slippers, 2 prs. pants, 7 prs. mittens, 29 prs. socks, 28 prs. flannel drawers, 1 pr. boots, 38 handkerchiefs, 51 white do., 25 colored do.

The society numbered one hundred and fifty-one members. The journal of their proceedings closes with the following words: —

"The meeting adjourns to meet again whenever the needs of suffering soldiers should demand, — WE HOPE NEVER AGAIN."

PROVINCETOWN. — Incorporated June 14, 1727. Population in 1860, 3,206; in 1865, 3,475. Valuation in 1860, $1,263,695; in 1865, $1,576,145.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863, were Robert Soper, Abraham Chapman, Simeon S. Gifford; in 1864, Simeon S. Gifford, Silas S. Young, Lysander S. Paine; in 1865, Silas S. Young, Simeon S. Gifford, Alexander Manuel.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Elisha Dyer.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 2d of May, at which it was voted to pay a sum of twenty dollars to every able-bodied man who should volunteer from Provincetown in either the army or navy, to be paid on his departure from the town to join for service; also "the sum of ten dollars a month for single men, and men having wives only, and fifteen dollars a month to men having families, while in the service, which pay shall begin at the time his government pay begins." At the same meeting the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted: —

Whereas it has pleased God to give us the grandest country on the globe, with the best government, as established by our fathers, ever inhabited by mortals; and as it is satisfactorily ascertained that a long-cherished scheme has been entertained, by miserable miscreants, to subvert this government to the most dastardly purposes of iniquity, destroying the UNION and the CONSTITUTION; and as we regard this as an unprovoked, barbarous, and sacrilegious attack upon the dearest rights and interests of the American people, we denounce it as a villanous attempt to subvert laws and to destroy a Constitution which we reverence, and which they have sworn to support: we therefore

Resolve, That the loss of our liberty and national honor would be a greater calamity than war, the loss of property, or of life itself.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Executive to bring the whole power of the Government to crush out secession and rebellion, and to put to an efficient end their disturbances; and that no favor or compromise should be suffered, but upon the basis of unqualified submission of those in rebellion.

Resolved, That we pledge to the National and State Governments a hearty support of men and means, by which these ends may be accomplished.

Resolved, That, if the wanton cruelties of privateering are let loose upon our seamen, it will become our duty vigorously to defend our rights and fearlessly to assail our foe, until, under our flag of the *stars and stripes*, our vessels are allowed, unmolested, to float in every sea.

Other votes were passed having for their object home defence, which the exposed position of the town appeared to render desirable. A committee of six were also appointed to assist in recruiting.

1862. At a meeting held on the 22d of July, it was voted to raise sixteen hundred dollars, by taxation, "to pay bounties to persons who have become volunteer soldiers of the United States;" also to raise and pay to volunteers having families in Provincetown "a sum of money, in addition to that the town may be reimbursed from the treasury of the Commonwealth for aid to families, equal in amount to that which is reimbursed; and to volunteers who have not families or persons dependent on them the sum of fifty dollars a year during their term of service." August 27th, The town voted "to assume the liability of those individuals who have subscribed money for the payment of bounties to volunteers for nine months' military service;" also voted to pay each volunteer for nine months' service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of two hundred dollars; also, to pay their families, and to those who have none, fifty dollars additional in money. The treasurer was authorized to borrow six thousand dollars for these purposes.

1863. At a legal town-meeting held on the 20th of July, the selectmen and John Nickerson were appointed to procure arms from the State or the National Government, and to do all such acts as may be necessary for the defence and protection of the town against the attacks of the enemy. Two thousand dollars were placed at the disposal of the committee. September 3d, The town appropriated $5,469.82 for payment of soldiers' bounties, in compliance with the 9th section of an act approved April 29, 1863; also voted, that the same provision be made in aid of the families of men who may be drafted as is now paid to the families of volunteers.

1864. February 8th, The town voted to assume the payment of money contributed by individuals to fill the quota of the town, under the last call of the President, "provided any act of the Legislature legalizes the same." April 12th, An act having been passed, the town voted to reimburse to individuals the money they had advanced, provided that the amount should not exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer enlisted.

Provincetown must have furnished for the army and navy about three hundred and fifty men, although the selectmen returned, in 1866, only two hundred and forty-seven; as at the end of the war the town had filled its quota on every call of the President, and had a surplus of fifty-seven men over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers in the military service. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was thirty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars ($37,452.00).

The amount of money raised and expended for State aid during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $57.54; in 1862, $327.98; in 1863, $775.21; in 1864, $3,070.59; in 1865, $3,136.92. Total amount reimbursed, $7,368.24. It will be observed, however, that Provincetown paid to the families of volunteers double the amount reimbursed by the State.

The ladies of Provincetown organized a "Soldiers' Aid Society" and a "Soldiers' Relief Society" in 1862. During the war, the first-named furnished clothing and other articles for the soldiers to the value of $1,226.75, and the last-named contributed to the value of $1,064.90. Most of the articles were sent to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, though a part was sent direct to Lieutenant-Colonel Ryder, a citizen of Provincetown, of the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

Provincetown, which is situated on the extreme end of Cape Cod, was one of the most exposed places on the coast. During the war, earth-works were erected by the Government, which were garrisoned by a company of volunteers.

SANDWICH. — Incorporated Sept. 3, 1639. Population in 1860, 4,479; in 1865, 4,105. Valuation in 1860, $1,644,-433; in 1865, $1,699,105.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863, were Mason White, Seth B. Wing, Isaiah Fish; in 1864, H. G. O. Ellis, Seth B. Wing, Isaiah Fish; in 1865, H. G. O. Ellis, Paul Wing, Isaiah Fish.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was David C. Freeman; from June, 1863, and during 1864 and 1865, David C. Percival.

The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 11th of May; * at which Messrs. Theodore Kern, Jonathan Leonard, Charles Southack, Benjamin F. Brown, and Charles Dillingham were chosen a committee, "to see what action the town should take in regard to war matters." The committee reported as follows: —

First, That the treasurer of the town be authorized, with the assent and at the discretion of the selectmen, to borrow a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, "in sums as shall be needed" for the benefit of the families of those in this town who may enlist "in the service of the Government, in defence of our constitutional liberties." Second, That the money so borrowed shall be disbursed by the selectmen "in the following manner:" "A man that leaves a wife shall receive two dollars a week; a wife and child, three dollars a week; and fifty cents a week for each additional child under fourteen years of age."

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* It is proper to state that a public meeting was held in April in the Town Hall, notice of which had been given by posters and the ringing of church-bells, an account of which we find in the "Sandwich Republican" of April, 1861. "Several gentlemen made speeches, among whom was Major S. B. Phinny, editor of the 'Barnstable Patriot,' a democratic paper. He was frequently interrupted by the spontaneous and hearty applause of the audience whenever any allusion was made to our Flag, the Constitution, and the Union. On motion of Theodore Kern, Esq., it was voted that the sum of $20 be immediately raised by subscription, as a bounty for each man who would enlist in the campaign. Six hundred and twenty dollars were pledged in the course of the evening in sums varying from $5 to $70, — Major Phinny contributing the seventy dollars, and promising a stand of colors to the company when formed." The Sandwich company was formed, and was among the first three-years companies that went to the war.

Third, That the selectmen be authorized and instructed to assist such families as are dependent upon any volunteer for their support, to whom in their judgment the above rule does not apply. Fourth, That the town furnish the military company of Sandwich, "when called for and officially accepted, a suitable uniform."

The report was accepted. It was then voted that all citizens of Sandwich "volunteering in companies in other towns, having families, and also all persons from other towns volunteering in the Sandwich company, having families, be included in the above appropriation; provided, there shall not be an appropriation for them by the towns from which they came, or in which our citizens have volunteered." Voted, that the families of volunteers "receive their money once in two weeks;" also voted, "to raise five hundred dollars to defray the expense of purchasing uniforms for the Sandwich company." At a special meeting held on the 6th of July, it was voted "to ratify and continue the above action of the town as allowed by act of May 2:3d, 1861."

1862. At the annual town-meeting held March 3d, a sufficient sum of money was appropriated to continue the pay of State aid to the families of volunteers during the year. A special town-meeting was held on the 2d of August, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years' military service and is mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, and fifty dollars additional to each man who shall enlist and be credited within seven days. Another meeting was held on the 23d of December, at which the selectmen were authorized to appoint persons to assist them in recruiting volunteers, and extending the amount of bounty to each volunteer to one hundred and fifty dollars. December 9th, The town voted to enlist volunteers for three years' service and not for nine months, and to pay to each volunteer for that term a bounty of two hundred dollars.

1863. Several "war-meetings" were held during this year: recruiting, the payment of bounties to volunteers, and aid to their families were continued; but no special action was taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war.

1864. A legal town-meeting was held on the 9th of April, at which seventy-eight hundred dollars were appropriated "to fill the quotas of the town" under the calls of the President for men, Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864.

Mr. Colly, the town-clerk, writes: —

"I have sent you all the votes of importance relating to the war. Many other votes were passed, and much excitement existed during these years of trial; but they were so similar to the within, that to repeat them would be useless."

Sandwich must have furnished for the army and navy about four hundred men, although the return made by the selectmen in 1866 gives the number of two hundred and ninety-two. At the end of the war, after having filled its quota upon every call of the President for volunteers, Sandwich had a surplus of two, over and above all demands. Twelve were commissioned officers in the military service, the most distinguished of whom was Charles Chipman, Major of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts regiment, who was mortally wounded Aug. 7, 1864, and died the next day. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-three thousand and eighty-one dollars and ninety-nine cents ($33,081.99).

The amount raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war, for aid to the families of volunteers, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,852.71; in 1862, $5,018.31; in 1863, $5,742.63; in 1864, $4,874.91; in 1865, $2,450.00. Total amount in four years, $19,938.56.

The ladies of Sandwich "were actively engaged in their part of the work, but am unable to give you details of the matter."

TRURO. — Incorporated July 16, 1709. Population in 1860, 1,583; in 1865, 1,448. Valuation in 1860, $381,429; in 1865, $361,717

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Solomon Davis, William T. Newcomb, Asa Sellew; in 1863, Abraham C. Small, Solomon Davis, Amasa Paine; in 1864, John Kenny, James

Collins, Nathan K. Whorf; in 1865, John Kenny, James Collins, Sears Rich.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Samuel C. Paine.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate character, during this year in regard to matters relating to the war.

1862. At a legal town-meeting held on the 25th of July, the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote: —

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid by the town to each of the dependants of the four volunteers who have enlisted to make up the quota of Truro, the sum of one dollar a week, in addition to the sum allowed by the State, so long as the men are in the service of the United States; provided it shall not exceed the sum of twelve dollars a month for the dependants of any one volunteer.

The selectmen were authorized to draw "orders on the town treasury for the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid to each and any to the number of four of the inhabitants of Truro, who, as the quota of said town, may volunteer and be duly mustered into the volunteer service of the United States." August 30th, Voted, that there be paid "to each single man" the sum of two hundred dollars, who shall volunteer to make up the quota of nine-months men; "and to each married man who shall thus volunteer the sum of one hundred dollars; and to the dependants of said married man an additional sum equal to that granted by the State." December 2d, Voted, "that the town of Truro make all the effort that is in its power to raise volunteers to fill its quota of nine-months men for the military service of the United States," and that Frederick A. Gross, Amasa Paine, and A. H. Newton "be a committee to draft some plan for raising the aforesaid volunteers." This committee reported that the selectmen be authorized to offer a bounty of two hundred dollars to any of the citizens of the town who would volunteer to make up said quota, and in case they fail to procure the required number within a reasonable time, then they may use their own discretion in obtaining them elsewhere. The report was accepted. "Voted, that we, as a town, disapprove of a draft."

1863. February 4th, The following resolutions were adopted: —

Resolved, At this town-meeting, that we do take means and measures to bring home the remains of Edward Winslow, one of our soldiers who went forth in the defence of his country and to maintain one of the best governments on earth.

Resolved, That the selectmen be instructed to cause the remains of Edward Winslow to be removed to this town at the town's expense.

It was also voted to pay the widow and orphan children of Edward Winslow a gratuity of one hundred dollars. April 6th, "Voted, that the town assume the responsibility that those persons took upon themselves, of paying a bounty to Samuel Knowles and Hezekiah P Hughes, in July last, as volunteers." August 7th, Voted, to pay the same State aid to the families of men who may be drafted "and actually enter the service of the United States as has been furnished to the families of volunteers." December 11th, A committee of twenty-five was chosen to assist the selectmen in recruiting volunteers to fill the quota of the town; also voted, "to sanction the doings of the selectmen in using all discretionary means in their power for raising volunteers, and that the town be responsible for their compensation."

1864. February 4th, Voted, "to allow *town* aid to the dependants of volunteers who have enlisted in our town under the call of the President, Oct. 17, 1863, in amount to what is received by them for State aid; also to the widows, like town aid." * April 25th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist prior to March 1, 1865, for three years, and be credited to the town.

Truro furnished one hundred and forty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of fourteen over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war,

* This vote was in effect to give aid to the families of volunteers in *twice* the amount that was allowed by law and reimbursed to the towns by the State. It was a literal voluntary gratuity by the town.

exclusive of State aid to soldiers' families, was four thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and ten cents ($4,786.10). In addition to this sum, four thousand dollars were contributed by private citizens of their own means to pay bounties and encourage recruiting.

The amount of money raised for the payment of aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards refunded by the State, was as follows: In 1861, $6.00; in 1862, $383.46; in 1863, $877.96; in 1864, $802.80; in 1865, $258.58. Total amount in four years, $2,328.81.

WELLFLEET. — Incorporated June 16, 1763. Population in 1860, 2,322; in 1865, 2,298. Valuation in 1860, $617,596; in 1865, $700,165.

The selectmen from February, 1861, to February, 1864, were Edward Hopkins, Robert G. Paine, Jeremiah Hawes. In 1864, Mr. Hawes retired from office; and Jonathan Chipman was elected in his place, who with the others remained in office until February, 1865.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Noah Swett.

1861. Several members of the Third Regiment Massachusetts Militia, which left the State April 17th and arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va., on the 20th, belonged to Wellfleet. On the — of May, a meeting was held, at which a vigilance committee was appointed; and a vote was passed to request the Governor to furnish arms for a military company then being organized in the town.* June 3d, The town appropriated seven hundred dollars, subject to the order of the Governor, "to sustain the credit of the State," and three hundred dollars "for the benefit of Wellfleet soldiers then at the front."

1862. July, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, and aid not to exceed twelve dollars a month to each of their families. August 14th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each of seven

* At this time a large proportion of the young men belonging to Wellfleet were engaged in sea service.

men who will enlist for three years to complete the quota of the town.

1863. November 24th, A committee to recruit volunteers to fill the quota of the town under the pending call of the President was elected, and twenty-five hundred dollars were appropriated to pay the expenses.

1864. April 16th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. Several other meetings were held, at which money was raised for war purposes, and measures adopted to fill the contingent of the town.

Wellfleet furnished two hundred and twenty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-five over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers in the military service. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to soldiers' families, was eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents ($18,324.67). Mr. Swett, the town-clerk, wrote to us, "that there was contributed from public and private sources about twenty thousand dollars for the prosecution of the war. Many of the older citizens procured substitutes to represent them in the field."

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of soldiers, and reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $27.28; in 1862, $271.25; in 1863, $161.00; in 1864, $297.20; in 1865, $382.00. Total in four years, $1,138.73.

The ladies of Wellfleet established a Soldiers' Aid Society early in the war, to work for the sick and wounded in hospitals. At the end of the war they had an unexpended balance in their treasury, which was given in aid of erecting "a beautiful marble monument to the men of Wellfleet who had died in defence of their country in the military and naval service."

YARMOUTH. — Incorporated Sept. 3, 1639. Population in 1860, 2,752; in 1865, 2,465. Valuation in 1860, $1,162,-120; in 1865, $1,440,641.

The selectmen in 1861 were Elisha Taylor, Thatcher Taylor, Zadock Crowell; in 1862 and 1863, the same; in 1864, Zadock Crowell, Elisha Taylor, Samuel Matthews; 1865, Samuel Matthews, Braddock Matthews, Zadock Crowell.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer from 1844, and all through the Rebellion to the present time, was William P Davis.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the Rebellion, was held on the 2d of May; at which the following resolutions were presented by Charles F Swift, and unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, 1st, That we feel duly mindful of the sacrifices that were made by our fathers to establish the Constitution, and perpetuate the Union of the States, and that we remember with especial pride and pleasure the patriotic and efficient part taken by this ancient town in the great struggle which resulted in the formation of our existing institutions of government.

2d, That, as citizens of Yarmouth, in common with patriotic men everywhere in the country, we feel a profound interest in the struggle now convulsing the land; that our earnest sympathies are entirely with the administration in its efforts to sustain the Government, and defend the flag of the nation; and that, as in days of yore, we are ready to contribute our personal efforts and material aid to uphold and maintain the national honor untarnished by sea and land.

3d, That, inasmuch as the head of the rebel organization of the South has indicated his design to send out upon the ocean piratical crafts for the purposes of spoliation and plunder upon the commerce of the country, thus perilling the lives and property of those who follow the seas for a livelihood, it is especially incumbent upon the citizens of this community, who have so much at stake, to lend efficient and cheerful aid in bringing these pests of the ocean to condign punishment; and we hereby recommend that the best energies of our people be especially directed to strengthening the maritime arm of our national service, to which their pursuits and training so peculiarly fit them to lend efficiency and strength.

The town voted to give each citizen who should enlist, either in the army or navy, twenty-five dollars a month while in service; and five dollars additional to his wife, if he has one, and three dollars additional to each child under fifteen years of age.

Three thousand dollars was voted to equip each volunteer who should enlist in the military service.*

1862. July 3d, Frederick Dunbar, Matthew C. Hallet, N. C. Fowler, E. B. Pemler, Isaiah Sherman, and Theodore Drew were appointed to procure enlistments, and to pay each volunteer for three years' service a bounty of one hundred dollars when mustered in, and one hundred dollars when honorably discharged, and a further sum of fifteen dollars upon his enlisting. The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding thirty-five hundred dollars "for the foregoing purposes." Seven persons immediately enlisted. August 14th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town for nine months' service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money. December 4th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town, "and more if necessary." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay bounties.

1863. December 1st, The town chose Nathaniel C. Fowler, Oliver Gorham, and David Matthews to co-operate with the selectmen in raising the town's quota of volunteers under the late call of the President for more men. The selectmen were authorized to draw upon the town-treasurer "for such reasonable sums as they shall deem necessary for recruiting purposes." December 10th, Freeman Howes was added to the above committee.

1864. April 22d, Voted, to raise six thousand dollars, "to pay each recruit who enlisted to fill the quota of the town under the last two calls of the President one hundred and twenty-five dollars each." One thousand dollars was also voted to pay bounties to men who had enlisted to the credit of the town and had received no bounty. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to procure volunteers "under any call which the President might issue." August 6th, The selectmen were authorized to deposit fifteen hundred dollars with the State treasurer "to procure recruits." December 19th, Voted, that the selectmen

* It was subsequently ascertained that the town had no authority to raise money for the purposes mentioned, and the selectmen declined to act thereon.

be authorized to procure recruits "in anticipation of a call for five hundred thousand men."

Yarmouth must have furnished about two hundred and fifty men for the war, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands, none of whom were commissioned officers in the military service. There were fifteen who were volunteer officers in the navy, and three of the principal pilots on the South-Carolina coast were citizens of Yarmouth. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid to soldiers' families, was seventeen thousand and seventeen dollars ($17,017). This does not include $3,592.10, voluntarily contributed by private citizens to pay bounties.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $506.43; in 1863, $1,475.04; in 1864, $1,309.93; in 1865, $1,223.31. Total in four years, $4,514.71.

CHAPTER III.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

BERKSHIRE is the most westerly county in the Commonwealth. It is bounded north by Bennington County, Vermont; west by Rensselaer and Columbia Counties, New York; south by Litchfield County, Connecticut; and east by Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties, Massachusetts. In parts it is rough and hilly, but has many beautiful and picturesque streams and valleys. The Housatonic and Hoosick are its chief rivers; the former empties into Long Island Sound, and the latter into the Hudson River. The Hoosack and Greylock, which are partly in the town of Adams, are its chief mountains. Under the former, a tunnel for a railroad, four miles in length, is being made; and the latter is the highest land in Massachusetts. Its largest towns are Pittsfield, the county-seat; and Adams, in which there are many large and flourishing manufactories. The largest portion of the people, however, are agriculturists. The Boston and Albany Railroad passes through the centre of the county, east and west, connecting it with Boston and the Hudson River. There are several other railroads in the county, which centre at Pittsfield.

There are thirty-one towns in Berkshire, but no city. The entire population in 1860 was 55,120, and in 1865 it was 56,960, an increase in five years of only 1,846. The valuation in 1860 was $24,186,962, and in 1865 it was $27,937,444, being an increase in five years of $3,750,482.

According to returns made by the selectmen in 1866 from all the towns in the county, it appears that the whole number of men furnished by Berkshire for the war was five thousand three hundred and fifty-six, which is not far from the exact

number required to be furnished; but it cannot have included the surpluses to the credit of which they were entitled. These surpluses amount to three hundred and eighty-eight men. Every town in the county furnished its full quota of men upon every call made by the President, and each had a surplus at the end of the war, with the exception of Mount Washington and Tyringham, and these had the exact number required of them. No town in Berkshire, nor in the State, fell short of its contingent.

The aggregate expenditure of all the towns in the county on account of the war, exclusive of the money raised and expended for State aid to the families of volunteers, was five hundred and ninety thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and nineteen cents ($590,697.19). The amount raised and expended by all the towns for State aid to the soldiers' families during the four years of the war, and which was reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was two hundred and sixty-two thousand forty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents ($262,049.61), making a grand total of $852,746.80.

The war records of the towns are as follows: —

Adams. — Incorporated Oct. 15, 1778. Population in 1860, 6,924; in 1865, 8,298. Valuation in 1860, $2,543,095; in 1865, $3,350,551.

The selectmen in 1861 were Alpheas Smith, Elisha Kingsley, John W Richmond; in 1862 and 1863, Lysander Johnson, Luther C. Hosmer, John W Richmond; in 1864, Lysander Johnson, A. G. Plumb, William H. Wilkinson; in 1865, John F Arnold, A. G. Plumb, John W Richmond.

The town-clerk in 1861 was A. J. Ray; in 1862 and 1863, Mark F Adams; in 1864 and 1865, H. S. Millard. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was W W Freeman; in 1863, George A. Lapham; in 1864, C. H. Ingalls; in 1865, E. W Wilkinson.

1861. Adams is one of the prominent towns in Massachusetts, and the mere official record of its doings during the four years of the war gives no adequate conception of the spirit of the people. A great many public meetings were held, and many prominent citizens said many and did many wise and

patriotic things, which do not all appear upon the official records of the town.

The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 29th of April; at which a committee of seven was appointed, with authority "to use the funds of the town to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, to furnish aid to such military companies from the town as may be called into the service of the United States, and to aid their families when not otherwise provided for." On the 22d of June the town held a meeting, and voted that the care of the families of volunteers be intrusted to the selectmen, and that they be authorized "to use the moneys of the town as may in their opinion be needed;" with the distinct and separate understanding "that such aid is in no sense a charity, but what of right belongs to families of volunteers."

1862. A regular town-meeting was held on the 22d of July, at which it was voted "that one hundred dollars be paid from the town treasury to each person who shall enlist under the call of the Governor as one of the quota of the town." [This was the call of the President for 300,000 three-years volunteers.] The call for three hundred thousand men for nine months' service followed in August. When that call was received, and Adams was informed of the number of men which it was to provide to meet its contingent, on recommendation of the town authorities "all business in the town was suspended for three days, and the time was devoted to raising the quota of the town: S. W Bowerman was the leading person in the work."

1863. From the transcript of the town records which we have received from Adams, it does not appear that any official action was taken by the town during this year; although we doubt not that recruiting was continued all the time, and State aid continued to be paid to the families of the soldiers.

1864. At a legal town-meeting held on the 2d of July, it was voted to pay henceforth a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years' military service, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town; the selectmen were also instructed to continue recruiting after the present demand for men was filled,

"in anticipation of a future call." There appears to have been no further action taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, during the war.

The selectmen in 1866 reported that Adams had furnished nine hundred and forty-five men for the war, which we believe to have been an error of at least one hundred; for, had that number been furnished, the surplus of men would have been at least one hundred more than it was. Adams filled its full quota upon every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of forty-three over and above all demands. Twenty-nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and three dollars ($112,103.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,338.73; in 1862, $9,410.17; in 1863, $11,270.23; in 1864, $14,690.38; in 1865, $10,000.00. Total in four years, $47,759.51.

A Ladies' Aid Society was organized very early in the war, of which Mrs. Miles Sanford was president, and Mrs. J. T. Robinson secretary. The society held weekly meetings, and their disbursements "amounted to more than ten thousand dollars."

ALFORD. — Incorporated Feb. 16, 1773. Population in 1860, 542; in 1865, 461. Valuation in 1860, $320,018; in 1865, $340,490.

The selectmen in 1861 were William Stoddard, Stephen M. Church, Horace S. Fitch; in 1862, Jonathan Baldwin, Orville J. Brusil, Russell Prindle; in 1863, Ezra C. Ticknor, Jonathan Baldwin, Orville J Brusil; in 1864, Ezra C. Ticknor, Henry W Smith, E. K. Williams; in 1865, William Stoddard, Elihu Church, Horace S. Fitch.

The town-clerk in 1861 was Henry W Smith; in 1862, William K. Calkins; in 1863, Elihu Church; in 1864, William K. Calkins; in 1865, Giles S. Halett. The town-treasurer in

1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Ezra C. Ticknor; in 1865, James H. Edwards.

1861. There does not appear to have been any action taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year.

1862. There having been a call made, July 4th, for 300,000 men, by the President, of which Massachusetts was to furnish fifteen thousand, each town was assigned its quota; therefore, on the 21st of July, a legal town-meeting was held, to consider the means which the town should take to fill its quota; and it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer ("or seventy-five dollars to each drafted man, in event of a draft") who shall enlist for three years, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. Nine men immediately enlisted, and each received a bounty of one hundred and thirty-five dollars, ten dollars having been added to the town bounty "by some of the loyal men of the town." Another meeting, properly called, was held on the 26th of August, at which the town "Voted, to authorize the selectmen to pledge the credit of the town *to any amount* that may be necessary, to pay to each volunteer soldier required of this town, under the late call of the President for 300,000 nine-months men, the sum of three hundred dollars." Under this vote, nine men enlisted, and each received a bounty of three hundred dollars. November 4th, The selectmen were instructed "to furnish aid to the families of volunteers from Alford in the United-States military service."

1863. On the 19th of December a town-meeting was held, and Ezra C. Ticknor was appointed "to be an agent to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town." He enlisted two men, to each of whom was paid a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

1864. April 7th, The town voted, "to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer to the extent of its quota under the late call of the President for 200,000 men. Under this vote, no volunteer was procured; but nine men were drafted, each of whom paid three hundred dollars commutation money." Another legal town-meeting was held on the 2d of July. The

selectmen were authorized "to borrow money sufficient to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer, not to exceed ten," who would enlist and be credited to the quota of the town. ["Under the above vote, the selectmen procured, by voluntary subscription, eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars; and they procured three volunteers, paying two of them $550 each, and the other $500. The $1,125 with the $375 allowed by the town made $1,500, leaving the agent (H. W Smith), who procured the men, $100 out of pocket, besides a liberal contribution towards the $1,125. The town, by a vote, refused to refund to its agent the $100 advanced by him, to save them from another draft."]* December 27th, The selectmen were authorized "to procure five volunteers, and pay to each a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars." "Five were procured, and received the bounty."

Alford furnished thirty-three men for the war, as reported by the selectmen in 1866. It must have furnished at least fifty-five. At the end of the war, after having furnished its quota upon every call of the President, Alford had a surplus of four over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was five thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars ($5,348.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town to aid the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $669.47; in 1863, $1,316.00; in 1864, $646.68; in 1865, $302.66. Total amount in four years, $2,934.81.

In regard to the work done by the ladies of Alford, we make the following quotation from a letter: —

"It is impossible to tell what was done by the ladies, as no record was kept; but I would say that three boxes of bedding, shirts, drawers, bandages, and hospital supplies, sent to our wounded heroes, proved

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* The words in brackets we do not fully comprehend: we have given them as we found them.

well their sympathy in our struggle for national life; and many a poor wounded soldier blessed the unknown giver, as he shared in those comforts our ladies knew so well how to supply."

BECKET. — Incorporated June 21, 1765. Population in 1860, 1,578; in 1865, 1,393. Valuation in 1860, $431,652; in 1865, $478,120.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Stephen W Carter, Milton Barnes, Almeron Edwards; in 1863 and 1864, Timothy F. Snow, Stephen W Carter, James N. Cross; in 1865, Stephen W. Carter, Miner Chaffee, Nathan W. Harris.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Mark P Carter. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Nathan W Harris; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Mark P Carter.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 7th of May; at which it was voted to appropriate two thousand dollars, for the benefit of volunteers who may enlist in the military service from Becket; and a committee, consisting of Wright Barnes, Miner Chaffee, and J. Norcott, was elected to have charge of the disbursement of the money. On the 20th of June another town-meeting was held, at which the treasurer was authorized to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, residing in Becket, as limited by law, and bounties to volunteers who may enlist from this town.

1862. A properly warned town-meeting was held on the 26th of June, at which it was voted to authorize the town-treasurer to borrow money for the payment of State aid to the soldiers' families. Another meeting was held on the 24th of July, at which the treasurer was directed to borrow three thousand dollars, "to make up the amount paid by subscription to twenty volunteers, for three years' service, who had enlisted and been credited to the quota of the town." The town also voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist to the credit of the town.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year,

although bounties were continued to be paid, and also State aid to the families of volunteers.

1864. On the 8th of July a town-meeting was held, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, who should enlist and be credited to the town, "under the present call of the President, or under any future call he may make." On the 6th of December the selectmen were directed to procure as many volunteers "as they may deem necessary," and on the 27th the treasurer was authorized to borrow "whatever amount of money should be necessary to fill the contingent of the town." This policy appears to have been continued until the end of the war.

The selectmen in 1866 report that the town furnished one hundred and two men for the war; but as Becket furnished its full quota on every demand made by the President for men, and at the end of the war had a surplus of seven over and above all demands, it must have furnished at least one hundred and fifty men. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated by the town, and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars ($16,387.00). This includes what was raised by private subscription, and allowed for commutation.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war, for State aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $242.88; in 1862, $2,297.84; in 1863, $3,044.57; in 1864, $2,721.34; in 1865, $1,300.00. Total amount in four years, $10,606.63.

CHESHIRE. — Incorporated March 14, 1793. Population in 1860, 1,533; in 1865, 1,650. Valuation in 1860, $646,-771; in 1865, $675,997

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, were George W. Fisher, John Burt, Orin Martin.

The town-clerk during the same years was E. F Nickerson,

and the town-treasurer during the same period was R. M. Cole.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 18th of May; at which it was voted to authorize the selectmen to "borrow or raise money" sufficient to carry out the provisions of the recent act of the Legislature in relation to the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers.

1862. On the 28th of July a special meeting was held, to consider the best means to fill the quota of the town under the late call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers for three years' service. The selectmen were authorized to pay each volunteer who enlists and is credited to Cheshire a bounty of one hundred dollars. September 10th, By vote of the town the selectmen were directed to pay the same bounty to volunteers for nine months' service, who enlist and are credited to the quota of the town.

1863. At the annual meeting held on the 2d of March, the town voted to place the whole matter of paying State aid to soldiers' families with the selectmen, who were to act according to their discretion; and on the 26th of September they were directed to pay State aid to the families of drafted men the same as to volunteers.

1864. On the 5th of April a town-meeting was held, at which the selectmen were authorized to borrow money, and to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' military service, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town; and at another meeting, held on the 16th of December, they were directed to continue recruiting and the payment of bounties, "to fill the anticipated quota of the town" under another call of the President for volunteers; and to borrow, not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

By the return made by the selectmen in 1866, Cheshire claims to have furnished one hundred and fourteen men for the war. The real number furnished was doubtless about one hundred and fifty, as at the end of the war Cheshire had a surplus of sixteen, after having filled its quota upon every call made by

the President for men. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars ($15,715.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $260.40; in 1862, $2,132.23; in 1863, $3,314.03; in 1864, $1,774.41; in 1865, $1,000. Total amount in four years, $8,220.77

The ladies of Cheshire "furnished a large amount of material for the soldiers, which was forwarded by them to the army."

CLARKSBURG. — Incorporated March 2, 1798. Population in 1860, 420; in 1865, 530. Valuation in 1860, $107,505; in 1865, $133,234.

The selectmen in 1861 were Dennis Thayer, James Mixer, Hiram Brown; in 1862, Waterman Brown, John Page, Joseph Miner; in 1863, Waterman Brown, Joseph Miner, Hiram Brown; in 1864, Joseph D. Clark, Ezra W Gleason, Joseph Miner, Jr.; in 1865, Richard Shattuck, Laban Clark, Henry Worthy.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Waterman Brown; in 1864, William W Gallup; in 1865, Charles W Briggs. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Joseph Clark; in 1862 and 1863, Joseph B. Wheeler; in 1864, Waterman Brown; in 1865, Eleazer Ketchum.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year

1862. The first meeting to act upon war matters was held on the 22d of July; at which five hundred dollars were appropriated to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of five men who would enlist in the military service for three years, to fill the quota of the town. August 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer who enlists for nine months and is credited to the town; and to pay "to any man five dollars who procures a volunteer that is accepted."

1863. No action appears to have been necessary by the town during this year to keep its quota filled.

1864. June 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' military service, and be accepted and credited to the town. This bounty was continued to be paid until the end of the war.

Clarksburg furnished forty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of two over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to soldiers' families, was six thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-three cents ($6,333.73).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $153.48; in 1862, $953.35; in 1863, $1,361.48; in 1864, $1,102.30; in 1865, $400.00. Total amount, $3,970.61.

DALTON. — Incorporated March 2, 1798. Population in 1860, 1,243; in 1865, 1,137 Valuation in 1860, $733,646; in 1865, $988,160.

The selectmen in 1861 were Charles O. Brown, Henry A. Hale, David Smith; in 1862, David C. Smith, Henry A. Hale, Henry A. Burton; in 1863 and 1864, David C. Smith, Henry A. Burton, William K. Cleveland; in 1865, David C. Smith, Austin S. Pease, Wells A. Laflin.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Henry Ferre; in 1865, H. M. Parker. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Burr Chamberlain; in 1865, William H. Wharfield.

Whatever was done by the citizens of Dalton during the years 1861 and 1862 in relation to the war was done without the action of the town in its corporate character, as there is no entry upon the town records during those years having relation to the war.

1863. At a regular legal town-meeting held on the 9th of

March, the town voted to raise one thousand dollars "towards paying part of the expense for volunteers." It was also —

Voted, That the town approve of the course pursued by our selectmen last year, in offering bounties for volunteers for the military service of the United States, so as to fill up the quotas of this town, as made out by our State authorities, and in answer to each of the calls made by the President for volunteers in July and August, 1862.

Voted, That the town assume the responsibilities of the selectmen for the expenses incurred by them in borrowing money to pay the aforesaid bounties; *provided*, the bounties paid to each volunteer actually accepted and sworn into service does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Voted, That the present board of selectmen be instructed to renew, with interest, the notes given by the past board of selectmen for such borrowed money, or otherwise take such action as will secure the desired result.

On the 30th of September another town-meeting was held, at which the selectmen were authorized "to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary to be paid to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, under an act to provide for the reimbursement of bounties paid to volunteers."

1864. A town-meeting was held on the 5th of July, at which it was voted "to raise by tax and pay the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars as a bounty to each volunteer who shall enlist from the town of Dalton for the term of three years, under the anticipated call of the President. It was also —

Resolved, That each citizen of Dalton, liable to do military duty under the late enrolment, who will subscribe and pay to the chairman of the selectmen the sum of forty dollars as a fund to procure volunteers or substitutes, shall, if drafted, be entitled to enough money to provide a substitute, in case a sufficient sum be raised for each man called for; otherwise, shall receive *pro rata* from the fund.

Resolved, That the selectmen be a committee, with authority to appoint a sub-committee, who shall call on every citizen tax-payer, with a proper subscription paper pledging each subscriber to pay his proportion; *provided*, three-fifths of the taxable property of the town be represented by the subscribers, the proportion to be made from the

assessors' valuation of a certain sum, not to exceed eight hundred dollars to each man called for, as part of the fund for procuring volunteers or substitutes to fill the quota of the town under the anticipated call of the President.

Another meeting was held on the 28th of July, when David C. Smith and Wells Laflin were appointed a committee "to go to Springfield, and try to get the names from the list."

The selectmen in their return in 1866 claim that Dalton furnished eighty-one men for the war; but as the town filled its quota on every call of the President for men, and had a surplus of seven at the end of the war, over and above all demands, it probably furnished about one hundred and twenty-five men, including those who paid commutation-money. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was three thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-one cents ($3,762.81). This does not include the money raised by subscription, of which there must have been at least ten thousand dollars.

The amount raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $416.60; in 1863, $998.40; in 1864, $1,018.81; in 1865, $891.66. Total in four years, $3,325.47

EGREMONT. — Incorporated Feb. 13, 1760. Population in 1860, 1,079; in 1865, 928. Valuation in 1860, $452,030; in 1865, $587,619.

The selectmen in 1861 were Milo Talmadge, Edmund Crippen, Milan Brown; in 1862, Benjamin Baldwin, Calvin Benjamin, Samuel B. Goodale; in 1863, Samuel B. Goodale, George C. Benjamin, Seymour B. Dewey; in 1864 and 1865, Seymour B. Dewey, James H. Rowley, Joshua R. Layton, Jr.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Joseph A. Benjamin.

1861. The first meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 30th of May; at which it was voted to instruct the treasurer to borrow one thousand dollars for aid and

assistance to the families of the inhabitants of the town who had entered, or might afterwards enter, the military service of the United States to fight against the Rebellion.

1862. July 21st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years, and be mustered into the military service, and be credited to the quota of Egremont. To which was added whatever bounty allowed by the Government. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay said bounty. Nine persons immediately enlisted. Another meeting was held on the 28th of August, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, to fill the quota of the town. Seventeen men immediately stepped forward in the meeting, and signed the enlistment-roll. An adjourned meeting was held on the 16th of September, when six more men signed the enlistment-rolls. During these two meetings, many gifts and premiums were offered by citizens to encourage recruiting, such as watches, money, and other valuables, "for the *next* volunteer." October 13th, It was resolved, "that the town indemnify, and save harmless, the selectmen and town-treasurer from all suits, actions, claims, costs, charges, and expenses arising, or which may arise, against each or all of them, by reason of any thing done by them in the discharge of their duties as officers of said town in aiding to subdue the Rebellion." This resolution was unanimously adopted, and eight more names were added to the enrolment-list.

During the years 1864 and 1865, several meetings were held, to devise ways and means by which to recruit volunteers, pay bounties, and keep the quota of the town filled. The selectmen were given full power to recruit, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever money was required to pay bounties and State aid to the soldiers' families.

Egremont reported in 1866 to have furnished ninety-three men for the war; most probably about one hundred and thirty, as it had a surplus of six over and above all demands at the end of the war. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on

account of the war, exclusive of State aid to the families of volunteers, was twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars ($12,294).

The amount of money raised and expended by Egremont for State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was reimbursed to the town by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $55.14; in 1862, $648.56; in 1863, $1,428; in 1864, $1,192; in 1865, $800. Total, amount, $4,124.70.

FLORIDA. — Incorporated June 15, 1805. Population in 1860, 645; in 1865, 1,173.* Valuation in 1860, $119,316; in 1865, $152,523.

The selectmen in 1861 were S. A. Kemp, William White, E. W Thatcher; in 1862, S. A. Kemp, E. W. Thatcher, E. M. Vincent; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, S. A. Kemp, Sylvanus Clark, H. W Burnett.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was W. P. Brown. The town-treasurer during the same period was Nathan White.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, on matters relating to the war during this year.

1862. July 21st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer to the number of six who should enlist for three years, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. They were also authorized to borrow six hundred dollars to pay the same. October 13th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. January 26th, The selectmen were directed to procure substitutes to complete the town's quota of nine-months men.

1864. January 18th, The bounty to recruits for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and the selectmen were directed to recruit volunteers to fill the

* This increase of population was chiefly caused by the recommencement of work on the Hoosac Tunnel.

quota of the town, and to borrow money for that purpose. They were also instructed "to open a recruiting office, and to advertise the same."

1865. March 6th, The selectmen were authorized to keep on recruiting, and to pay the same bounty, "to fill all quotas of the town on any future call of the President for volunteers."

We have been unable to ascertain the exact number of men which Florida furnished for the war, but probably it was about seventy-five. We know, however, that at the end of the war the town had completed, in full, all demands made upon it for men, and had a surplus of five over and above these demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was four thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars ($4,980)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $40; in 1862, $402.60; in 1863, $975; in 1864, $600.27; in 1865, $300.51. Total amount, $2,328.38.

GREAT BARRINGTON.—Incorporated June 30, 1761. Population in 1860, 3,871; in 1865, 3,920. Valuation in 1860, $1,843,798; in 1865, $2,177,071.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Walter W Hollensbeck, Henry Foote, John Burgherst; in 1863, John M. Seeley, George Church, B. F Gilmore; in 1864 and 1865, John M. Seeley, George Church, Charles J. Taylor.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war, and for many years previous thereto, was Isaac Seeley. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, was Egbert Hollister.

1861. On the 22d of April, three days after the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment had been attacked in Baltimore, and the first blood had been shed in the Rebellion, a call for a public meeting was issued, inviting "the inhabitants of Great Barrington, and the adjoining towns, to attend a public meeting at the

town-hall, on the 24th, at 3 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of adopting prompt measures to aid the Government of the United States in sustaining the Constitution, executing the laws, and suppressing the traitorous rebellion now existing in the Southern States." The meeting was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen of Great Barrington, " and by a few persons from the adjoining towns." Joseph Tucker — who soon afterwards went out first lieutenant in the Forty-ninth Regiment Nine-months Volunteers, and who lost a leg in the service, and is now Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth — was chosen temporary chairman. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Horace Winslow. David Leavitt was made permanent chairman, and was assisted by several vice-presidents and secretaries. Hon. Increase Sumner presented and read a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The preamble set forth the fact of the Rebellion, " one of the results of which has been the shedding of Massachusetts blood, thereby consecrating the 19th of April, 1861, with the immortal memories of April 19th, 1775." The first resolution sets forth: 1st, That the crisis demands the exertion of every American patriot to arrest the progress of treason and rebellion. 2d, We pledge, " in the spirit of loyalty, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, in maintaining the authority of the Government;" " that we go for upholding and sustaining the flag of our Union *for ever*, and will protect it against insults and indignities from foes without, and from traitors within." The third urges the organization of one or more military companies in Great Barrington, for active and immediate service, and that money be raised to aid the volunteers and their families. The fourth we copy entire: —

Resolved, That, as citizens of this great American Confederacy, participating in the common history and glories of the American Revolution, our chief desire is peace, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty, in all the States, and among all the kindred and races within that Confederacy; and that harmony and good fellowship, without more bloodshed, may be speedily restored. But if it be otherwise ordered, and traitors and rebels persist in their deeds of treason and rebellion, then, trusting in the favor and strength of Almighty

God, who sustained our FATHERS in their sufferings and battles for freedom, we will contribute all our might to conquer and punish the offenders.

A committee of thirteen was appointed, to carry out "promptly and energetically" the purpose of the third resolution. This committee presented, "forthwith," an enlistment paper; and several young men immediately signed it, "amidst great applause." A subscription paper was also drawn up, and presented; "and, in a few minutes, forty-seven hundred dollars were subscribed, all of which, with the exception of thirty dollars, by citizens of Great Barrington."

The first legal town-meeting was held on the 8th of June, at which liberal measures were adopted to provide for the payment of State aid to the families of the volunteers, in accordance with the act of the Legislature passed at the late extra session; and the treasurer of the town was authorized to borrow two thousand dollars, "to serve as a fund for that purpose."

1862. A call having been made by the President for an additional three hundred thousand men July 4th, a legal town-meeting was held on the 19th of July; at which it was voted "that it is our bounden duty, now, henceforth, and for ever, to give our obedient, ready, and earnest response to the call; and we do respond accordingly" The selectmen were authorized to recruit volunteers, and to pay each a bounty of one hundred dollars who enlists for three years, and shall be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. David Leavitt, Edwin Hurlbert, and Mark Humphrey were chosen to assist the selectmen in recruiting; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow forty-eight hundred dollars, to meet the expense. Another meeting was held on the 28th of August, at which it was voted to pay the same bounty to volunteers for nine months' service. The treasurer was again directed to borrow money.

1863. On the 22d of August a town-meeting was held, at which it was voted to pay State aid to the families of men who may be drafted. On the 8th of December, Dr. David Campbell was appointed recruiting agent for the town, receiving a vote of thanks for his former services, and "for the fidelity and patriotism he has exhibited, ever since the com-

mencement of the war, in procuring volunteers for the service."

1864. On the 18th of June a town-meeting was held, at which it was voted to fix the bounty to each volunteer, for three years' service, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Several other meetings were held during the year, to encourage enlistments, at which nothing of especial interest was done.

Great Barrington was reported by the selectmen in 1866 as having furnished four hundred and thirty men for the war, which is about the number the town furnished, and which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands made upon it during the war. Seventeen were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-two cents ($25,691.82).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $651.48; in 1862, $3,854.97; in 1863, $6,422.58; in 1864, $5,371.26; in 1865, $3,200. Total amount in four years, $19,500.29.

The ladies of Great Barrington formed a Soldiers' Aid Society on the 2d of May, 1861, which met once a week, to do soldiers' work, until the close of the war. We have not been able to procure a detailed account of their labors, but this fact may be taken as an illustration of their entire course. Immediately after the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, they raised twenty-two hundred and eighty-two dollars for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

HANCOCK. — Incorporated July 2, 1776. Population in 1860, 816; in 1865, 967 Valuation in 1860, $494,484; in 1865, $490,299.

The selectmen in 1861 were Gardner Eldridge, H. H. Whitman, C. P Lapham; in 1862, H. H. Whitman, D. H. Gardner, J. C. Gorton; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, H. H. Whitman, R. L. Mason, James R. Whitman.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Charles B. Wells. The town-treasurer during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Thomas E. Hadsell; in 1864, M. L. White; in 1865, Silas G. Danley

1862. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held on the 25th of July; at which, on motion of Calvin P Lapham, seconded by Rufus L. Mason, it was —

Resolved, That the selectmen be authorized to borrow, on the credit of the town, nine hundred dollars, to pay nine volunteer soldiers one hundred dollars each, as a bounty; that being the number of volunteers called for by the State authorities.

This bounty was to be paid when the men were mustered in and credited. The town also authorized the selectmen to draw from the treasury money to pay State aid to the soldiers' families, as provided by law. September 3d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, and to borrow money for that purpose.

1863. March 2d, The acts of the selectmen, in borrowing money to pay aid to the soldiers' families, were approved.

1864. August 16th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' military service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town; and the same amount "to any person who shall, before a draft takes place, procure a substitute, and who shall be credited to the town." The selectmen were also authorized to employ an agent to recruit volunteers. This system was continued until the end of the war.

Hancock furnished seventy men for the war, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nine thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars ($9,455).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of

soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $244; in 1863, $327 79; in 1864, $293.57; in 1865, $275. Total amount, $1,140.41.

The ladies of Hancock were busy during the whole of the war "in devising means, and sending to the soldiers articles for their comfort, in the field, hospital, or wherever they could be found."

HINSDALE. — Incorporated June 21, 1804. Population in 1860, 1,511; in 1865, 1,517 Valuation in 1860, $557,661; in 1865, $801,775.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were William H. Carson, Clark Prince, Ezra B. Tracy; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, William H. Carson, Lysander M. Francis, Ezra B. Tracy.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was John Cady; the town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Henry A. Deming; in 1865, Ameroy E. Taylor.

1861. We regret that the returns we have received from Hinsdale are not so full and complete as we wish they might have been. We find, however, that the first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 10th of May, at which the town appropriated two thousand dollars, "to be used by the selectmen as might be required by the Government of the United States, for war purposes."

1862. A legal town-meeting was held on the 9th of October, at which four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers, — "the selectmen having expended that amount in furnishing men, in obedience to the call of the President of the United States."

1863. At a town-meeting held on the 6th of April, thirteen hundred dollars were appropriated "for the payment of expenses of recruiting volunteers."

1864. On the 4th of April the town voted one thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars for the same purpose.

1865. April 29th, Four thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and three cents were appropriated to reimburse citizens "who had subscribed and paid money for raising volunteers."

The selectmen in 1866 reported that Hinsdale had furnished eighty-five men for the war, and the town-clerk in 1870 reports that Hinsdale furnished but seventy-three men, when the fact is, that Hinsdale furnished at least one hundred and fifty men; for it furnished its full quota on every call of the President for men, and at the end of the war had a surplus of fifteen over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nineteen thousand and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-two cents ($19,099.82).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of enlisted men, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $103.14; in 1862, $860.64; in 1863, $1,682; in 1864, $2,000; in 1865, $1,400. Total amount in four years, $6,045.78.

The ladies of Hinsdale contributed in garments and money for the soldiers, independent of their own labor, to the value of three hundred and fifty dollars.

LANESBOROUGH. — Incorporated June 21, 1765. Population in 1860, 1,308; in 1865, 1,292. Valuation in 1860, $641,549; in 1865, $661,048.

The selectmen in 1861 were Stephen T. Whipple, William A. Talcott, Ezra H. Sherman; in 1862 and 1863, Stephen T. Whipple, Ezra H. Sherman, Luther H. Washburn; in 1864, Stephen T. Whipple, Jared D. Northale, William H. Meade.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was William A. Fuller. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Jedediah W Newton; in 1864, William A. Fuller; in 1865, Charles B. Whitney.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 10th of December; at which the selectmen were authorized to expend such sums from the treasury as they may deem necessary for the relief of the families of volunteers, who are in the military service, and belong to Lanesborough, as the law in relation thereto provides.

1862. August 28, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who would enlist in the military service, either for three years or for nine months, and be credited to the quota of the town.

1863. No meeting of the town, in its corporate capacity, appears to have been held during this year, at which votes were passed having relation to the war.

1864. April 11th, The town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who would enlist in the military service of the country for three years, and be credited to the quota of Lanesborough; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever sums of money were necessary to pay the same. This was continued until the end of the war.

The selectmen, in 1866, reported that Lanesborough furnished one hundred and thirty men for the war, which was about its proportion, and which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of that raised for State aid, was twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents ($12,947.91). A considerable amount was also raised by private means, which is not included in the foregoing.

The money raised and appropriated by the town for State aid to the families of soldiers during the four years of the war, and afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $50.40; in 1862, $629.08; in 1863, $1,292.00; in 1864, $1,104.00; in 1865, $780.17. Total amount, $3,856.45.

LEE. — Incorporated Oct. 21, 1777 Population in 1860, 4,420; in 1865, 4,034. Valuation in 1860, $1,731,778; in 1865, $1,682,411.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were William G. Merrill, Edwin Morgan, Sylvester S. May; in 1863, Sylvester S. May, John Stallman, George R. Sturges; in 1864, Sylvester S. May, William G. Merrill, James Bullard; in 1865, James Bullard, William G. Merrill, Alonzo Bradley.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Thomas A. Omar; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Jonathan F Cook. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Otis S. Lyman; in 1864 and 1865, Joseph C. Chaffee.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider war matters, was held May 4th, which was opened with prayer by Rev. Nahum Gale, D.D. Voted, that a military company of at least sixty-four men be enrolled "to hold themselves in readiness for a call into active service." On motion of Marshall Wilcox, Esq., it was —

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Lee deem it important that the Government of the United States should have the hearty and earnest encouragement and active assistance of every loyal citizen in suppressing the treasonable rebellion which aims at the overthrow of our laws and the Constitution of the land; and that as citizens of Lee, actuated by a love of our country and of universal liberty, we are ready to share in the common effort of sustaining our Government; and, as a town, we assure those of our citizens who shall enter into the service of the Government as volunteer soldiers, that their families dependent upon them shall be well and honorably provided for and sustained during their entire absence.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow three thousand dollars. Isaac C. Ives, William Taylor, Harrison Garfield, and John Branning were joined with the selectmen in the expenditure of the money. The selectmen were also authorized to procure a suitable room for drilling purposes.

1862. April 6th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money for the payment of aid to the families of volunteers. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service who has enlisted, or who may enlist, to the number of thirty-seven, — said bounty to be paid when properly mustered in and credited; and the selectmen were authorized to borrow thirty-seven hundred dollars to pay the same. August 28th, It was voted to pay the same amount of bounty to volunteers for nine months' service, to be paid by notes running for nine months with interest; but if any volunteer "thus raised be dishonorably discharged, said note

to be void." October 11th, It having been found that the notes thus given could not be negotiated, and were therefore unsuited for the purpose, the town voted to pay the bounty in money.

1863. July 25th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of drafted men. September 26th, Voted, to raise seven thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents to settle bounty money, as provided in section 9th of chapter 218 of the Acts of 1863.

1864. April 9th, The bounty for volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, which was the amount paid to each until the end of the war. Several meetings were held during the year to appropriate money for State aid and recruiting purposes, and power was given to the selectmen to recruit men, borrow money, and pay bounties.

The town of Lee, according to the return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished two hundred and ninety-five men for the war; but as the town furnished its full quota of men upon every call of the President, and had a surplus of fifteen at the end of the war, over and above all demands, it is clear that the number furnished must have been at least four hundred, including those who paid commutation-money. Fifteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-six cents ($21,654.56). This is exclusive of the money contributed by citizens to encourage recruiting, which was quite large in amount.

The sum raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,367 71; in 1862, $4,905.59; in 1863, $6,253.61; in 1864, $5,149.55; in 1865, $3,100.00. Total amount in four years, $20,776.46.

In regard to the work done by the ladies of Lee, William J. Bartlett, Esq., writes, "that $1,005.17 in cash was sent to the Christian Commission during 1863 and 1864, of which the ladies of Lee contributed $470.10; they also sent four

boxes of comfortable things to the soldiers, valued at $175." A lady informs us that, "besides the four boxes sent by the ladies of Lee to the Christian Commission, several other boxes, far more valuable, were sent by them to the hospitals, of which no record has been preserved. I remember one worth one hundred dollars, sent to Miss Dix at Washington. As to the value and destination of the other boxes, or their number, I cannot speak definitely."

LENOX. — Incorporated Feb. 26, 1767 Population in 1860, 1,711; in 1865, 1,667 Valuation in 1860, $821,416; in 1865, $827,539.

The selectmen in 1861 were Phineas Cone, Luther Sears, Luther S. Butler; in 1862, Henry W Taft, Luther S. Butler, William Deming, Jr.; in 1863, William Deming, Jr., Luther S. Butler, Chauncey E. Dewey; in 1864, William Deming, Jr., Phineas Cone, Chauncey E. Dewey; in 1865, Albert G. Belden, Chauncey E. Dewey, Luther S. Butler.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was William S. Tucker; in 1863, Willis C. Cook; in 1864 and 1865, David E. Bangs. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was George J. Tucker; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Josiah C. Arnold.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 6th of May; at which the following preamble and resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted: —

Whereas, The rebellion, which has been for many months in progress in the Southern portion of the country, has, through the forbearance of the Government, and in the hope of a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, been allowed to assume formidable and dangerous proportions, and its leaders, aiming at nothing less than the subversion of the Government, have inaugurated an offensive war; And *whereas*, it is the duty of all citizens in this time of peril to stand together for the support of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION, and to be ready for any sacrifice and any duty which the defence and preservation of our free institutions may require; And *whereas*, the citizens of the town of Lenox, in the preparation for and conflict of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION, manifested a zeal and devotion worthy of emulation by their sons and successors, therefore —

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and it hereby is, appropriated for the purpose of disciplining the militia of the town, furnishing them with arms and equipments, and for the aid and equipment of such inhabitants of the town as shall engage in actual service in the militia of the Commonwealth, or of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, who shall be authorized to expend a sum of one thousand dollars, or any part thereof as they shall deem advisable; and that they be authorized to expend thereof a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, in furnishing arms, equipments, and military instruction to the militia of the town, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe.

Resolved, That the town will pay to any inhabitant thereof, being a non-commissioned officer or private, who shall voluntarily engage in the service of the United States, the sum of five dollars per month in addition to the pay allowed by the Government, upon the production of a certificate from the aforesaid committee that he is an inhabitant, and of his said service, payable at such time as the committee shall deem proper.

It was then voted that Henry W Taft, Albert Langdon, William Deming, Jr., William D. Sedgwick, and Luther S. Butler "be the aforesaid committee." An adjourned meeting was held on the 13th of May, at which the first resolution was amended "by inserting $2,000 instead of $1,000."

1862. At a legal meeting held on the 3d of March, five hundred dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers. On the 22d of July the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of eighteen men who would volunteer for three years in the military service to fill the quota of the town, the bounty to be paid when mustered in and credited; and Albert Langdon, James H. Collins, David E. Bangs, and Chauncey Sears were appointed to assist the selectmen in recruiting the volunteers. At a meeting held on the 25th of August, it was voted to pay the same amount of bounty to volunteers enlisting to fill the quota of the town on the call for nine-months men. The selectmen were authorized to borrow, not exceeding thirty-five hundred dollars, for the payment of bounties and for State aid.

1863. On "the first Monday in April" the town appropriated fifteen hundred dollars for State aid to soldiers' families.

On the 5th of October, several of the citizens having been drafted, and each having paid three hundred dollars commutation-money, the town voted "that it is right and just that this burden should be equally and ratably divided among the inhabitants of the town, and not be permitted to fall upon a few individuals, some of whom are ill able to bear it." It was then voted that three hundred dollars be paid to each of the drafted men who had paid commutation to that amount.

1864. On the 11th of April twelve hundred dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid. On the 31st of May the selectmen were authorized to borrow money, and to pay to each person who furnishes a substitute, and has him credited to the quota of Lenox, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. June 16th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to reimburse citizens for money contributed by them to encourage enlistments to fill the quotas of the town under the last two calls of the President for men. December 17th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow three thousand dollars to pay bounties.

1865. Two meetings were held April 3d and 15th, at which thirty-eight hundred dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families. June 20th, The selectmen were authorized to raise money, and pay each citizen the money which he had contributed to pay bounties and encourage recruiting during the war.

The selectmen in 1866 reported that Lenox furnished one hundred and sixty men for the war, which, exclusive of those who paid commutation, is about the correct number. Lenox at the end of the war had a surplus of sixteen, over and above all demands. Seven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents ($14,642.57).

The amount raised and expended during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $982.89; in 1863, $2,516.55; in 1864,

$2,936.71; in 1865, $2,200.00. Total amount in four years, $8,636.15.

"The ladies of Lenox organized a Soldiers' Aid Society in 1861, and were constantly sending on boxes of clothing and other articles until the close of the war."

MONTEREY. — Incorporated April 12, 1847. Population in 1860, 758; in 1865, 737. Valuation in 1860, $306,184; in 1865, $292,117

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Newton Brewer, Merrick D. Mansir, Daniel A. Garfield; in 1863, Lemuel J. Townsend, Reuben R. Brewer, Orin H. Munson; in 1864, Albert Rewey, Orin H. Munson, Amos E. Langdon; in 1865, Orin H. Munson, Norman S. Sears, Virgil S. Abbott.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was A. J. Fargo. The town-treasurer in 1861 was W. C. Langdon; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, John G. Mansir.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town concerning the war during this year.

1862. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held on the 31st of July; at which the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and ten dollars to each volunteer to the number of ten, who would enlist for three years and be credited to fill the quota of the town. They were to recruit the men "in such manner as they might select," and to pledge the credit of the town for the amount of money they might require. Mr. John D. Bidwell paid of his own means a gratuity of ten dollars to each of the ten men who subsequently enlisted. October 21st, The town ratified the action taken by the selectmen in filling the quota of the town, under the call for volunteers for nine months; they having paid to each volunteer who enlisted for that term of service, and was credited to Monterey, a bounty of one hundred dollars. It was also voted to pay that amount of bounty to any one who should thereafter enlist to the credit of the town, either for three years or nine months, and an additional sum of five dollars "to any persons who will now enlist to fill a supposed deficiency of four."

1863. March 2d, The selectmen were directed to continue the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, as heretofore. November 3d, The payment of State aid to the families of such volunteers as had died in the service of their country was directed to be continued the same as hitherto; also to the families of drafted men.

1864. June 14th, Twenty-five hundred dollars were appropriated for recruiting purposes to fill the quota of the town; and the selectmen were authorized to employ, if necessary, agents to aid them in their work. They were also authorized to pay two hundred and fifty dollars to each person who would procure a substitute, said amount to be paid when the substitute was mustered in and credited to the town. Five persons availed themselves of this offer.

Monterey was reported in 1866 as having furnished fifty-eight men for the war, which is less than the actual number. It had a surplus of eight at the end of the war, over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-four cents ($3,848.44).

The amount raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was subsequently refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $35.19; in 1862, $377.13; in 1863, $1,079.00; in 1864, $988.33; in 1865, $550.00. Total amount, $3,030.65.

Of the ladies of Monterey, the town-clerk says, "All through the war they prepared clothing and other necessary articles for the soldiers."

Mount Washington.—Incorporated June 21, 1779. Population in 1860, 221; in 1865, 233. Valuation in 1860, $79,294; in 1865, $87,676.

The selectmen in 1861 were D. P Turner, Isaac Spurr, Milo Smith; in 1862, Orrin C. Whitlock, Gilbert Race, Cyrus Lampson; in 1863, Robert Campbell, Samuel Slater, D. P Turner;

in 1864, D. P. Turner, Isaac Spurr, Samuel Slater, Jr.; in 1865, Orrin C. Whitlock, Isaac Spurr, Samuel Slater.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1864, was Ira Shutt; in 1863, H. S. Goodale; in 1865, Samuel Slater, Jr. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Milo Smith; in 1863 and 1864, Ira Shutt.

1861. No legal town-meeting appears to have been held, to act upon matters relating to the war, during this year.

1862. At a regular town-meeting, held on the 30th of August, it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who should enlist in the military service of the United States and be credited to fill the quota of Mount Washington.

1863. The only action by the town, in its corporate capacity, which had reference to the war during this year, was at a town-meeting held on the 9th of August; at which the selectmen were authorized to borrow whatever money might be necessary to pay during the year State aid to the families of soldiers.

1864. On the 4th of April the selectmen were authorized to borrow money for aid to the soldiers' families. August 25th, The selectmen were authorized to pay to each volunteer, who should enlist for three years' service, and be credited to the town, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and they were directed "to enlist troops for this purpose."

1865. April 3d, Voted, to raise money to pay State aid to the families of volunteers during the year.

Mount Washington furnished twenty men for the war, which was in exact fulfilment of all demands made upon it. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars ($1,885.00).

The amount of money raised by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $236.95; in 1863, $245.00; in 1864, $609.00; in 1865, $150.66. Total amount, $1,241.61.

NEW ASHFORD. — Incorporated Feb. 26, 1781. Population in 1860, 239; in 1865, 178. Valuation in 1860, $112,993; in 1865, $108,662.

The selectmen in 1861 were Elihu Ingraham, Jr., Alfred Jordon, Jotham Beach; in 1862 and 1863, Elihu Ingraham, Jr., William B. Dewey, Van Ness Mallory; in 1864, Elihu Ingraham, Jr., Van Ness Mallory, Quincy A. Roys; in 1865, Elihu Ingraham, Jr., Hosea Beach, Phinehas Harmon.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Phinehas Harmon; the town-treasurer for the same period, Hosea Beach.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters in relation to the war, was held on the 5th of November; at which it was voted "to pay the family of Charles Goodell fifty dollars, he having volunteered in the military service of the United States."

1862. August 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of seventy-five dollars to each volunteer "who has already enlisted" in the military service, and been credited to the quota of the town.

1863. At a meeting held on the 2d of March it was voted to pay to each volunteer, who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred dollars. On the 6th of August this bounty was increased twenty-five dollars.

1864. February 18th, The bounty to each volunteer who should enlist and be credited to the town was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war. The money to pay which was to be raised by taxation.

New Ashford furnished twenty-three men for the war, which was a surplus of one over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of that paid for State aid to soldiers' families, was one thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars ($1,385.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for aid to the families of soldiers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $52.00; in 1862, $76.00; in

1863, $144.00; in 1864, $68.40; in 1865, 00. Total amount, $340.40.

NEW MARLBOROUGH. — Incorporated June 15, 1759. Population in 1860, 1,782; in 1865, 1,649. Valuation in 1860, $616,976; in 1865, $616,727

The selectmen in 1861 were Harry Rhodes, Martin E. Sheldon, James Andrew; in 1862, Martin E. Sheldon, J. Andrew, Grove Gaylord; in 1863, J Andrew, Aaron Smith, Warren Walker; in 1864, Warren Walker, Nathan A. Chapin, Henry Sisson; in 1865, Warren Walker, Nathan A. Chapin, William C. Kasson.

The town-clerk in 1861 was Salmon K. Norton; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Seth Pease. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Dyer Stanard; in 1863, Theron Warner; in 1864 and 1865, Benjamin Wheeler, Jr.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 2d of December, with special reference to the act of the extra session of the Legislature respecting the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers; at which, after proper consideration, it was voted that the selectmen be instructed to provide every volunteer's family, belonging to the town, with all the aid named in the act referred to; also that they have authority to borrow whatever money they may require for that purpose.

1862. A special town-meeting was held on the 23d of July, to take action in regard to furnishing the quota of men required of the town in the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers, for three years' military service; at which it was voted that the selectmen be authorized to direct the town-treasurer to borrow a sum of money sufficient to pay to each volunteer the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be paid when such volunteer has been accepted and sworn into the service; *provided* the number does not exceed the quota of the town. To this amount, George Stevens, Esq., a citizen of the town, added, from his own means and of his own accord, the sum of five dollars to each of the bounties. Another meeting was held on the 29th of August, at which the selectmen

were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each person who shall volunteer for nine months' service, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town; and to authorize the treasurer to borrow money sufficient to pay the same.

1863. A meeting was held on the 22d of September, at which the following vote was passed: —

Voted, To raise the sum of two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety cents, as the proportion of the town of New Marlborough, for reimbursing the Commonwealth for bounty money, assumed by said Commonwealth; and appropriate the same for the payment of said proportion, in accordance with section 9, chapter 218, of the Acts of the Legislature of 1863.

1864. At the town-meeting held April 4th, five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated "to pay bounties to volunteers who have enlisted, or may enlist," to fill the quota of the town, — said bounty to be paid when the volunteer is mustered in and credited; and "to reimburse those who have paid money on subscription for the above purpose." Another meeting was held on the 4th of June, at which the town voted to instruct the selectmen to enlist thirty men, "in anticipation of a future call of the President of the United States for more men for the military service;" and the town-treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. On the 5th of December, Grove Gaylord and Warren Walker were chosen a committee "to procure men enough for the military service to clear the town from draft, in anticipation of a future call from the President." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money.

1865. At a town-meeting held on the 6th of March, it was voted to "raise twenty-seven hundred dollars, to be paid to those who have paid, or help to pay, commutation-money; and that said money be paid by the treasurer of the town to said persons, on the 1st of January, 1866."

New Marlborough furnished, according to the returns made by the town-clerk in 1870, one hundred and fifty-nine men for the war, which, including the men who paid commutation, is

about its exact proportion; but which does not include twenty-four men who enlisted in Connecticut regiments, and for which the town received no credit. New Marlborough filled all of its quotas, and at the end of the war had a surplus of twenty-two over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-two cents ($25,778.52).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $61.20; in 1862, $1,050.53; in 1863, $2,527.52; in 1864, $1,757.20; in 1865, $1,500.00. Total in four years, $6,896.45.

OTIS. — Incorporated June 13, 1810. Population in 1860, 998; in 1865, 962. Valuation in 1860, $256,822; in 1865, $311,595.

The selectmen in 1861 were Elam P. Norton, Samuel A. Jones, Pardon Perry; in 1862, Samuel A. Jones, Nathaniel J. Kenyon, Pardon Perry; in 1863, Alanson Crittenden, Marcus Phelps, Lorenzo Webb; in 1864, Alanson Crittenden, Isaac J. Norton, Amos D. Cotton; in 1865, Elam P Norton, Samuel Hamilton, John Hunter.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Joseph L. Waters.

1861. May 11th, The town voted to pay each soldier seven dollars a month while in the service, and State aid to each family; provided "the Legislature does not make the pay of the soldiers as good as the foregoing."

1862. March 3d, The selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the families of volunteers. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. August 26th, The selectmen were authorized to pay the same bounty to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. April 6th, Voted, to raise by tax fifteen hundred

dollars for State aid to soldiers' families. November 3d, The selectmen were instructed to use whatever money may be received from the State, as the proportion of Otis of bounty-money paid to volunteers, "to cancel the indebtedness of the town for the same, and for no other purpose."

1864. March 7th, The selectmen were directed to pay "the same bounty to colored men enlisting to the credit of the town, as we pay to white men." May 9th, The bounty for three-years volunteers was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The selectmen were authorized to borrow two thousand dollars for recruiting purposes, "and to refund to the ten drafted men who entered the service or paid commutation-money, each, the sum of one hundred dollars." June 24th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow three thousand dollars for recruiting purposes. August 31st, Voted, "that the agents of the town for recruiting be directed to pay four-tenths of the cost of a substitute to any enrolled militia-man of said town who will put a substitute into the army, said substitute to answer on the present quota of the town; said payments not to exceed four hundred dollars for a three-years man, three hundred for a two-years man, and one hundred for a one-year man." Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for this purpose. December 1st, The treasurer was instructed to borrow two thousand dollars for recruiting purposes, provided the men subject to draft raise five hundred dollars.*

1865. March 6th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow whatever money was necessary to pay State aid to the soldiers' families.

Otis furnished one hundred and thirteen men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-four cents ($13,741.74).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the

* This amount was raised by them, and paid over to the proper authorities.

four years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $700.73; in 1863, $1,590.00; in 1864, $2,073.40; in 1865, $1,030.80. Total amount, $5,394.93.

PERU. — Incorporated July 4, 1774. Population in 1860, 499; in 1865, 494. Valuation in 1860, $218,200; in 1865, $214,930.

The selectmen in 1861 were Turner Joy, Dwight Rockwell, B. J Geer; in 1862, B. J. Geer, E. W. Pierce, J. M. Stowell; in 1863, E. W. Pierce, J M. Stowell, S. Shamway; in 1864, E. W Pierce, S. Shamway, James Barnes; in 1865, E. W Pierce, J. M. Stowell, J. S. Barnes.

The town-clerk during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, was S. B. Fench; in 1864 and 1865, S. S. Bowen. The town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Ebenezer Haskell.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held May 13th; at which it was voted that "the treasurer borrow five hundred dollars to be appropriated to the benefit of volunteers in our country's service, and their families, if needy; that each volunteer shall receive eight dollars a month aid, or such sum as the district convention may agree upon. All of said appropriations are to be subjected to a committee of three."

1862. July 19th, Voted, "that the treasurer borrow the sum of five hundred dollars to pay bounties offered to the four volunteers, as far as it will go." September 17th, Voted, "to pay all the nine-months volunteers that have been, and that hereafter may be, secured for our present quota, one hundred and twenty-five dollars each." Voted, "that each of the above-named volunteers shall receive twenty-five dollars in hand as soon as sworn into service, and that Mr. Edwards * shall receive one hundred and twenty-five dollars at that time."

1863. September 21st, Voted, "to adopt the measures contained in section 9, chapter 218, of the Acts of 1863, and raise money as there provided."

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* We do not exactly understand this vote in regard to Mr. Edwards.

1864. March 22d, Voted, "that the selectmen be instructed to procure as many volunteers as may be thought necessary to fill our quota, by appropriating for each what money the law allows; and the sum that may be expended beyond the one hundred and twenty-five dollars, or the limit of the law, be, and is hereby voted, and the selectmen be instructed to assess on the polls and estates of the inhabitants of Peru said sum." The selectmen were authorized to use the credit of the town to pay bounties. August 1st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer "to fill the present call." The treasurer was authorized to borrow six hundred and twenty-five dollars. One man in each school district was chosen to canvass the town for recruits. December 5th, The selectmen were directed to raise as many recruits as possible in anticipation of other calls, "without *limiting the amount of bounty paid.*"

Peru furnished forty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of three over and above all demands. None of them were commissioned officers. The whole amount appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars ($3,360.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, is as follows: In 1861, $72.83; in 1862, $311.03; in 1863, $319.50; in 1864, $240.00; in 1865, $225.00. Total amount, $1,168.36.

PITTSFIELD. — Incorporated April 21, 1761. Population in 1860, 8,045; in 1865, 9,679. Valuation in 1860, $5,059,907; in 1865, $6,378,878.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, were John C. West, Henry Colt, and Chauncey Goodrich.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was James Warriner; in 1865, James M. Barker. The town-treasurer during all of these years was Josiah Carter.

1861. A large meeting of the citizens of Pittsfield was held on the 18th of April; at which a committee was appointed to

aid the volunteers of the Pittsfield company, which had been ordered to join the Eighth Regiment at Springfield and proceed to Washington for a service of three months; and to make suitable provision for the comfort of their families during their absence. At a legal town-meeting, held on the 22d of May, the action of the citizens' committee was approved; and the committee were authorized to continue in the performance of their duties.

1862. March 3d, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of volunteers according to the statutes of the Commonwealth, and two thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose. August 2d, The selectmen were directed to recruit men to fill the quota of the town, and to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to Pittsfield. The following resolution was adopted: —

Resolved, That the forces of the United States should be adequate to suppress domestic insurrection and to repel foreign invasion; and that, in order to maintain the authority of this Government and the integrity of the Union, the militia of the United States ought at once to be placed upon a war footing, so that a million of soldiers, if necessary, in addition to the Federal armies now in the field, may be in readiness to respond immediately to any draft which may be made by the Government of the United States.

August 25th, The bounty to each volunteer was raised to one hundred and fifty dollars. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in regard to bounties during this year. The selectmen continued to recruit men as before.

1864. March 7th, A vote of thanks was passed to the gentlemen who had made a record of the volunteers belonging to Pittsfield, and compensation was allowed "to the recruiting officers." June 27th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. December 7th, The

bounty was increased to one hundred and fifty dollars, and so remained until the end of the war.

Pittsfield furnished twelve hundred and one men for the war, which was a surplus of eighty-two over and above all demands. Fifty-eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and twenty thousand and ten dollars and seventy-two cents ($120,010.72).

The amount of money raised and expended for State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and afterwards reimbursed to the town by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $976.12; in 1862, $5,161.34; in 1863, $8,162.00; in 1864, $1,200.00; in 1865, $10,781.53. Total amount, $36,980.99.

Richmond. — Incorporated June 21, 1765. Population in 1860, 914; in 1865, 913. Valuation in 1860, $489,346; in 1865, $502,277.

The selectmen in 1861 were Martin Slosson, H. B. Stevens, John Fairfield; in 1862, Martin Slosson, Alanson E. Gaston, John Fairfield; in 1863, Lewis C. Sherrill, Alanson E. Gaston, E. S. Rowley; in 1864 and 1865, E. S. Rowley, John Fairfield, George Cook.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was E. Williams; in 1863 and 1864, John Sherrill, 2d; in 1865, H. B. Stevens. The town-treasurer in 1861 was E. Williams; in 1862, John A. Sharp; in 1863, Rufus L. Hall; in 1864, John Sherrill, 2d; in 1865, H. B. Stevens.

We have been unable to obtain a full and consecutive abstract of the votes passed at the various town-meetings, in relation to the war during the four years of its existence. Several were held each year, at which money was appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and State aid to their families.

In 1866 the selectmen made a return, in which they stated that the number of men furnished by Richmond for the war was seventy-two, which was probably the number of enlisted men who

were inhabitants of the town, and did not include those who were enlisted in other places, or who paid commutation-money, and were credited to Richmond; for the town must have furnished at least ninety-five men, as it filled its quota upon every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of five over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand six hundred and ninety dollars ($7,690.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $231.15; in 1863, $594.19; in 1864, $624.50; in 1865, $300.00. Total amount in four years, $1,749.84.

"The ladies of Richmond sent several boxes of clothing, books, dried fruits, sweetmeats, and other necessaries and comforts, to the soldiers in the field and hospitals, at different times during the war."

SANDISFIELD. — Incorporated March 6, 1762. Population in 1860, 1,589; in 1865, 1,411. Valuation in 1860, $544,922; in 1865, $612,943.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Lucian Hotchkiss, Edward C. Wolcott, Milton Abbey; in 1863, Lucian Hotchkiss, Edward Phelps, Joshua M. Sears; in 1864 and 1865, Samuel C. Parsons, Orlow Wolcott, Edward Ingham.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was W. W Langdon. The town-treasurer during the same period was John O. Barker.

Sandisfield is one of the very few towns in the Commonwealth from which we have failed to obtain a full and consecutive narrative of its proceedings during the war. We know, however, in general terms, that meetings were held during each year, at which money was appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and State aid to their families.

By the return made by the selectmen in 1866, they claim to have furnished one hundred and sixty-eight men for the war,

which we believe to be almost, if not exactly, correct; for Sandisfield filled its quota upon every call made by the President for men, and at the end of the war had a surplus of thirteen over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars ($30,144.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $25.42; in 1862, $515.01; in 1863, $1,636.90; in 1864, $1,532.34; in 1865, $1,450.00. Total in four years, $5,159.67.

SAVOY. — Incorporated Feb. 20, 1797 Population in 1860, 904; in 1865, 866. Valuation in 1860, $268,439; in 1865, $273,400.

The selectmen in 1861 were Willis W Barnett, Emerson L. Mason, Orin Tower; in 1862, Melvin Bowker, Caleb Brown, Edward Mason; in 1863, Melvin Bowker, George Hall, Ambrose B. Perkins; in 1864, Emerson L. Mason, Henry P. Tyler, Willis W Barnett; in 1865, Harrison Snow, Henry P Tyler, Ambrose B. Perkins.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Harrison Snow. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was William Sherman; in 1865, Henry F. Bliss.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 21st of September; at which "the town, by a yea and nay vote, twenty-three yeas to seven nays," voted "to hire a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, in anticipation of money that may be reimbursed by the State, to pay aid to the families of soldiers."

1862. At a town-meeting held on the 23d of July, it was voted to raise, by assessment "upon the inhabitants of the town, according to what they are actually worth," a sufficient amount of money to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' military service, and be mustered in and credited to the town; also, to exempt

from taxation their property, while in the service; also, to assess a tax of one dollar upon each poll, "for the benefit of the volunteers, in addition to their bounty;" also, to pay each volunteer "ten dollars in advance, and the balance when mustered in and credited." At a meeting held on the 8th of September, it was voted to pay the same amount of bounty to volunteers who enlist, and are credited, in the nine months' service; and on the 15th of November the selectmen were authorized to pay the same amount of money to men who may be drafted, belonging to the town.

1863. At the town-meeting held on the 11th of April, it was voted to raise one thousand dollars for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers; and on the 13th of November the selectmen were directed to continue the payment of State aid to the families of deceased soldiers.

1864. At a meeting held on the 28th of March, "the chairman of the selectmen was directed to go to Boston and ascertain if the quota of the town on the previous calls had been filled;" and that "he be authorized to secure volunteers to fill all calls up to the present time, if they can be obtained at a reasonable rate." On the 6th of June the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars "to each recruit who enlists to the credit of the town, up to March next."

1865. At a meeting held on the 13th of March, the town voted to raise one thousand dollars for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers; and the selectmen were directed to continue recruiting, "to keep the quota of the town always full."

Savoy furnished about ninety-five men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, and including $2,466.84 raised by private subscription, was nine thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-three cents ($9,241.63).

The amount of money raised and expended during the four years of the war for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards refunded by the Common-

wealth, was as follows: In 1861, $60.69; in 1862, $669.47; in 1863, $1,175.95; in 1864, $651.00; in 1865, $500.00. Total amount in four years, $3,058.11.

SHEFFIELD. — Incorporated June 22, 1733. Population in 1860, 2,621; in 1865, 2,461. Valuation in 1860, $1,103,728; in 1865, $1,206,820.

The selectmen in 1861 and the four succeeding years were E. E. Callender, Abner Roys, Henry Burtch.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was W B. Saxton; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, John D. Burtch. The town-treasurer in 1861 was W B. Saxton; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, and 1865, John D. Burtch.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider war matters, was held May 4th. Oliver Peck was chosen moderator. It was voted that the moderator and clerk of the meeting petition the Governor, in behalf of the town, for "the immediate assembling of the Legislature of this Commonwealth." "On motion of E. F Ensign, a resolution passed at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Sheffield, held on the 18th day of June, 1776, was read, and ordered to be put on file." A committee of five was appointed "to report a series of resolutions." The committee were G. A. Root, E. F Ensign, Z. Candee, Archibald Taft, and Leonard Tuttle. They reported, 1st, That two thousand dollars be raised for the proper equipment and pay of citizens who may volunteer in the military service; 2d, That each volunteer be paid by the town nine dollars a month while in the service; 3d, That the families of soldiers shall receive comfortable assistance; 4th, That G A. Root, Samuel H. Bushnell, Leonard Tuttle, T. B. Strong, and H. D. Train be a committee with full powers to expend the money; 5th, That said committee be authorized to borrow, not exceeding four thousand dollars, on the faith and credit of the town; 6th, That said committee shall receive no compensation for services, "and that their charges for necessary expenses shall be submitted to the selectmen for approval;" 7th, The town-treasurer was instructed to pay all drafts made upon him by said committee; 8th, The committee was "to proceed immediately to form

a military company." The report was accepted, with only one dissenting vote. The four thousand dollars was to be raised by a tax; and the treasurer was directed to keep a separate and distinct account "of all money raised and expended in conformity with the foregoing resolutions." November 5th, Voted, that the sum of five hundred dollars, "or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary, is hereby appropriated to the payment of such bounty, and allowances to the wives, children, and parents of volunteers, as is allowed by the laws of this Commonwealth."

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town. A committee of one from each school district was appointed "to solicit enlistments, and to report to the chairman of the selectmen weekly." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money, and the committee already appointed was "to solicit subscriptions of money to be given volunteers." August 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, and the selectmen to borrow money for the purpose. A committee of five was appointed to procure volunteers. November 4th, Voted, to borrow, not exceeding two thousand dollars, for aid to the families of soldiers.

1863. September, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of men who have been drafted. December 26th, Voted, to pay the selectmen and recruiting officers fifteen dollars for each new recruit, and twenty-five dollars for each veteran recruit, enlisting to the credit of the town; voted, to pay their expenses, and three dollars a day while engaged in recruiting.

1864. April 4th, Voted, to raise three thousand dollars to procure volunteers, and to fix the bounty at one hundred and fifty dollars. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same. May 4th, The sum to be borrowed was increased to four thousand dollars. June 18th, The selectmen were authorized to recruit thirty-five men to fill the quota of the town "at the cheapest possible rate," and to borrow "such sums of money" as may be required for that purpose. August 13th, Voted, to recruit five men, and to pay each a bounty of one

hundred and twenty-five dollars; voted, that there be deposited with the State Treasurer "one hundred and twenty-five dollars each for ten men for recruits." Henry Burtch was chosen "to investigate in regard to re-enlistments for this town." December 13th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow four thousand dollars, to pay bounties for thirty-two men to fill the quota of the town.

1865. April 3d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of volunteers. A vote of thanks was passed to the selectmen who had served through the years of the war, and who declined a re-election, for their services in procuring recruits during the Rebellion.

Sheffield furnished two hundred and sixty-nine men for the military service, which was a surplus of eight over all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand and thirty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents ($30,033.68).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $80.36; in 1862, $1,867.56; in 1863, $4,859.71; in 1864, $4.300.00; in 1865, $3,400.00. Total amount, $14,507.63.

STOCKBRIDGE. — Incorporated June 22, 1739. Population in 1860, 2,136; in 1865, 1,967 Valuation in 1860, $976,256; in 1865, $1,323,883.

The selectmen in 1861 were Daniel Fairchild, William Darbe, Reuben Lynch; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Henry M. Burrell, William Darbe, Henry D. Palmer; in 1865, M. Warner, Mason Van Deusen, Carlton Curtis.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was E. Seymour. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Nathan A. Waters; during the years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, E. Seymour.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 3d of May; at which it was voted to borrow, not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the

purchase of suitable clothes and equipments for the volunteers who shall go into the military service from "that town and vicinity." The selectmen were also directed to take charge of the arms and equipments "now on their way from the Adjutant-General, that they may be properly kept and returned when demanded." June 15th, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth.

1862. April 7th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow, not exceeding one thousand dollars, for the payment of State aid to the soldiers' families during the year. July 26th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years, when mustered into the military service, and credited to the quota of the town. The selectmen were authorized to immediately open a recruiting-office, and to borrow money to pay the bounties. August 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, and to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. August 1st, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of drafted men the same as to the families of volunteers; also, the expense of transportation of the drafted men from Stockbridge to the military camp at Springfield, and to borrow money, if necessary, for that purpose. November 3d, The selectmen were appointed to solicit subscriptions to pay bounties to volunteers who may enlist to fill the quota of the town "under the last call of the President." Voted, to abate the poll-taxes of all soldiers in the service belonging to Stockbridge.

1864. May 21st, Voted, to raise and assess the sum of three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars, in addition to the eight hundred appropriated April 4th, to fill the quota of the town, and to pay what has already been paid by subscription. June 1st, The selectmen were instructed to recruit twenty-five more volunteers, "to apply to the next call for men."

1865. November 7th, Rev A. H. Dashiell, Charles Goodrich, and Professor F Hoffman were appointed to "take into consideration the subject of erecting a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Stockbridge who had fallen in the war."

Stockbridge furnished about two hundred and thirty-six men for the war, including those who belonged to other places, and those who paid commutation-money, which was a surplus of twenty-six over and above all demands. Eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifteen thousand and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-six cents ($15,029.56).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the four years of the war, and afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $378.64; in 1862, $2,049.53; in 1863, $3,450.19; in 1864, $3,263.62; in 1865, $2,000.00. Total amount, $11,141.96.

The ladies of Stockbridge organized a Soldiers' Aid Society, and "held meetings almost every week during the war to do soldiers' work, and forwarded at different times large quantities of under-clothing and other valuable articles to the army and hospitals, to the money value of several thousand dollars."

A very handsome brown-stone monument has been erected to the memory of the men of Stockbridge who died for their country in the war of the Rebellion. The cost of the monument was twenty-six hundred dollars. It is erected near the centre of the village, to which it is an ornament, as well as an honor to the memory of those who fell.

TYRINGHAM. — Incorporated March 6, 1762. Population in 1860, 730; in 1865, 650. Valuation in 1860, $293,228; in 1865, $299,594.

The selectmen in 1861 were E. G. Hale, J. M. Northup, J. G. Garfield; in 1862, E. G. Hale, J G Garfield, A. G. Sweet; in 1863, J. M. Garfield, G. W Garfield, C. E. Slater; in 1864, E. G. Hale, H. Clark, Orson Webster; in 1865, E. G. Hale, Daniel Clark, John Canon.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was J. W. Wilson; in 1865, Albert C. Heath. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Elijah Garfield; in 1862, Charles E. Slater; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, A. C. Heath.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters connected with the war, was held on the 1st of July; at which the selectmen were authorized to borrow money for the payment of State aid to families of volunteers.

1862. April 7th, "Voted, that the selectmen borrow and pay over to the families of volunteers, at the end of each month, the amount the State allows." July 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist within ten days for three years' service, and be credited to the quota of the town. August 21st, Voted, to pay three-years volunteers a bounty of two hundred dollars, and those for nine months one hundred dollars.

1863. April 6th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers.

1864. April 4th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service. S. D. Thatcher was appointed recruiting agent for the town, with authority to pay, if necessary, a bounty of three hundred dollars to three-years volunteers, under any future call of the President for men; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money for that purpose. Voted, to assess a tax of thirty-two hundred dollars.

1865. April 3d, Voted, to pay the expenses heretofore incurred in recruiting volunteers to fill the quota of the town; and to raise fifteen hundred dollars by taxation, for recruiting purposes in the future, and commutation-money to drafted men. The amount of commutation to free a man from service who had been drafted and accepted was three hundred dollars. The town allowed to each drafted man in Tyringham, who had been accepted, two hundred and fifty dollars for commutation-money; the remaining fifty dollars he was to provide himself.

Tyringham furnished about seventy-four men for the war, which was the exact number required to fill its quotas under the several calls of the President for volunteers. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars ($6,960.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $310.14; in 1862, $564.37; in 1863, $656.00; in 1864, $160.00; in 1865, 00. Total amount, $1,681.51.

WASHINGTON. — Incorporated April 12, 1777 Population in 1860, 948; in 1865, 859. Valuation in 1860, $299,622; in 1865, $289,398.

The selectmen in 1861 were Charles Crosier, Edmund Spencer, James M. Chapel; in 1862, D. W. Dunham, Charles Crosier, Alanson S. Pomeroy; in 1863, Charles Crosier, Alanson S. Pomeroy, John M. Crane; in 1864 and 1865, D. W Dunham, Simpson Bell, Charles Coates.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, was J. S. Brooker The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was John M. Crane; in 1863, D. W Dunham; in 1864, Samuel O. Brooker; in 1865, George Abbott.

1861. There does not appear to have been any formal town-meeting held during this year, to act upon matters relating to the war; although a number of popular meetings were held, at which addresses were made by prominent gentlemen of the county, among whom were Charles M. Emerson, of Pittsfield, Judge Page, William M. Walker, and others.

1862. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 1st of September; at which it was voted to pay a bounty "of seventy-five dollars to each of the seven volunteers who enlisted for three years, and one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service."

1863. There appears to have been no action taken by the town in regard to the war, in its corporate capacity, during this year; none probably having been necessary.

1864. On the 11th of April a town-meeting was held, at which it was voted "to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer under the last call of the President;" also, "that the selectmen be instructed to go to Boston, and, if pos-

sible, procure a sufficient number of men to fill the quota of the town." A gentleman for whom we have a high regard, and who knew "all about it," writes: "War-meetings were held to encourage enlistments, to help the noblest and best of governments the sun ever shone upon; and young men volunteered, in cases not a few, where their parents refused granting their requests to join the Union army, and being under age were thus kept at home."

Washington furnished about one hundred men for the service, and filled its quota upon every call made by the President for men, and at the end of the war had a surplus of one, over and above every demand made upon it. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand dollars ($6,000.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $94.85; in 1862, $662.08; in 1863, $1,298.39; in 1864, $977.21; in 1865, $600.00. Total amount, $3,632.53.

"The ladies of Washington met on various occasions, and prepared lint and bandages for the wounded soldiers in hospitals."

WEST STOCKBRIDGE. — Incorporated Feb. 23, 1774. Population in 1860, 1,589; in 1865, 1,621. Valuation in 1860, $602,010: in 1865, $613,816.

The selectmen in 1861 were Franklin B. Cone, Daniel A. Treat, Charles E. Rees; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, George W Kniffen, Henry T. Ford, Thomas W. Barnes; in 1865, Henry T. Ford, Charles S. Platt, John P Pomeroy.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was William C. Spaulding.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 18th of November; at which the selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by law. The treasurer was directed to

keep a separate account of the money so expended, and to report the amount at the next annual meeting.

1862. March 10th, Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to the families of volunteers residing in the town; and the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for the term of three years, and be mustered into the military service, and credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay said bounties. It was also voted to remit the payment of poll-taxes assessed and paid by persons who have enlisted, or who shall afterwards enlist, in the military service. August 18th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money, and pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months' service, and be credited to fill the quota of the town.

1863. March 10th, Seventeen hundred dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the year. July 27th, The selectmen were directed to pay the same amount of State aid to the families of men who may be drafted as is paid to the families of volunteers. December 29th, The selectmen were authorized "to draw from the treasury fifteen dollars for every new recruit, and twenty-five dollars for every veteran recruit, enlisting to the credit of the town, to be paid in advance of the premiums allowed by Government."

1864. March 7th, Two thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid during the year to the families of soldiers residing in West Stockbridge. March 28th, Voted, to raise fifteen hundred dollars by taxation for recruiting purposes. The selectmen were authorized to borrow that amount, in anticipation of the tax, "as they may require;" also, to raise one thousand dollars by taxation, to pay fifty dollars to each volunteer "who has not received that amount of local bounty;" and to refund to citizens money which they have voluntarily contributed to encourage enlistments. The selectmen were directed to make such arrangements as they might judge expedient to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town. April 8th, The selectmen were authorized to take such action "as they

may deem proper under the act of the Legislature approved March 28th, 1864; "which act allowed money to be raised by taxation to pay bounties to volunteers, but limited the amount to be paid to each volunteer to one hundred and twenty-five dollars." On the 9th of July, the town voted to avail itself of the provisions of this act. August 9th, The selectmen were authorized to pay the bounty prescribed by the act of March 28th, 1864, *in gold*.

1865. March 6th, Two thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the year. May 13th, Voted, to raise by taxation sixty-five hundred dollars, to refund money subscribed and paid by citizens to encourage recruiting.

West Stockbridge furnished one hundred and sixty men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid paid to soldiers' families, was seventeen thousand and twenty-six dollars and thirty-two cents ($17,026.32).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and afterwards reimbursed to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $22.63; in 1862, $1,217.02; in 1863, $2,097.86; in 1864, $2,161.04; in 1865, $1,800.00. Total amount, $7,298.55.

WILLIAMSTOWN. — Incorporated June 21, 1765. Population in 1860, 2,611; in 1865, 2,563. Valuation in 1860, $1,173,222; in 1865, $1,160,587

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were John R. Bulkley, William E. Johnson, Nathan Field; in 1863 and 1864, Harvey T. Cole, William E. Johnson, Daniel Dewey; in 1865, Calvin R. Taft, Daniel Dewey, William E. Johnson.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Daniel Dewey; in 1865, Samuel T. Mather. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Harvey T. Cole; in 1865, J. H. Whipple.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters in relation to the war, was held on the 3d of June; at which five thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to the families of volunteers belonging to Williamstown.

1862. March 10th, The selectmen were directed "to continue to assist the families of volunteers." Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' service, and be credited to the quota of the town. Messrs. St. R. Hoxey, Harvey T. Cole, Calvin R. Taft, and Daniel Dewey were chosen a committee, with authority to borrow thirty-one hundred dollars to procure volunteers and pay bounties. Two hundred dollars were allowed for the personal expenses of said committee while in the performance of their duties. September 6th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. January 6th, The selectmen were directed to recruit volunteers to fill the quota of the town, and to pay each man, when properly credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars. March 14th, "Voted, to pay State aid to the families of all persons belonging to Williamstown in the military and naval service of the United States."

1864. August 8th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, when credited to the quota of the town; and to appoint "a recruiting agent to be nominated by a meeting of the enrolled men of the town." A recruiting agent was appointed. December 20th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers under the new call of the President for more men; and the selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay said bounties and the expenses of the recruiting agent. December 30th, "Voted, that the selectmen vigorously prosecute the work of enlistment until there shall be forty men enlisted."

1865. March 13th, The selectmen were directed to continue the payment of State aid to the soldiers' families during the year.

Williamstown furnished two hundred and sixty men for the war, which was a surplus of eighteen over and above all

demands. Six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifteen thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars ($15,415.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and afterwards reimbursed to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $451.64; in 1862, $2,045.27; in 1863, $2,734.01; in 1864, $4,300.00; in 1865, $2,400.00. Total amount, $11,930.92.

WINDSOR. — Incorporated July 2, 1771. Population in 1860, 839; in 1865, 753. Valuation in 1860, $337,275; in 1865, $303,324.

The selectmen in 1861 were James Whitmarsh, Reuben Pierce, H. L. Allen; in 1862, Ellison Axtell, A. L. Clark, A. W Warren; in 1863 and 1864, C. Baldwin, H. N. Winslow, James Whitmarsh; in 1865, James Whitmarsh, H. N. Winslow, George Hathaway.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Chapin Converse. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1864, and 1865, was Norman Miner; in 1863, Solomon Capen.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 10th of May, at which a committee was appointed to canvass the town for recruits for military service. Another committee was appointed to confer with the authorities of the adjoining towns to agree upon some uniform plan of recruiting. The town voted to pay each volunteer credited to Windsor, while in the service, eight dollars a month, and to furnish him with a uniform and equipments, not to exceed in cost twenty-five dollars; also, to provide for the comfortable support of his family.

The town records do not give farther particulars in regard to the ways and means used by the town to raise money and furnish recruits, as the practice was to leave these matters with a committee, with full powers to act as they thought best for the interest of the service and the best good of the town.

Windsor furnished ninety-eight men for the war, which was

a surplus of thirteen over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nine thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-one cents ($9,687 71).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $27.34; in 1862, $647.91; in 1863, $1,194.83; in 1864, $1,139.00; in 1865, $800.00. Total amount, $3,809,08.

CHAPTER IV

BRISTOL COUNTY.

THE county of Bristol is bounded north by Norfolk County, east by Plymouth, south-east by Buzzard's Bay, and west by the counties of Providence, Bristol, and Newport, Rhode Island. It is divided into nineteen municipalities, of which New Bedford, Fall River, and Taunton are cities. The entire population of the county in 1860 was 93,794, in 1865 it was 89,339; being a decrease in five years of 4,455. The population in 1870 was 102,886, being an increase in five years of 13,191. The total valuation of the county in 1860 was $66,294,526, in 1865 it was $87,428,503; being an increase in five years of $21,133,983.

This county gives rise to several streams, which fall into Massachusetts and Narragansett Bays, the most important of which is "Taunton Great River," that in times past was famous for its herring fisheries. New Bedford and Dartmouth are well known as being the chief seats of the whale-fishery. Fall River and Taunton are largely engaged in manufactures of various kinds. The aggregate value of articles manufactured in the county in 1865 was $55,038,314. The surface of the county "is somewhat broken, but generally level; its soil in many parts is of an inferior quality. It has a maritime coast of considerable extent, indented with numerous headlands, small bays and harbors;" and its people are extensively engaged in navigation and the fishery, though of late years the attention of its capitalists has been more generally given to manufacturing. The county is also well provided with railroad accommodations.

Bristol County furnished full nine thousand men for the army and navy during the four years of the war. Every city and

town filled its quota upon every call for men made by the President; and each one had a surplus at the end of the contest, which, in the aggregate, amounted to fifteen hundred men, of which number eleven hundred and ten belonged to New Bedford. This large surplus, in a good degree, was occasioned by the navy credits, which were allowed by act of Congress passed July 4th, 1864.

The aggregate of war expenses incurred by the cities and towns in the county during the four years of the war, exclusive of State aid, was $904,175.03. The amount of private contributions in aid of recruiting were $50,500.00. The total amount of money raised and expended by the entire county for State aid to the families of volunteers in the army and navy during the four years of the war, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was $553,043.12.

ACUSHNET. — Formerly part of Fairhaven; incorporated Feb. 13, 1860. Population in 1860, 1,387; in 1865, 1,251. Valuation in 1860, $784,837; in 1865, $656,500.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863, were Cyrus E. Clark, Benjamin Wilson, Benjamin White; in 1864 and 1865, Cyrus E. Clark, Walter Spooner, Pardon Tabor.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during each year of the war was Jabez Wood.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year.

1862. At a legal town-meeting, held on the 19th of July, the town voted to pay each person who shall enlist in the military service for three years, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars. George S. Russell, Rodolphus Swift, and James Hammet were chosen a committee to assist the selectmen in recruiting volunteers to fill the contingent of the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the bounties. Another meeting was held on the 19th of August, at which it was voted to increase the bounty fifty dollars; and, at an adjourned meeting held on the 28th of November, it was voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who

shall enlist for nine months' service, and be credited to the quota of the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same. Godfrey C. Macomber, Charles G. Davis, Joseph R. Davis, and Adoniram Gilmore were added to the recruiting committee. On the 29th of December the selectmen were authorized to borrow whatever sums of money may be necessary for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers belonging to Acushnet.

1863. No action appears to have been necessary for the town, in its official capacity, to fill its quota and pay bounties and State aid during this year.

1864. A meeting was held on the 4th of April, at which it was voted "to raise eight hundred dollars for the payment of bounties, and to reimburse citizens who had advanced money to assist in filling the quotas of the town." It was further voted, that the selectmen furnish a statement of the amount of money raised by individuals by voluntary contribution, to encourage volunteers to enlist; and where they have fully obtained the whole amount so paid, they shall hand it over to the assessors," who shall assess the amount upon the property of the town. At a meeting held on the 6th of June, the selectmen were authorized to make a contract with the city authorities of New Bedford, to have a portion of their surplus of volunteers transferred to Acushnet, under the pending call.* The town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who should enlist prior to March 1, 1865, and be credited to the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same. It was also voted "that so much as may be necessary to furnish our town's quota under the present call be assessed at the next annual assessment."

The selectmen in 1866 reported that Acushnet had furnished one hundred and six men for the war, which is probably thirty less than the actual number; as the town furnished its full quota on every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of twenty over and above all demands. None

* The arrangement was made; but it was subsequently ascertained that the men so transferred rightly belonged to Acushnet, they having enlisted in the navy from that town.

were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eleven thousand two hundred and fifty one dollars, and fifty-two cents ($11,251.52).

The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town, during the years of the war, for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $21.14; in 1862, $783.35; in 1863, $1,250.09; in 1864, $764.66; in 1865, $600.00. Total amount, $3,419.24.

ATTLEBOROUGH. — Incorporated Oct. 19, 1694. Population in 1860, 6,066; in 1865, 6,200. Valuation in 1860, $2,466,316; in 1865, $2,206,660.

The selectmen in 1861 were Handel W Daggett, A. H. Robinson, Lewis L. Read; in 1862, Handel W Daggett, A. H. Robinson, Joseph A. Perry; in 1863 and 1864, H. N. Richardson, A. H. Robinson, Joseph A. Perry; in 1865, Willard Blackinton, A. H. Robinson, Joseph A. Perry.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Shepard W Carpenter; in 1863 and 1864, H. A. Richardson; in 1865, Willard Blackinton. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was George Price; in 1863 and 1864, George D. Hatch; in 1865, Handel W Daggett.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 3d of May; at which it was —

Voted, That the treasurer be authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars, to be used for military purposes as fast as required; that from it those men who enlist in this town and are called into actual service shall be paid a bounty of fifteen dollars a month, in addition to the Government pay; and that each man who is accepted for service shall be paid ten dollars a month while drilling, and shall be furnished such uniform as the military authorities require.

Voted, To present a vote of thanks to the ladies of Attleborough for their kind offer to prepare clothing for those who may leave this town to serve their country, and record in the town-books the following letter received from them: —

"The ladies of Attleborough wait only an opportunity of testifying

their deep interest in the cause of freedom, and their earnest faith that our flag shall be kept unsullied. They rejoice that the present crisis has proved, beyond doubt, that brave, unselfish heroism still exists in our land, roused by no pulse of passion, but beating with the calm, determined will that treachery has roused, and only victory shall appease. Their wishes and sympathies are with our brave troops; and in preparing clothing for those who go from their midst, they offer speedy, cheerful, and zealous hands."

This communication was signed by Mrs. Cherra M. Blackinton, and thirty-three others of the most respectable and influential ladies of Attleborough. Another town-meeting was held on the 25th of May, at which it was voted that the selectmen have full charge of the expenditure of the military fund appropriated at the last town-meeting. At a meeting held on the 12th of June, it was voted "to instruct the selectmen to furnish such additional items of uniform as they may legally do under the appropriation of May 3d for such purposes; also, that they pay to our volunteers for drilling the sum of ten dollars, or such part thereof as corresponds with the vote referred to;" and authority was given them to draw upon the fund to pay the same. At a meeting held on the 5th of September, the treasurer was authorized to borrow such sums of money as may be required, in anticipation of the same being raised by taxation, to pay State aid to the families of volunteers.

1862. At a special town-meeting held on the 21st of July, the following resolutions were read by Hon. John Daggett, and unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That we, the inhabitants of Attleborough, fully appreciating the value of the free institutions under which we have so long lived and prospered, and alive to the dangers which threaten their existence and the dismemberment of the Republic, are ever ready to do our part in sustaining those institutions, and transmitting them unimpaired to those who shall come after us.

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to take immediate measures to furnish the quota of volunteers for this town, under the recent call of the President of the United States; therefore —

Resolved, That the selectmen be, and they hereby are, authorized to pay from the treasury of the town a bounty of one hundred dollars to each person who shall enlist in this town as a volunteer, and shall be duly enrolled and accepted.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the town be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow the sum of six thousand three hundred dollars for this purpose, and give his notes therefor.

Several other votes were passed at this meeting in regard to bounties; and one appointing a committee of nine, "three from each part of the town, to aid the selectmen in recruiting." The selectmen were also directed "to extend aid to the sick soldiers who have been discharged from service," and a committee was chosen to have the proceedings of the meeting "published in the 'Union Gazette and Democrat.'" At a meeting held on the 6th of August it was voted to appropriate "the sum of two hundred dollars, in addition to the sum appropriated at the last meeting, for the encouragement of enlistments; and to authorize the treasurer to borrow money to carry the same into effect." This bounty was to be paid "to all volunteers who enlist on or before the 15th of August, and to pay no bounty after that date." It was voted, also, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each person who would enlist for nine months' service on or before September 1st, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. August 23d, The vote not to pay bounties after the 15th of August was reconsidered; and the selectmen were directed to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers for nine months' service, who would enlist and be credited to the quota of the town before the 1st of September. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for bounties and recruiting expenses. The following resolutions were read and adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Attleborough, in town-meeting assembled, do highly appreciate the military services of the members of Company I, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; that we remember with gratitude that they promptly responded to the call of our country when the shrill clarion of war sounded to arms for the purpose of crushing out a wicked rebellion.

Resolved, That we hold in grateful remembrance the sacrifices which they made when they left behind them the loved ones at home, and all the endearing associations that cluster around the domestic altar, and exchanged those comforts and pleasures for the stern duties of the camp and the battle-field; and that we will do what we can, by

our influence and means, to encourage their hearts, and awaken in their souls the true fire of patriotism, which they rightfully inherit from a noble ancestry.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the acting Captain of Company I, and published in the "Taunton Gazette."

1863. At a special meeting on the 3d of August, the town voted to pay its proportion of money to the State treasurer, in accordance with section 9 of chapter 116 of the Acts of 1863. Also to pay State aid to the families of drafted men.

1864. On the 29th of March the town voted to refund to citizens the money they had contributed to pay bounties and encourage recruiting to fill the quota of the town on the last call of the President for volunteers. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money. On the 5th of April the bounty to each volunteer who should enlist to the credit of the town was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Several other meetings were held during the year, to raise money and means to obtain volunteers, pay State aid to soldiers' families, and to reimburse citizens who had advanced money to encourage recruiting.

The selectmen in 1866 reported that the town had furnished five hundred and twenty-four men for the war; but the real number was probably about six hundred and twenty-five, as the town at the end of the war had a surplus of twenty-six, after having filled its quota upon every call made by the President for men. Twenty were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents ($65,882.50).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for the payment of State aid to the soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $3,876.80; in 1862, $11,092.47; in 1863, $12,853.56; in 1864, $12,050.81; in 1865, $6,500.00. Total amount in four years, $45,873.64.

The ladies of Attleborough, in their labors in behalf of the soldiers during the war, nobly fulfilled the promise made by them at the beginning.

BERKLEY. — Incorporated April 18, 1735. Population in 1860, 825; in 1865, 888. Valuation in 1860, $317,290; in 1865, $306,002.

The selectmen in 1861 were Walter D. Nichols, John C. Crane, Benjamin Luther; in 1862 and 1863, Simeon Briggs, Walter D. Nichols, William Babbitt; in 1863 and 1865, Walter D. Nichols, William Babbitt, Thomas C. Dean.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Ephraim French; in 1864 and 1865, Daniel S. Briggs. The town-treasurer during all these years was Abiel B. Crane.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 30th of April; at which it was decided to sustain at all hazards the institutions of this nation; and, as an evidence of this determination, it was voted to make up the pay of all volunteers in the military service from that town, and to all who might afterwards enlist in the same, to a sum sufficient to make the monthly pay of each twenty-six dollars, to continue to be paid while in the service; also, to pay to each a bounty of fifteen dollars, and to furnish him with a uniform, not to exceed in value ten dollars.

1862. July 21, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars "to any person who may enlist within thirty days" for the term of three years, when mustered into the military service and credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow eleven hundred dollars for the payment of the same. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That we have confidence in the Government of the United States, and we are of opinion that it should prosecute the war in the most vigorous manner, by making use of all justifiable means which God has placed in its hands to put down this wicked rebellion.

August 13th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars "to the next five men who shall enlist and be accepted," and a bounty of one hundred dollars "to all others who may afterwards enlist to fill the quota of the town." The treasurer was directed to borrow thirteen hundred dollars to pay the same. Another meeting was held on the 30th of August, to take

means to fill the quota of the town upon the call of the President for three hundred thousand men for nine months' service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow eight hundred dollars.

1863. July 27th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow five hundred dollars for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers.

1864. April 2d, Voted, to raise two thousand dollars to refund to citizens money which they had subscribed and paid to aid recruiting and to fill the quotas of the town. The assessors were directed to assess a tax for that purpose. The treasurer was authorized to borrow eight hundred dollars "to complete the quota of the town under the last call of the President for more men." June 25th, The bounty to each volunteer who should enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town, was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The treasurer was authorized to borrow, not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, to pay the same. August 3d, Voted, to borrow an additional sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for the payment of bounties.

1865. At a special meeting held on the 19th of June, the town voted to refund the money which had been contributed by individual citizens to encourage recruiting; and, "the war being over," voted that the sum be raised by direct taxation.

The selectmen in 1866 reported that Berkley had furnished sixty-eight men for the war; but as the town furnished its quota upon every call of the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of six over and above all demands, the number furnished was probably about eighty-three. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-nine cents ($10,675.59).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $287.14; in 1862, $981.50; in 1863, $1,191.43; in 1864, $938.66; in 1865, $434.18. Total amount in four years, $3,832.91.

The ladies of Berkley made generous contributions to the soldiers during the war. The exact amount of these contributions we have not been able to ascertain: we know, however, that they realized upwards of one hundred dollars at one time, by means of a "Soldiers' Fair" held by them.

DARTMOUTH. — Incorporated June 8, 1664. Population in 1860, 3,883; in 1865, 3,434. Valuation in 1860, $2,948,-785; in 1865, $2,434,270.

The selectmen in 1861 were Jireh Sherman, Abraham C. White, John W Baker; in 1862, Jireh Sherman, Calvin K. Turner, 2d, Richard Lapham; in 1863, Jireh Sherman, Richard Lapham, Loring Ashley; in 1864 and 1865, Jireh Sherman, Calvin K. Turner, 2d, Richard Lapham.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was William Barker, Jr.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held on the 16th of May; at which the following preamble and resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted: —

Whereas the Government of the United States is now engaged in a struggle for national existence, popular liberty, the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws against the myrmidons of slavery, and the enemies of popular liberty, therefore —

Resolved, That as patriots, and friends of the Constitution and the National Government and our righteous institutions, we, the people of Dartmouth, in town-meeting assembled, do recognize to the full extent the perilous position of our once happy, but now belligerent and distracted country, and also the duty which we owe to that Constitution and flag under which we have lived in happiness and prosperity for more than eighty years; and that we proffer unreservedly, and with cheerfulness, our aid and co-operation in defence of our liberties and national flag.

1862. July 21st, A committee appointed for the purpose reported as follows: "That the selectmen name a committee of two to serve with themselves as a committee of five, to raise a number of volunteers, not exceeding twenty-seven, without regard to territory or sum of money, and the treasurer be

authorized to pay the bills." This report was adopted, and remained in force until after the passage of the act in 1864 restricting towns in the payment of bounties; when the town voted that the selectmen should only pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, which rule continued until the end of the war.

The selectmen of Dartmouth reported in 1866 that the town had furnished three hundred and fifty-five men for the war, which was very nearly the exact number; but as the town had a surplus of thirty-eight at the end of the war, after having filled its quota upon every call of the President, the number of men furnished must have been at least three hundred and seventy. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was forty thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-nine cents ($40,571.29).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in the four years of the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $103.56; in 1862, $1,758.72; in 1863, $3,398.90; in 1864, $2,385,83; in 1865, $1,700.00. Total amount in five years, $9,347.01.

We have been unable to get a satisfactory statement, one that would do justice to the ladies of Dartmouth for their good works during the war; but we have a general statement, which is highly honorable to them.

DIGHTON. — Incorporated May 30, 1712. Population in 1860, 1,733; in 1865, 1,815. Valuation in 1860, $711,454; in 1865, $776,779.

The selectmen in 1861 were Jeremiah P. Edson, Zebina Wilmarth, Oliver P. Simmons; in 1862, Oliver P Simmons, George F Garitt, Nathan Walker; in 1863, George E. Gooding, Weston Earle, Charles H. Gooding; in 1864, Jeremiah P Edson, Noah Chace, James H. Codding; in 1865, Jeremiah P Edson, Noah Chace, Allen Talbot.

The town-clerk during all these years was William Wood.

The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Noah Chace: in 1865, Oliver P. Simmons.

1861. A day or two after the President issued his first call for troops, in April, 1861, a meeting of the citizens of Dighton was held, and initiatory steps were taken to form a military company; and a petition was signed, requesting the selectmen to call an informal town-meeting, to be followed by a legal meeting, "as soon as the proper notice could be given." At the informal meeting, "patriotic and stirring speeches were made by several of our ministers and a number of citizens; and a committee was chosen to present a series of resolutions at the coming town-meeting. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the town, and flag-staffs were erected in many quarters." At the legal town-meeting held April 29th, the committee presented a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The resolutions were: 1st, "We, the citizens of Dighton, do hereby pledge to *Liberty* and our country our property, our lives, and our sacred honor, and will give our united and hearty support to the Government of the United States, and will hold ourselves in readiness to contribute according to our means, for the defence of our common country, against the dangers now impending over us." 2d, That we will encourage enlistments of volunteers; and, whenever they shall be called into service, "it is incumbent on us to see that the families dependent on them for support are well provided for." 3d, "That we will make ample provision for all expenses necessarily incurred in drilling, equipping, and uniforming the volunteers from this town." It was also voted to give to each volunteer fifteen dollars a month while in service, a uniform, "and a first-rate revolver, if its use will be permitted by the commanding officer;" also, to give three dollars a week to each person who will drill "one hour on three several days of each week for three months." The adjoining towns of Somerset and Berkley were invited to join with Dighton in raising a military company. Three thousand dollars were appropriated for war purposes. August 10th, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by the act of the Legislature.

1862. July 9th, Voted, to pay each volunteer a bounty of

one hundred dollars. August 19th, The bounty was increased to three hundred and twenty-five dollars to three-years volunteers; and on August 28th it was voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service.

1863. August 29th, Voted, to pay aid to the families of drafted men. September 23d, Voted, to assess a tax to refund to citizens the money they had individually paid for recruiting purposes, and which amounted in the aggregate to sixty-three hundred dollars.

1864. March 28th, Voted, to raise by taxation a sufficient amount of money to repay to citizens money advanced by them for recruiting purposes, "not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each man enlisted." On the 9th of April a town-meeting was held, at which it was voted to raise an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars, for bounty to each volunteer who should enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town, under the recent call of the President for more troops.

The selectmen in 1866 reported that the town had furnished one hundred and ninety-four men for the war, which was doubtless the exact number which the town did furnish. It filled its full quota upon every call made by the President for men, and at the end of the war had a surplus of twelve over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand four hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-three cents ($31,411.53).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $457.83; in 1862, $1,391.43; in 1863, $1,713.00; in 1864, $1,893.12; in 1865, $1,167.24. Total amount in four years, $6,622.62.

EASTON. — Incorporated Dec. 21, 1725. Population in 1860, 3,067; in 1865, 3,087 Valuation in 1860, $1,064,-221; in 1865, $1,930,900.

The selectmen during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, were John Kimball, Horace D. Howard, Joseph Barrows.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during the same period was John Kimball.

1861. Under the first call of the President for militia for three months' service, April 14, 1861, Company B, of the Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, which belonged to Easton, was ordered to join the Regiment; and with it immediately left the State for Fortress Monroe, at which place it arrived on the morning of the 20th of April, being the first loyal regiment which reached Virginia in the war.

The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 29th of April, at which it was voted to pay to each inhabitant (except commissioned officers) of Easton, when called into the military service of the country, fifteen dollars as a gift, "and fifteen dollars a month for each month he shall remain in said service." A committee was appointed with authority to pay aid to the soldiers' families residing in Easton, "at their discretion." July 11th, The town voted to raise by taxation three thousand dollars, to defray any expense already incurred, and to fulfil any contract heretofore made with any of its inhabitants, who, as members of the Volunteer Militia, may have been, or may hereafter be, mustered into the service of the United States. Three thousand dollars were also appropriated for the payment of State aid to the soldiers' families, as provided by the law of the Commonwealth.

1862. July 19th, Voted, to pay to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' service, and be credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred dollars, "in addition to the pay and bounty of the Government." The following resolutions were read at the meeting, and adopted: —

Resolved, That the brilliant successes that have attended our efforts in crushing out this wicked rebellion inspire our hearts with gratitude, and nerve our hands to strike heavier blows for the triumph of Freedom.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the call of the President for volunteers, believing that an overwhelming force, now put into the

field, will make short work with the Rebellion, cover our army with glory, and make our Republic the strongest, as well as the freest, government of the world.

Resolved, That we, the inhabitants of Easton, deeply sensible of the importance of a speedy compliance with the President's late call, although we have already made heavy contributions to the army, yet we will spare no efforts to place our quota promptly in the field.

Resolved, That the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and the crisis of the hour, call upon us to sacrifice, with a military heart, our lives and our fortunes upon the altar of our country.

August 11th, Voted, to pay to each volunteer for three years' service seventy-five dollars, in addition to the one hundred dollars already voted to be paid. August 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service who enlists and is credited to the quota of the town. December 6th, The bounty was raised to two hundred dollars to each volunteer, to fill the quota of the town, "whether he is an inhabitant of the town of Easton or otherwise."

1863. No action appears to have been necessary by the town, in its corporate capacity, to fill its quota of volunteers during this year.

1864. April 18th, The town voted to refund to the contributors three-fourths of the money paid by them to assist in filling the quotas of the town, of volunteers for military service, under the calls of the President of October, 1863, and February, 1864; also, to raise by taxation ten thousand dollars for recruiting expenses, and the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of Easton, under the recent calls of the President for more men. July 26th, Voted, to raise money by taxation, and to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist to fill the quota of the town, under the call of the President dated July 18, 1864.

1865. June 17th, Voted, to refund all money contributed by individuals during 1864, in aid of recruiting men to fill the quota of the town, provided the claim shall be presented in writing to the selectmen before the first day of January next;

and persons who have served one year in the military service shall not be taxed to pay any part of said amounts.

The selectmen of Easton reported in 1866 that the town had furnished three hundred and thirty-four men for the war,* which is more than the number that was required of it. The surplus of men at the end of the war, after the town had filled its quota upon every call made by the President, was thirty-four. Fourteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was forty thousand five hundred and three dollars ($40,503.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,052.53; in 1862, $5,947.40; in 1863, $4,905.56; in 1864, $4,800.00; in 1865, $2,800.00. Total amount in four years, $20,505.59.

"The ladies of Easton deserve honorable mention, and great credit, for important and valuable services rendered to their country in the time of its great peril, not merely by their intense patriotism, but by their labors. They organized societies and circles for preparing lint, garments, and many other things necessary for the comfort of the sick and wounded. They were ingenious and indefatigable in their efforts to find ways and means to aid the cause, and mitigate the inevitable evils of war. Their contributions amounted to a very large sum."

FAIRHAVEN. — Incorporated Feb. 22, 1812. Population in 1860, 3,118; in 1865, 2,548. Valuation in 1860, $3,596,609; in 1865, $1,778,217 †

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Rodolphus W Dexter, Jonathan Cowen, Bartholomew Taber; in 1863, Bartholomew Taber, Jonathan Cowen, George H. Taber; in 1864, Bar-

* Forty-six of whom died in the service.

† This large falling off of the valuation during these five years is to be accounted for by the danger to which whaling vessels were exposed during the war, in which business the citizens of Fairhaven were chiefly interested.

tholomew Taber, Edwin R. Almy, Ellery T. Taber; in 1865, Bartholomew Taber, Isaiah West, Frederick Taber.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Tucker Damon, Jr.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters connected with the war, was held on the 4th of May; at which the selectmen were authorized to raise five thousand dollars to properly equip a guard for the protection of the harbor and coast, and to pay each volunteer who shall enlist from that town into the military service of the United States a sufficient sum to make his pay twenty-five dollars a month, "exclusive of rations." B. Ewer, Jr., John A. Hawes, and I. F Ferry were appointed a committee to obtain from the Commonwealth arms and equipments for coast and harbor defence. July 20th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow five thousand dollars to defray any expenses incurred, or which may be incurred, for the organization and maintenance of an armed police to guard against an attack from sea; said police to be discontinued whenever the selectmen of Fairhaven and the mayor and aldermen of New Bedford shall deem it advisable. September 21st, The selectmen were authorized to borrow fifteen hundred dollars for the benefit of a military company to be raised in the town, and to pay each member fifteen dollars when mustered into the service.

1862. April 7th, The selectmen were directed to continue the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town; and the selectmen were given full power to act in raising the men. August 23d, The bounty to three-years volunteers was increased fifty dollars, and the bounty to nine-months men was fixed at one hundred dollars. Arthur Cox, William H. Whitfield, George Atwood, Horace Scott, and Isaac Ferry were chosen to aid the selectmen in enlisting men.

1863. April 6th, An appropriation was made for State aid to soldiers' families for the year.

1864. April —, The selectmen were authorized to pay such bounties as they might think proper to volunteers enlisting to

fill the quota of the town, provided that not more than one hundred and twenty-five dollars be paid to each person; and to each citizen or resident of the town who enlisted since Oct. 17, 1863, "who had received a less sum than others," be paid seventy-five dollars. July 30th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow five thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars to recruit the quota of the town under the recent call of the President for five hundred thousand men.

1865. April 3d, The payment of State aid to the families of volunteers was continued for the year; and the selectmen were directed to continue to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years to the credit of the town, and so continued to the end of the war.

The selectmen reported in 1866 that the town had furnished two hundred and fifty-seven men for the war; but it must have furnished about three hundred, as it filled each of its quotas, and at the end of the war had a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. Ten were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand four hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-three cents ($31,411.53).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $49.56; in 1862, $1,555.75; in 1863, $2,784.39; in 1864, $2,703.27; in 1865, $1,700.00. Total in four years, $8,792.97

The ladies of Fairhaven held several fairs during the war to raise money for the benefit of the soldiers. Several were also held by the young misses and the children for the same good purpose. The whole amount raised by them was about ten thousand dollars, most of which was expended in the purchase of material for under-clothing and hospital stores, which were forwarded weekly to the Sanitary Commission.

In 1867 the town appropriated seventeen hundred dollars to erect a suitable monument to commemorate the services and

sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of Fairhaven who had died in the service during the war.

FALL RIVER. — Incorporated as a town Feb. 26, 1803; as a city, April 12, 1854. Population in 1860, 14,026; in 1865, 17,525. Valuation in 1860, $10,923,746; in 1865, $12,632,419.

The mayor of the city in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, was Edward P Buffinton. The aldermen were as follows: In 1861, George W Eddy, Nathaniel B. Borden, Asa Petty, Jr., John Mason, Jr., James Ford, Job B. Ashbury; in 1862, Joseph Borden, Nathaniel B. Borden, Asa Petty, Jr., John Mason, Jr., James Ford, Job B. Ashbury; in 1863, Samuel Hathaway, Joseph Borden, Nathaniel B. Borden, Benjamin Covel, Charles O. Shove, Walter Paine, 3d; in 1864, Weaver Osborn, Joshua Remington, Nathaniel B. Borden, Daniel Stillwell, Walter Paine, 3d, Philip D. Borden; in 1865, James Henry, Joshua Remington, Nathaniel B. Borden, Daniel Stillwell, Walter Paine, 3d, Philip D. Borden.

The city-clerk and city-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Alvan S. Ballard; in 1864 and 1865, George A. Ballard.

1861. A citizens' meeting was held on the 19th of April, Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden chairman; at which it was voted, "that the Government of the Union shall be preserved." The city government was requested to appropriate ten thousand dollars to provide outfits for volunteers and support for their families; and also to pay each volunteer, or his family, twenty dollars a month, in addition to Government pay. April 24th, The committee of the city council, to whom the above resolutions were referred, reported as follows: —

Whereas, in the Southern section of our country public law is disregarded, the authority of the United States set at defiance, and armed forces have been, and are, organizing, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government as formed by our Revolutionary Fathers, and of establishing a new government, in which freedom of the press, of speech, and of the individual man, shall be more restricted, — in a word, a government for the perpetuation of slavery; and —

Whereas, for the repelling of such forces, the standing army being

inadequate, the President of the United States has made requisition on the several States for militia; therefore, to the end that said requisition may be more readily answered, —

Ordered, That to each of our citizens, who may join a militia company of our city, organized according to law, pledged to render military service, whenever and wherever required, whether by authority of the State or the United-States Government, there be paid from the city treasury the sum of fifteen dollars for outfit, when such company shall be mustered into service, and thereafter, for a term not exceeding three months, fifteen dollars a month, the latter to be applied for support of the family or dependants, as the soldier may direct; and if, at the expiration of the service, a balance, or the whole, shall remain unpaid, then payment to be made to the soldier in person [or his legal representatives]; these payments to be in addition to compensation that may be realized from the United-States Government.

These were adopted, and ten thousand dollars were appropriated in accordance therewith. April 29th, The mayor was requested to apply to the State authorities to furnish two hundred muskets for two companies organized in the city. Uniforms for the militia were paid for by the city. Bailey H. Borden sent his check to the mayor for one hundred dollars for the benefit of volunteers. June 5th, Twelve dollars were voted to each volunteer of a new company "not wanted at this time." September 10th, A bounty of fifteen dollars was authorized to be paid each volunteer "who shall join the new company."

1862. May 28th, "Voted, that as a mark of respect to the memory of the first Fall-River soldier who has fallen in the present struggle for the maintenance of our liberties, that we attend the funeral of the late Nathaniel S. Gerry, a private of Company A, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in a body." June 30th, A similar vote was passed in regard to the death of Lieutenant Jesse D. Bullock, the first Fall-River officer who had fallen in the war.* The President of the United States having called for three hundred thousand more men, a public meeting was held July 11th; at which it was

* Lieutenant Bullock belonged to the Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and died June 25, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.

recommended to pay each volunteer for three years' service a bounty of one hundred dollars. The following resolution, among others, was adopted: —

Resolved, That our old men contribute of their substance, and our healthy young men tender their services; remembering that, if in ancient times "for a good man some would even dare to die," surely for the necessary support of a righteous cause there should be no hesitancy because life would be attended with hazard.

July 12th, The resolutions of the citizens' meeting were adopted by the city government, and the mayor was directed to make arrangements for enlisting men. Another citizens' meeting was held on the 14th of August, at which it was resolved, that the patriotism of Massachusetts will sustain the Government in putting down this Rebellion at any cost of men and money. It was also voted to raise, by subscription, money sufficient to add one hundred dollars to each volunteer's bounty. A resolution was passed to aid the Rev. Elihu Grant to raise a military company for active service. September 1st, The city government voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, when credited to the quota of the city; and forty-five thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same.

The following letter, addressed to the mayor, was read, and a vote of thanks to the writer was passed: —

New Orleans, La., Sept. 21, 1862.

My dear Sir, — I shipped to your address yesterday a small cannon that was captured in this State by a detachment of Company G. Twenty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, from your city, and to whom General Butler gave it as a mark of his appreciation of their conduct; and they now turn it over to the city of Fall River as a trophy from rebeldom. And as the rebel Jackson is now on his way to Bunker Hill, he may possibly come by the Bay-State line. In that event, you will blow him to pieces with it, if he dares to set his foot on Massachusetts soil.

Respectfully yours,

James Brady, Jr., Lt. Co. G, 26th Reg.

1863. March 2d, The mayor was directed to carry into effect the act of the Legislature in relation to the payment of

State aid to soldiers' families. November 16th, The free use of the city hall was granted to Mrs. Richard Borden and Mrs. Mary A. Brayton "for the purpose of lectures, tableaux, &c., the proceeds to be given to the soldiers." December 21st, A lot in Oak-Grove Cemetery, directly in front of the entrance, was set apart as a soldiers' burial-place.*

1864. February 20th, A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment. Two thousand dollars were appropriated "to pay expenses attending enlistment services." April 4th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. June 8th, A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Companies "A" and "B" of the Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

1865. May 17th, It was voted as follows: —

Whereas the President of the United States has by proclamation recommended the observance of the first day of June as a day of mourning, in consequence of the death of our late beloved and honored Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN; therefore —

Ordered, That we do take measures for an appropriate observance of the day as recommended by the President, and that a committee be appointed to procure an *orator* for the occasion, and make necessary arrangements; and the sum of one hundred dollars is hereby appropriated.

Fall River furnished eighteen hundred and forty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-one over and above all demands. Thirty-seven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the city on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and three cents ($107,828.03).

The amount of money raised and expended by the city during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $7,262.25: in 1862, $29,771.67; in 1863, $36,-

* Colonel Richard Borden has erected a splendid marble monument on this lot, with tablets and military emblems.

476.10; in 1864, $34,000.00; in 1865, $20,000.00. Total amount in four years, $127,510.02.

The ladies of Fall River in April, 1861, formed a "Soldiers' Aid Society," which held its first meeting for work on the 1st of May. For six weeks they met daily, and worked from morning until evening. After that, they usually met for the same purpose one afternoon in each week. Many other meetings were held for work and consultation: several ladies did their work for the society at their own dwellings. The society retained its organization, and continued its Christian and patriotic labors from April, 1861, to July 28, 1865; during the whole of which time Mrs. Richard Borden was president, "whose ceaseless devotion" to the interests of soldiers merits their warmest acknowledgments, as does also the services of Mrs. Ames, first vice-president, Mrs. William Munday, Mrs. Mary Durfee, Mrs. Arnold, and Miss Caroline Borden, the secretary and treasurer of the society. The society received during the period of its existence $3,347.76 in cash, which was properly expended for materials to be made up for the use of the soldiers. Among the articles furnished were 200 soldiers' uniforms, 231 bed-sacks, 131 bed-quilts, 365 bed-comforters, 87 blankets, 355 sheets, 262 pillows, 307 pillow-cases, 167 cushions for wounds, 90 dressing-gowns, 380 cotton shirts, 292 flannel do., 284 shirts, 209 drawers, 1,164 pairs woollen socks, 1,365 handkerchiefs, 2,246 towels, 5,589 yards, 323 rolls, 1 box and 4 bundles of bandages, 127 boxes of lint; and a great number and variety of other articles, including pincushions, wines, jellies, pictures, newspapers, books, dried apples, &c. These articles were generally sent to the front through the agents of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. A large number of valuable donations were sent to Portsmouth Grove Hospital, in Rhode Island, including a Thanksgiving dinner. At the close of the war, in testimony of her valuable services in behalf of the soldiers, Mrs. Richard Borden, the president of the society, was presented with a handsome silver goblet.

FREETOWN. — Incorporated July 21, 1683. Population in

1860, 1,521; in 1865, 1,484. Valuation in 1860, $802,214; in 1865, $706,117

The selectmen in 1861 were John D. Wilson, James Precket, Paul M. Barnes; in 1862, John D. Wilson, Granville S. Allen, Edmund D. Hathaway; in 1863, John D. Wilson, Edmund D. Hathaway, Elijah D. Chase; in 1864, John D. Wilson, Elijah D. Chase, John W Peabody; in 1865, John D. Wilson, Ruel Washburn, Philip Evans.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Silas P Richmond; in 1863, George W Hall; in 1864 and 1865, Don. C. H. Hathaway. The town-treasurer in 1861 was John D. Wilson; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, James Burr; in 1865, Guilford Hathaway.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters connected with the war, was held on the 9th of May, at which one thousand dollars were appropriated to assist the families of volunteers living in the town; and John H. Macomber, Thomas Leeburn, and James W Hathaway were appointed to disburse the same in an equitable and proper manner.

1862. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' military service, and be mustered in to fill the quota of the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow the money to pay the same; and Marcus M. Rounsville and David B. Hill were chosen "to attend to the business of recruiting." August 7th, The bounty was increased to two hundred dollars, provided the quota of the town is filled by the 15th of the month. F A. Cleveland, Granville S. Allen, Bradford W Clark, and James H. Hathaway were added to the recruiting committee. August 22d, The town voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who would enlist in the military service for nine months, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, said bounty to be paid only to those who are inhabitants of Freetown. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity in relation to the war, although recruiting and the payment of State aid to soldiers' families were continued as before.

1864. On the 26th of March the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who should enlist to fill the quota of the town, under the call of the President, issued Oct. 17, 1863, "excepting those who have already received a gratuity from individuals." The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay bounties.

Freetown, according to the return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished one hundred and eighteen men for the war; but the real number was about one hundred and fifty, as it had a surplus of four at the end of the war, after having filled its quota upon every call made by the President for men. Eleven were commissioned officers, one of whom was Ebenezer W Pierce, Esq., who lost an arm in 1862 before Richmond, and was made a brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixteen thousand and sixty-one dollars ($16,061.00).

The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $449.45; in 1862, $2,978.62; in 1863, $3,524.34; in 1864, $3,167.48; in 1865, $2,200.00. Total amount in four years, $12,319.89.

MANSFIELD. — Incorporated April 26, 1776. Population in 1860, 2,114; in 1865, 2,131. Valuation in 1860, $711,080; in 1865, $750,442.

The selectmen in 1861 were William B. Bates, Elbridge Sweet, Hiram H. White; in 1862 and 1863, William B. Bates, Elbridge Sweet, James W White; in 1864, William B. Bates, Elbridge Sweet, William Robinson; in 1865, Elbridge Sweet, William Robinson, E. Copeland.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was E. M. Reed.

1861. April 29th, Five thousand dollars were appropriated to pay each inhabitant of the town, "when called into service," fifteen dollars, and fifteen dollars a month while in the service;

also, to furnish one outfit for each man. James W White, William Robinson, William C. Bessom, Daniel W Dean, and Nathaniel Whitmore were appointed to have charge of the appropriation, and to carry out the votes of the town. July 29th, What remained of the five thousand dollars was appropriated to pay State aid to the families of soldiers.

1862. March 3d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of volunteers during the year. July 28th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and seventy-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. Hon. John Rogers offered to give each man twenty-five dollars in addition. August 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service. Committees were chosen to enlist the men.

1863. March 2d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of volunteers. July 23d, "Voted, that the treasurer borrow such sums of money as will be sufficient to procure thirty men as substitutes for those men who have been drafted from this town; such sums not to exceed, in the aggregate, ten thousand dollars."

1864. February 13th, The selectmen were directed to make an equitable apportionment among the citizens of the town upon the property and polls, for the sum of two thousand dollars to be expended in procuring volunteers. March 29th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow $5,125, to pay the expense of filling the quota of the town under the pending call of the President for five hundred thousand men. June 17th, The selectmen were directed to borrow, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, "for procuring volunteers from time to time, as they may be called for." December 12th, Voted, to assess a tax upon the property and polls of the town "sufficient to pay for the town's quota, under the next call of the President."

1865. October 16th, A sum not to exceed five thousand dollars was appropriated to reimburse citizens for money expended by them in procuring volunteers in the year 1864.

Mansfield, according to the return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished two hundred and forty men for the war; which

was the true number, and was a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. Thirteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-five thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-one cents ($35,242.21)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,101.33; in 1862, $2,980.89; in 1863, $3,046.36; in 1864, $4,060.06; in 1865, $2,900.00. Total amount in four years, $14,098.64.

NEW BEDFORD. — Incorporated as a town Feb. 23, 1787; as a city, March 9, 1847 Population in 1860, 22,300; in 1865, 20,863. Valuation in 1860, $24,196,138; in 1865, $20,525,790.*

In 1861, Isaac C. Taber, mayor; Warren Ladd, James L. Humphrey, Nathan Lewis, John P Barker, Matthew Howland, William H. Reymond, aldermen. In 1862, Isaac C. Taber, mayor; Warren Ladd, B. Penniman, Jr., Nathan Lewis, John P Barker, Matthew Howland, William H. Reymond, aldermen. In 1863, George Howland, Jr., mayor; Warren Ladd, George G Gifford, Ambrose Vincent, John P Barker, Matthew Howland, John H. Perry, aldermen. In 1864, George Howland, Jr., mayor; Warren Ladd, George G. Gifford, Ambrose Vincent, John P. Barker, Matthew Howland, John H. Perry, aldermen. In 1865, George Howland, Jr., mayor; Warren Ladd, George G. Gifford, Joseph Knowles, George F Kingman, Matthew Howland, John H. Perry, aldermen.

The city-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Sanford S. Horton; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Henry T. Leonard. The city-treasurer during all the years of the war was James B. Congdon.

1861. April 19th, Five thousand dollars were appropriated for the benefit of the "City Guards," to be expended under the direction of the mayor and a committee of the city council.

* This great diminution in the valuation was the effect of the war upon the whaling interest.

Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for the formation of a Home and Coast Guard. The American flag was ordered to be displayed from the City Hall until otherwise ordered. July 15th, A report was received, showing that Fort Phenix in Fairhaven, and Fort Taber in New Bedford, mounting eleven guns, had been manned by the Home Guard, and recommending an additional appropriation to maintain the same; and on the 29th of July five thousand dollars were appropriated. September 5th, The mayor was authorized to organize one or more companies "for the national army," the bounty to each member not to exceed fifteen dollars. November 20th, Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. December 15th, Five thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of soldiers' bounties.

1862. January 3d, A report was made that three companies of volunteers for three years' military service had been organized. January 4th, This being the close of the municipal year, a report and resolution complimentary of the outgoing mayor, Hon. Isaac C. Taber, were unanimously adopted. July 10th, Seven thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated to establish a General Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, provided the General Government should "decide to locate one in this city" Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years' military service, to the credit of the city. Twenty-six thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same. The use of the spacious City Alms House, capable of accommodating three hundred sick and wounded soldiers, was offered to the General Government, which offer was respectfully declined. August 18th, The bounty to volunteers was increased to two hundred and fifty dollars; and twenty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same. August 29th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service. Twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated to pay said bounties. October 21st, A further appropriation of five thousand dollars was made for the Home and Coast Guard, and twenty thousand for military bounties, which on the 13th of December was increased by a loan of twenty-six thousand dollars.

1863. February 26th, The city council adjourned "for the purpose of paying their respects to Governor Andrew and General Wool at the city hall." March 4th, State aid was directed to be paid to the families "of colored citizens who shall be mustered into the service of the United States." April 9th, Five hundred dollars were authorized to be expended on the enlistment of a company of heavy artillery, which on the 21st of May was increased to one thousand dollars. July 15th, "A watchman was discharged for using seditious language." July 30th, State aid was directed to be paid to the families of drafted men. "Ordered, that the bells be rung and a salute fired on the day of the Public Thanksgiving on the 6th of August." September 24th, The treasurer was directed to pay the Treasurer of the Commonwealth $15,450.68, "under the laws in relation to the reimbursement of bounties."

1864. November 17th, Voted, that the poll-taxes of the returned soldiers belonging to New Bedford be remitted.

1865. January 7th, Appropriate resolutions were passed in regard to the death of Hon. Edward Everett, and Ex-Governor John H. Clifford was invited to deliver a eulogy on the life and character of the deceased. February 7th, The mayor recommended the ringing of the bells and the firing of one hundred guns in honor of President Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation. April 10th, A committee was appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the fall of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee. April 15th, A message was received from the mayor making an official announcement of the death of President Lincoln, and a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the proper measures to be taken in regard to it. The committee reported a series of appropriate resolutions, which were adopted.* June 22d, Alderman Gifford presented to the council a rebel flag captured at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 18, 1865, and sent to him by Captain James W. Grace, of Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers (colored).

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* These are believed to have been the first resolutions passed by any municipal body in regard to that terrible event.

New Bedford furnished about thirty-two hundred men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven hundred and ten men over and above all demands.* One hundred and twenty were officers in the military service. We do not know the number who served in the navy The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars ($177,000.00).

The amount of money appropriated and expended by the city during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $5,091.52; in 1862, $25,257.29; in 1863, $40,146.04; in 1864, $36,500.00; in 1865, $18,500.00. Total amount in four years, $125,495.85.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society donated for the relief of the soldiers upwards of twenty thousand dollars in money; in cotton cloth and flannel, four thousand dollars; and in hospital stores to the value of six thousand dollars. The following are some of the articles contributed: Condensed milk, preserved fruits, jellies and pickles, farina, maizena, tamarinds, lemons, dried apples, tea, coffee, cocoa; 1,116 bottles of wine, consisting of sherry, currant, blackberry, and native wines; 423 bottles of brandy; 1,130 bottles of blackberry brandy and syrups; 345 bottles of port wine; large contributions for the Thanksgiving dinner and Christmas trees at Portsmouth Grove Hospital, besides *bushels* of lint and bandages. "The Society for the Comfort and Relief of our Soldiers in Hospitals" furnished, among other things, 5,904 flannel and cotton shirts, 3,887 pairs of drawers, 4,573 woollen socks, 1,790 towels, 94 coats, 76 vests, 120 collars, 1,000 handkerchiefs, 368 cravats, 314 dressing-gowns, 1,836 pocket-handkerchiefs, 300 pants, 148 napkins, 678 pairs slippers, 265 woollen mittens, 542 blankets, 515 sheets, 673 pillows, 750 quilts, 988 canes, 1,280 woollen under-shirts, &c.

The contributions named above are certainly remarkable, but

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* This large surplus is in a certain degree owing to the act of Congress passed in July, 1864, allowing credits for men serving in the United-States navy.

we have to add that the ladies of New Bedford began early in the war. They held a meeting on the 18th of April, 1861, and organized for the work. Mrs. Joseph C. Delano was chosen president, Mrs. Lawrence Grinnel vice-president, and Mrs. William Eddy secretary and treasurer. In addition to the above contributions, five hundred dollars were given by a lady to pay soldiers' wives for sewing. They also sent contributions to the St. Louis and Baltimore Soldiers' Fairs, and furnished tables at the New York and Boston Fairs.

NORTON. — Incorporated June 12, 1777 Population in 1860, 1,848; in 1865, 1,709. Valuation in 1860, $818,451; in 1865, $842,527

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Augustus Lane, William D. Wetherill, Horatio Bates; in 1863, William D. Wetherill, Horatio Bates, Benjamin E. Sweet; in 1864 and 1865, William D. Wetherill, Horatio Bates, Charles Sprague, Jr.

The town-clerk and the town-treasurer during all of these years was Austin Messenger.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 4th of May, at which it was voted "that the town furnish each soldier who may enter the service of the country from Norton with a uniform, not to exceed ten dollars in cost; and that each soldier who has entered the service of the country, and who shall hereafter enter it from the town of Norton, shall receive fifteen dollars as a bounty; and a sum per month, in addition to what he may receive from the General Government or from the State, sufficient to make his pay twenty-six dollars per month, to be paid monthly."

1862. At a regular meeting held on the 7th of April, the town voted to appropriate whatever money was necessary for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers residing in Norton, said payments to be made by the selectmen, "and in accordance with a law of the Commonwealth." Another town-meeting was held on the 29th of July, at which it was voted "to pay two hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist

into the service of the country in this town within ten days, to be paid when properly mustered in and credited, the number not to exceed twenty-two." On the 23d of August the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, who is credited to the quota of the town.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year, although recruiting went on, and the payment of State aid to the soldiers' families continued as before.

1864. At the regular yearly meeting held April 4th, the town voted "to raise twenty-six hundred and twenty-five dollars by taxation, for the purpose of procuring the quota of volunteers called for from the town of Norton by the President Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, and for paying and refunding money which has already been paid and contributed in aid of and for the above purpose." Another meeting was held on the 11th of June, when it was voted "to raise fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of paying for the town's quota called for by the President March 4, 1864.

1865. The war being over, a special town-meeting was held June 24th, at which it was voted "to raise by taxation four thousand dollars for paying and refunding money contributed by individuals in aid of and for the purpose of filling the quota of the town of Norton under any requisition, order, or call of the President or War Department of the United States during the year 1864."

Norton furnished, according to the return made by the selectmen in 1866, one hundred and eighty-one men for the war, which we believe to have been the exact number, as at the end of the contest Norton had a surplus of twenty-five over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-three thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and thirteen cents ($33,111.13).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' fami-

lies, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $69.84; in 1862, $820.67; in 1863, $1,971.13; in 1864, $1,351.29; in 1865, $1,056.52. Total in four years, $5,269.45.

"The ladies of Norton held several fairs to raise money for the benefit of the soldiers, and during the whole of the war were at work making garments and other comfortable things for them, which were forwarded at different times."

RAYNHAM. — Incorporated April 2, 1731. Population in 1860, 1,746; in 1865, 1,868. Valuation in 1860, $1,030,-743; in 1865, $1,115,026.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, were Henry H. Crane, Enoch Robinson, John D. G. Williams; in 1865, Henry H. Crane, Enoch Robinson, Thomas B. Johnson.

The town clerk and treasurer during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Samuel Jones; in 1865, Dennis Rockwell.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held on the 30th of April, at which it voted "that each soldier of the Bristol County Brigade, who resides in Raynham, be paid the sum of three dollars a week from the time of the medical examination to the time when mustered into the service; after that, to their families, or to themselves, if they have none." Also, fifteen dollars a month to each soldier "until some uniform law is adopted regulating their pay;" also, a bonus of fifteen dollars when mustered into the military service. Five thousand dollars were appropriated to carry into effect the foregoing votes, the distribution and expenditure of which were given to the selectmen. July 20th, Eight hundred dollars were apppropriated for State aid to the families of the soldiers, and on the 4th of November five hundred dollars more were voted for the same purpose.

1862. March 3d, Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who has enlisted, or who may enlist, within thirty days for three years, and be mustered in to the credit of the town.

August 16th, An additional sum of seventy-five dollars was voted to be paid to each volunteer who enlisted to fill the first quota of the town. September 1st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service for nine months, and be credited to the quota of the town. At a meeting held on the 25th of September, the bounty was increased to one hundred and fifty dollars.

1863. At a meeting held on the 2d of March, five thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families; and on the 17th of October Rev. Enoch Sanford, Cassander Gilmore, Charles T. Robinson, Sylvanus Makepeace, Enoch King, Ober S. Wilber, John Hanscom, and Theodore Dean were chosen to assist the selectmen in recruiting volunteers to fill the quota of the town.

1864. At the annual town-meeting held March 7th, an appropriation was made for the payment of State aid; and on the 4th of April the town voted "to continue recruiting, and to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town;" this to continue until March, 1865. Another town-meeting was held on the 30th of July, at which the selectmen were authorized to pay the same bounty to men who enlist in the navy. This was continued until the end of the war.

Raynham, according to the return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished two hundred and nine men for the war, which we regard as about fifteen more than was actually credited, as at the end of the war the town had, after filling its quota upon every call made, a surplus of eighteen men. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-two thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents ($22,449.53)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of enlisted men, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,120.74; in 1862,

$3,226.31; in 1863, $3,944.54; in 1864, $4,712.07; in 1865, $3,139.83. Total amount in four years, $16,243.49.

The ladies of Raynham sent to the various hospitals, during the war, thirteen boxes of clothing, bedding, lint, dried fruits, and other articles, and did a great deal of useful work.

REHOBOTH. — Incorporated June 4, 1645. Population in 1860, 1,932; in 1865, 1,843. Valuation in 1860, $884,436; in 1865, $764,906.

The selectmen in 1861 were George B. Bliss, Nathaniel B. Horton, George W Bliss; in 1862, George B. Bliss, Nathaniel B. Horton, Ira Perry; in 1863 and 1864, George B. Bliss, Nathaniel B. Horton, Remember Smith; in 1865, Bradford B. Horton, Nathaniel B. Horton, Remember Smith.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Cyrus M. Wheaton. The town-treasurer during the same period was George H. Carpenter.

1861. A special town-meeting was held on the 6th of May, at which it was voted "to raise a volunteer company to be in readiness for service when called upon by the Governor; and that fifteen dollars bounty be paid to each person, a citizen of this town, who shall enlist, and when called into actual service to be paid fifteen dollars a month in addition to what he received from the Government during his actual term of service; and to be paid ten dollars for a uniform, and one dollar a day for drill service two days in each week, to drill three hours each day, not to exceed three months when organized." The treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars to carry the above vote into effect, and John C. Marvel and Cyrus M. Wheaton were associated with the selectmen "to draw such sums of money from the treasury as may be needed to pay the above expenses." John C. Marvel, N. B. Horton, and M. R. Randall were chosen "to enlist volunteers." At a meeting held on the 12th of August, five hundred dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid, "in accordance with an act of the Legislature."

1862. A special town-meeting was held on the 28th of July, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred

and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the town; and, "if said quota is filled by September 1st, an additional twenty-five dollars." The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty-two hundred dollars. A large committee was chosen to recruit men. At a meeting held on the 14th of August, the bounty was increased to three hundred dollars; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow sixty-six hundred dollars to meet the expense. On the 22d of August the town voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, when credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was directed to borrow the money to pay the same. September 10th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families. At a special meeting held on the 6th of October, it was voted "that the enlisting committee be authorized to procure soldiers from other towns which have exceeded their quotas, and pay them such bounties as they may agree upon, to fill the quota of this town."

1863. At a special meeting held December 7th, N. B. Horton, Nelson Goff, and M. R. Randall were chosen "to furnish the town's quota under a call of the President dated Oct. 17, 1863," and said committee "was authorized to borrow a sufficient sum of money for that purpose."

1864. At a special meeting held on the 16th of April, the following votes were passed: First, To raise twenty-five hundred dollars by taxation to reimburse individuals who have advanced money to assist recruiting. Second, To raise thirteen hundred and twenty-five dollars, to complete the quota of the town on the last call of the President. Third, to authorize the treasurer "to hire money, if necessary, to fill any future call of the President for men, up to March 1st, 1865." At a meeting held on the 30th of July, the bounty to volunteers for three years was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

1865. A special meeting was held on the 21st of October, at which it was voted "to refund all moneys which have been contributed by individuals for filling the quota of men for the present war, and that the treasurer be authorized to hire a sufficient sum of money to pay the same."

Rehoboth was reported by the selectmen in 1866 to have furnished one hundred and sixty men for the war, which was probably twenty-five less than the actual number furnished, as at the end of the war the town had a surplus of eighteen over and above all demands made upon it. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand and thirty-two dollars and ninety-six cents ($31,032.96).

The amount raised and expended by the town during the four years of war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $54.10; in 1862, $916.86; in 1863, $2,062.56; in 1864, $1,688.10; in 1865, $1,550.00. Total amount in four years, $6,271.62.

The ladies of Rehoboth contributed liberally to the wants of the soldiers. Several barrels containing clothing and other useful articles were sent to Lieutenant Cyrus W Wheaton, Jr., Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, while at the front, and to the Sanitary Commission. There were two organizations in the town: one was called "The Home Circle," and the other "The Congregational Church Home Circle."

SEEKONK. — Incorporated Feb. 26, 1812. Population in 1860, 2,662; in 1865, 929.* Valuation in 1860, $1,365,-550; in 1865, $498,844.

The selectmen in 1861 were Francis Armington, Samuel Chaffee, Allen J. Brown; in 1862, Viall Medbury, Jonathan Chaffee, George H. Carpenter; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Zebinia W Brown, Samuel Chaffee, Willard C. Ormsbee.

The town-clerk in 1861 was Henry H. Ide; in 1862, Jonathan Chaffee; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, W C. Ormsbee.

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* It is proper to state that between these dates a large part of Seekonk was set off to the State of Rhode Island, and the fact that Seekonk, Rehoboth, and one or two other towns bordering on the rich and populous city and county of Providence, R. I., rendered the payment by them of very large bounties a necessity which comparatively few of our other towns felt.

The town-treasurer in 1861 was Thomas W Aspinwall; in 1862, John Hunt; in 1863, Ezekiel C. Cushing; in 1864 and 1865, Ira Chaffee.

1861. A general town-meeting was held on the 1st of May, to "know what action should be taken in the present crisis in regard to organizing a militia company in Seekonk." After discussion it was voted to raise one. Tristram Burgess, Esq., gave his check for one hundred dollars in aid of the enterprise; and, on motion of Mr. Burgess, it was voted that, as part of the town may soon be set off to Rhode Island, a committee be appointed to raise money by subscription to arm and support the company, and that a roll be immediately opened for volunteers to sign. The meeting then adjourned until May 11th (in the mean time the company had been raised). It was voted "that the company raised have the use of the town hall for drilling, but not to be used on Sunday evenings." On the 22d of May another adjourned meeting was held, but nothing of especial interest or importance was done. On the 5th of November a meeting was held, at which it was voted to pay State aid to the families of volunteers "in such sums as will be refunded by the State."

1862. A special town-meeting was held on the 22d of July, which voted "to raise by taxation one hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty to each volunteer, when sworn in and accepted." Another meeting was held August 14th (when the separation had taken place), at which the town voted to pay a bounty of *four hundred dollars* to each volunteer who would enlist for three years, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town; also, a gratuity of three hundred dollars to each man who may be drafted, accepted, and credited to the quota of the town, the money for the payment of which "to be taken from the school-fund." At a meeting held on the 28th of August, the town voted to give a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, "and to borrow the money to pay the same from the school-fund." The selectmen were requested "to resign the office of recruiting;" and John A. Hammond was appointed recruiting agent, "with reasonable pay." Another town-meeting was held on the 24th of September,

when the recruiting officer was directed to enlist eighteen volunteers for nine months' service, and to pay the expenses of recruits "from home to camp and back, who may be rejected." On the 14th of October the town voted to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, and twelve hundred dollars to pay bounties to recruits to fill the quota of the town.

1863. A special meeting was held on the 1st of August, at which the selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of drafted men; and on the 10th of December the town voted to pay a bounty of three hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer, "provided the State will refund the same;" * and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money.

1864. A town-meeting was held on the 4th of April, at which eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars were appropriated "to reimburse citizens who had voluntarily contributed money to fill the quotas of the town." It was also to pay henceforth a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each person who should volunteer for three years' service, and be credited to the quota of Seekonk. On the 3d of September it was voted to raise seventeen hundred and fifteen dollars "to pay recruiting bills;" and that every person liable to draft should pay five dollars; those not liable, two dollars; and the remainder, if any, "to be assessed upon estates." At a meeting held on the 17th of September, "the tax-collector was instructed to collect to deficiency on the polls of those liable to draft." Other meetings were held during the year, but nothing of special interest was transacted.

1865. On the 30th of June a town-meeting was held, the war being over, at which it was voted "to raise money by taxation sufficient to reimburse to citizens the amounts they had advanced to encourage recruiting and fill the quotas of the town."

The selectmen of Seekonk reported in 1866 that the town had furnished seventy men for the war, which must have been of necessity only guess-work. The facts show that Seekonk furnished its full quota upon every call made by the President,

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* See introductory chapter, page 14.

and at the end of the war had a surplus of three over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents ($14,943.50).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $65.50; in 1862, $394.41; in 1863, $613.55; in 1864, $892.65; in 1865, $586.30. Total amount in four years, $2,552.31.

SOMERSET. — Incorporated Feb. 20, 1790. Population in 1860, 1,793; in 1865, 1,791. Valuation in 1860, $914,070; in 1865, $865,618.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863, were Henry E. Marble, Alfred Pratt, Nathan A. Chase; in 1864, William P. Hood, William F Hathaway, Marcus A. Brown; in 1865, William P Hood, William F Hathaway, William H. Pierce.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Leonard C. Pierce; in 1865, Elbridge G. Paul.

1861. The first legal meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held May 1st, at which it was voted to appropriate five hundred dollars "to furnish uniforms for a military company;" also, to pay each volunteer a bounty of twenty-five dollars, and to pay him twenty-six dollars a month, "including his Government pay," while in active service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow three thousand dollars "to meet these expenditures." A committee of seven was chosen, in whose charge the expenditure of the money was placed. November 5th, Four hundred dollars were appropriated to pay aid to the families of volunteers living in the town.

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, to fill the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, when mustered into service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow thirty-five hundred dollars to pay the same. August 9th, The bounty was increased to

three hundred dollars, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty-seven hundred dollars to pay it. A committee of seven was appointed to aid the selectmen in recruiting. August 14th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town for nine months' service. The selectmen and treasurer were authorized to borrow from time to time the amount of money that may be required to pay bounties, not to exceed in the aggregate six thousand dollars. Four more persons were added to the recruiting committee. August 30th, The vote limiting the amount to be borrowed to six thousand dollars was reconsidered, and the selectmen and treasurer were allowed to borrow whatever sums might be necessary to pay bounties and prevent a draft. Meetings were held nearly every week during the summer and autumn to encourage recruiting.

1863. March 2d, Voted, to raise six hundred dollars to pay aid to the families of volunteers. This sum was increased in April and June fourteen hundred dollars, and on the 24th of October it was still further increased six hundred dollars. November 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars for recruiting purposes.

1864. April 14th, Voted, to appropriate seventeen hundred and fifty dollars to pay bounties to fourteen men. April 12th, Voted, to borrow fifteen hundred dollars to pay bounties to twelve men; voted, to assess the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars "to refund the voluntary tax, and for recruiting purposes." Several other meetings were held during the year, at which money was appropriated, and means taken to obtain volunteers to fill the quota of the town.

1865. January 9th, Voted, to raise fifteen hundred dollars to pay bounties to twelve volunteers.

Somerset was reported by the selectmen in 1866 as having furnished one hundred and ninety-seven men for the war, which may have been a little in excess of the credits which the town received; but Somerset filled its quota upon every call of the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of fourteen over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty

thousand four hundred and eight dollars and fifty-five cents ($30,408.55). A considerable amount was raised by private subscription which is not included in this amount.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $213.00; in 1862, $1,301.60; in 1863, $2,264.04; in 1864, $2,093.75; in 1865, $1,900.00. Total amount in four years, $7,772.39.

We only know in general terms that the ladies of Somerset "did a great deal of work for the soldiers during the war."

SWANZEY — Incorporated Oct. 30, 1667 Population in 1860, 1,430; in 1865, 1,335. Valuation in 1860, $743,335; in 1865, $755,680.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were John Earle, Allen Mason, Seth Brown; in 1863, Allen Mason, Seth Brown, Phillip Buffinton; in 1864, Allen Mason, Seth Brown, Samuel Boyd; in 1865, Allen Mason, Seth Brown, Elijah P Chace.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was James Mason. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Joseph F Chace; in 1864, John A. Wood; in 1865, Joseph G Luther.

1861. A citizens' meeting was held on the 4th of May, the day on which information was received that the President had made a call for seventy-five thousand troops for three years' service. After discussion, the meeting voted to pay to each inhabitant of the town who would enlist under the call a gratuity of fifteen dollars, and to allow his wife one dollar, and each of his children under fourteen years of age fifty cents, a week, for three years, unless the soldier was sooner discharged; and the treasurer was to borrow the money to meet the expenditure. A legal town-meeting was held on the 5th of November, at which it was voted to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by the act in relation to that subject, passed at the extra session of the Legislature.

1862. A town-meeting was held on the 21st of July, at which the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one

hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years in the military service, and be credited to the quota of the town; and the treasurer was directed to borrow money to pay the same. Another meeting was held on the 9th of August, at which Allen Mason, Seth Brown, Nathan M. Wood, and Parker H. Weaver were appointed a recruiting committee. On the 13th of August this committee reported that the quota of the town had been filled. Another meeting was held on the 16th, at which it was voted to recruit two more men; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars for recruiting and bounty purposes. The selectmen were also directed to confer with the town authorities of the adjoining towns of Rehoboth, Somerset, Dighton, and Seekonk, in regard to raising a military company for nine months' service, of which number the town of Swanzey was to furnish seventeen men. An adjourned meeting was held on the 22d of August, when a report was made by the selectmen, that they had conferred with the selectmen of the other towns, and they were unanimous in favor of the project. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money "sufficient to pay State aid to the families of soldiers living in Swanzey." Another meeting was held on the 30th of August, when a report was made by the recruiting committee concerning enlistments, which was regarded as satisfactory. The town voted to direct the treasurer to borrow, not exceeding four thousand dollars, "to pay the nine-months volunteers." On the 27th of September still another meeting was held, at which the treasurer was authorized to borrow more money for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and State aid to their families.

1863. A legal town-meeting was held on the 14th of December, at which the town appointed Allen Mason and Mason Brown agents to recruit seventeen men to fill the quota of the town under "the new call of the President;" and that they be allowed and paid two dollars and fifty cents a day while engaged in the work, "and reasonable travelling expenses."

1864. Several meetings were held during this year to devise ways and means to encourage recruiting and to provide State aid for the soldiers' families, the last of which was on the 14th

of June, when the recruiting agents were directed to recruit men to fill the quota of the town, under a call which it was expected the President would soon issue. Nathan M. Woods was added to the committee to assist in recruiting. The treasurer was directed to borrow money, and to pay each volunteer, when properly credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. This system, without material alteration, was continued until the end of the war.

The selectmen reported in 1866 that the town had furnished one hundred and three men for the war, which is full thirty-five less than the number actually furnished and credited to the town, as it filled its full quota upon every call made by the President for volunteers, and at the end of the war had a surplus of ten over and above all demands. It is proper also to state that twenty-five citizens of Swanzey enlisted in Rhode-Island regiments, for whom no credit was given nor allowance made. The whole amount of money appropriated by the town and raised by private subscription, and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nineteen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-eight cents ($19,980.58).

The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of enlisted men, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $145.76; in 1862, $1,036.80; in 1863, $1,130.08; in 1864, $889.20; in 1865, $800.00. Total amount in four years, $4,001.64.

Taunton. — Incorporated as a town Sept. 3, 1639; as a city, May 11, 1864. Population in 1860, 15,376; in 1865, 16,005. Valuation in 1860, $8,211,023; in 1865, $8,463,074.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863, were Allen Presbrey, Cornelius White, Isaac G. Currier; in 1864, Allen Presbrey, Nathan S. Williams, Abram Briggs. In 1864 a city government was formed, and Edward H. Bennett was chosen mayor.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Henry C. Porter; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, James M. Cushman. The town-treas-

urer in 1861 and 1862 was Phillip T. Brewster; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, George A. Washburn.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon questions relating to the war, was held on the 27th of April, when the town voted to furnish a complete uniform to each soldier who should enlist from Taunton, and should be accepted and mustered into the service of the United States; also, to pay each a bounty of fifteen dollars, "and such a sum per month as would make his pay twenty-six dollars a month," when added to what was paid by the Government. Samuel L. Crocker, Henry Williams, Thompson Newbury, Lovett Morse, Harrison Tweed, Samuel O. Dunbar, and Le Baron B. Church were chosen a committee to carry these votes into effect. Another town-meeting was held on the 13th of July, and six thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers; and still another meeting was held on the 10th of October, when ten thousand dollars additional were voted for the same purpose.

1862. A town-meeting was held on the 14th of August, at which the town voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars "to each volunteer who had enlisted, or who should hereafter enlist, under the pending call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers for three years' service," when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. Another meeting was held on the 26th of August, at which the town voted to pay each volunteer for nine months' service a bounty of one hundred dollars, who should be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town.

1863. No special action appears to have been necessary by the town in its corporate capacity during this year, either in regard to filling its quotas, or in the payment of State aid to the families of the soldiers, although recruiting went on, bounties were paid, and the families were properly provided for.

1864. At a legal town-meeting held on the 4th of April, it was voted to raise thirty thousand dollars to refund money which had been contributed by private citizens for the purpose of procuring volunteers to fill the quotas of the town, under calls made by the President for men. Another meeting was

held on the 9th of April, at which it was voted to pay to each volunteer who enlists in the military service, and is credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and this was continued until the end of the war.

By the report made by the city authorities in 1866, it appeared that Taunton furnished fourteen hundred and ninety-three men for the war, which is probably the number furnished for the military service, and does not include those for which it properly received credit in the navy; as at the end of the war Taunton had a surplus of sixty-three men, after having furnished its full quota upon every call made by the President. Fifty-nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, not including State aid, was one hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-three cents ($160,841.23).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war in the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $10,125.68; in 1862, $28,671.34; in 1863, $34,464.31; in 1864, $29,000.00; in 1865, $15,235.17. Total in four years, $117,496.50.

"The ladies of Taunton, from the first commencement of the war to the end, were very active in furnishing needful articles to the volunteers, chiefly through the Sanitary Commission."

WESTPORT. — Incorporated July 2, 1787 Population in 1860, 2,767; in 1865, 2,802. Valuation in 1860, $1,803,564; in 1865, $1,453,897.

The selectmen in 1861 were E. P. Brownell, Restcome Macomber, Harvey W Kirby; in 1862, E. P. Brownell, Restcome Macomber, Thomas Sanford; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, E. P Brownell, Thomas Sanford, George Lawton.

The town-clerk in 1861 was Israel Allen; in 1862 and 1863, Isaac Howland; in 1864, Israel Allen; in 1865, Albert C. Kirby. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Israel Allen; in 1862 and 1863, Isaac Howland; in 1864, Israel Allen; in 1865, Leonard Macomber.

1861. The first legal action taken by the town of Westport was at a meeting held on the 3d of May. In the town warrant, calling the meeting, were these words: "to see what action the town will take in relation to the present national *difficulties*." After due consideration, the town voted "to authorize the treasurer to raise money, and the selectmen to enlist men in putting down the Rebellion."

1862. A special meeting was held on the 18th of July, at which, on motion of E. P Brownell, it was voted "that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to retire from this meeting, for the purpose of considering the call of the Commander-in-chief for volunteers to reinforce the army of the Union, and to recommend such plan as may seem most expedient to insure economical, efficient, and patriotic action, and to report to this meeting as soon as may be." The committee was appointed, and reported "that it was expedient to offer a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer; that the treasurer be authorized to borrow money to meet the expense; that the selectmen be instructed to offer bounties, and open recruiting-offices; that public meetings be held to stir up the people in relation to the matter." The report was accepted. Another meeting was held on the 9th of August, at which it was voted to increase the amount paid for bounty; and the selectmen were instructed "to make strenuous exertions to secure the quota, and put the troops into camp." At a meeting held on the 22d of August, the following resolutions were presented by E. P Brownell, and unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That the present Rebellion, against the purest and best government on earth, is cruel, wicked, barbarous, unjust, and has no parallel in the history of the civilized world.

Resolved, That a wholesome, well-settled government enhances the value of property, renders the hearthstone more sacred, home more genial and happy, adds to the pleasure of society, encourages industry, punishes crime, protects virtue, gives security and peace to the people, and makes life more desirable.

Resolved, That all have a common interest in sustaining the Government, and in crushing the Rebellion, and none of us can consistently

say, "I am exempt from responsibility in this hour of our country's peril."

Resolved, That the people of Westport are devoted to the Union, and are loyal to the Government. The soil of rebellious Virginia now holds the bodies of two of her sons as pledges of her devotion, and as tokens of her loyalty.

Resolved, Therefore, that each and every person who shall volunteer as a part of the quota of the town, under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand troops, shall receive the sum of two hundred dollars when he shall be mustered into service, provided he shall, at the time of his enlistment, be a resident of Westport.

Resolved, That the selectmen are hereby authorized and instructed to go beyond the limits of this town for the purpose of securing volunteers, whenever they shall deem it expedient, legitimate, and proper, and upon such terms as they shall deem best.

Resolved, That, provided we are personally compelled to submit to a draft, each person so drafted shall receive the sum of two hundred dollars, which he may use for the benefit of his family, or for the purpose of procuring a substitute.

Resolved, That the town-treasurer is hereby authorized and instructed to borrow money at such time and in such sums as shall be found necessary to meet the bounty promised and actually paid to volunteers by authority of either of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That we remember with the highest respect and gratitude the brave men who have been or who are now in the field, in the service of our country. It may be well said they have borne the burthen and heat of the day. Those having fallen by the way, we mourn their loss, and posterity will know their names; if any have lost their health, they shall have our sympathy, and our children will remember the sacrifice.

Resolved, That Westport shall have no conscriptions; and therefore a draft upon her citizens, in order to meet the second call of the Commander-in-chief for troops, should be avoided at every reasonable sacrifice, as well as by energetic and legitimate action.

1863. Nothing of special interest appears to have been done, "in legal town-meeting," in regard to the war during this year, although the selectmen continued to recruit volunteers, and to pay State aid to soldiers' families.

1864. At a town-meeting held on the 23d of April, the following resolution was passed: —

Resolved, That we do hereby exonerate our selectmen from the contumely cast upon them by the writer of an article that appears in the "Republican Standard" of Feb. 25, 1864, entitled "Recruiting in Westport," and still retain the utmost confidence in them as gentlemen of ability and integrity, and hereby tender them our sincere thanks and approbation for their energy and faithfulness in carrying out the instructions (adopted at the various meetings held during the present Rebellion) to procure the requisite number of men required from the town, to answer the several calls of the President of the United States.*

The selectmen in 1866 reported that Westport had furnished two hundred and forty-five men for the war, which evidently did not include men in the navy. Westport probably furnished about two hundred and ninety men, as it filled its quota upon every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of thirty-two over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer in the military service. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and forty cents ($31,916.40).

The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $18.00; in 1862, $2,038.00; in 1863, $4,595.58; in 1864, $3,367.44; in 1865, $2,393.74. Total amount in four years, $12,412.76.

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* We can only guess the character and tone of the article referred to. Mr. Brownell, the chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and who died while this volume was passing through the press, we knew intimately: he was one of the truest and best men in the State.

CHAPTER V

DUKES COUNTY.

THIS county is formed of the Islands of Martha's Vineyard. These islands lie off and south of Barnstable County and Buzzard's Bay, and contain about one hundred and twenty square miles. They constitute five townships, as follows: Edgartown, Chilmark, Gay Head, Gosnold, and Tisbury The town of Gay Head was incorporated in 1870, from a part of Chilmark; and therefore its war record is included in that of the mother-town. The shire town of the county is Edgartown. The population of Dukes County in 1860 was 4,403; in 1865, 4,200, being a decrease in five years of 203. The population in 1870 was 3,787, which is a further decrease in five years of 413. The valuation of the county in 1860 was $2,908,194; in 1865, $2,183,976, which is a decrease in five years of $724,218.

By the returns made by the selectmen of the several towns in 1866, the number of men furnished in the entire county for the war was 240, which is only about half of the real number which the county furnished for the army and navy during the war. It filled its quota on every call made by the President, and at the end had a surplus of forty-seven men over and above all demands. The expenses of the towns on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, were $51,222.92. The amount raised and paid for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was $7,561.97. Total amount, $58,784.89.

The following is the record of each town in the county: —

CHILMARK. — Incorporated Oct. 30, 1714. Population in 1860, 654; in 1865, 547. Valuation in 1860, $598,863; in 1865, $350,801.

The selectmen in 1861 were Horatio W. Tilton, Tristram Mayhew, Stephen D. Skiff; in 1862, Tristram Mayhew, John W Mayhew, Smith Mayhew; in 1863, Tristram Mayhew, Samuel T. Hancock, John Hammett; in 1864, Herman Vincent, Horatio W Tilton, William Norton; in 1865, Herman Vincent, Tristram Mayhew, Moses Adams.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Josiah W Tilton; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, James N. Tilton. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Allen Tilton; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Benjamin Manter.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 16th of December, at which the town voted to authorize the selectmen "to act according to the law of the Commonwealth, in regard to the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers who have enlisted in the military service of the United States."

1862. A special town-meeting was held on the 14th of June, at which the selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, or to those who are dependent on them for support, "as they may think proper." Another special meeting was held on the 12th of July, when the following vote was passed: —

Voted, To pay the sum of one hundred dollars to each of the first four volunteers, or, in case of no volunteers, the same sum to be paid to each of the first four persons hereafter drafted, provided such persons shall pass the necessary examination before the authorized officer.

These were men for three years' service. At a town-meeting held on the 26th of August, it was —

Voted, To raise six hundred dollars for each three-years volunteer, and that it should be paid them as soon as they are mustered into service.

Voted, To raise three hundred dollars for each nine-months volunteer who may enlist before the quota is full.

Voted, That the selectmen hire a sufficient amount of money to pay volunteers who may enlist in the United-States service, if it be needed.

Voted, That the selectmen have authority to pay each of the three-years volunteers the sum of six hundred dollars, and pay to each of the

nine-months volunteers the sum of three hundred dollars, when he is mustered into the United-States service, until the quota of the town is filled.

This system of paying bounties to volunteers and State aid to their families continued until the end of the war.

The selectmen in 1866 reported that Chilmark had furnished twenty-six men for the war, which undoubtedly is only the number of residents of the town who were in the military service. Mr. Norton, the town-clerk, under date of January 16th, 1871, writes as follows: "As to the number of men furnished, we cannot tell. All we know, we filled all our quotas, and paid some five thousand dollars in bounties for volunteers." The truth is, Chilmark furnished about sixty men for the war; for, after having filled every demand made upon it by the President, the town had a surplus of one over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was five thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-nine cents ($5,151.79).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $25.71; in 1862, $132.00; in 1863, $104.00; in 1864, $232.72; in 1865, $90.44. Total amount in four years, $586.87

The ladies of Chilmark did every thing they could for the soldiers. Their isolated position gave them small opportunity to do all they would have been pleased to do; as it was, they furnished, in clothing and money, to the value of about one hundred dollars.

EDGARTOWN. — Incorporated July 8, 1671. Population in 1860, 2,118; in 1865, 1,846. Valuation in 1860, $1,369,721; in 1865, $1,035,467

The selectmen in 1861 were Jeremiah Pease, John H. Pease, Nathaniel M. Jernegan; in 1862, David Davis, John H. Pease, Cornelius B. Marchant; in 1863, William Bradley, Cornelius B. Marchant, Tristram Cleveland; in 1864, Benjamin Davis,

John Vinson, Joseph T. Pease; in 1865, David Davidson, Samuel Keniston, Jeremiah S. Weeks.

The town-clerk during each of the years of the war was Barnard C. Marchant. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Daniel Fisher; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, John A. Baylies; in 1865, Isaiah D. Coffin.

We have not been able to obtain as full information from the town records, showing the action of the town during the war, as from the other towns. We know, however, that great activity prevailed during the whole time in raising men and money.

In 1863, it having been believed that injustice had been done to the town at the State House in not giving it proper credits for the men which it had enlisted, and to whom bounties had been paid, it was —

Voted, That the selectmen of Edgartown be, and they are hereby authorized and requested, to take all needful measures to ascertain whether the full number of men, enlisted and paid for as the quota of Edgartown, are duly credited to this town, and if not to cause the necessary *correction to be made at headquarters.*

We are not informed what kind of report the selectmen made upon the subject intrusted to them; but we have reason to believe that they were satisfied no fault could properly be attributed to those persons who had charge of the military rolls at the State House.

The selectmen reported in 1866 that Edgartown had furnished one hundred and twenty-five men for the war, which was very far short of the number actually furnished and credited. Probably the men who served in the navy and men who were enlisted in other places were not returned, as Edgartown filled its quota upon every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of forty-six over and above all demands. The number, therefore, which it really furnished, could not have been less than two hundred and thirty. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirteen cents ($23,325.13).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of enlisted men, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $390.10; in 1863, $944.06; in 1864, $1,088.82; in 1865, $700.00. Total amount in four years, $3,122.98.

GOSNOLD. — Incorporated March 17, 1864. Population in 1860, —; in 1865, 108. Valuation in 1860, —; in 1865, $112,993.

The selectmen from the date of incorporation until the close of the war were Abraham C. White, John W. Gifford, Benjamin B. Church.

The town-clerk for the same period was Samuel E. Skiff.

During the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and until the 17th of March, 1864, Gosnold was a part of the town of Chilmark; and its war history up to that time forms a part of the history of the town from which it was set off. The only person who had a residence in the part of Chilmark which now forms the town of Gosnold, who was a volunteer in the military service, was Oliver G Grennell, Jr., and he was credited to the quota of Chilmark; but, after Gosnold was incorporated as a separate and distinct municipality, he was transferred, and credited to the quota of the new town, where he belonged. Grennell, after his original term of service expired, re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer, and served until the end of the war. In 1865 Gosnold furnished another volunteer for the military service, to whom a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was paid by the town; and this appears to have been the whole amount which was appropriated and paid by the town for bounties to volunteers.

The whole amount raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of volunteers during the years of the war, and afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1864, $61.14; in 1865, $94.00. Total amount, $155.14.

TISBURY. — Incorporated July 8, 1671. Population in

1860, 1,631; in 1865, 1,699. Valuation in 1860, $939,610; in 1865, $684,710.

The selectmen in 1861 were Henry Bradley, David Smith, Bartlett Mayhew, 2d; in 1862 and 1863, Matthew P Butler, Joseph S. Adams, Bartlett Mayhew, 2d; in 1864 and 1865, Henry Bradley, Charles D. Harding, Bartlett Mayhew, 2d.

The town-clerk during each year of the war was Lot Luce. The town-treasurer during the same period was Charles Bradley.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 7th of May, when it was voted that Henry Bradley, chairman of the selectmen, be directed to confer with the authorities of the Commonwealth, "to furnish an armed guard coaster, to be stationed in the Vineyard Sound, for the protection of commerce passing through the Sound; and to furnish the town of Tisbury with three or more rifled cannon and one hundred stand of small arms, and equipments for the same, to be used by the inhabitants of the town to repel invasion." The meeting adjourned for a week, when Mr. Bradley reported that he had attended to his duty, and the Governor and Council had given him an order for one cannon and carriage, and one hundred muskets. It was then voted that the selectmen act in concert with the Coast Guard Committee of New Bedford, and, if needed, to borrow money sufficient to sustain a steamer "to ply in Buzzard's Bay for coast defence." On the 5th of November the selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by law.

1862. A special town-meeting was held on the 8th of July, at which the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town; also, that he "shall receive one dollar a month for each member of his family that is dependent on him for support, during his term of service, *in addition to what the State pays*." On the 22d of August "a committee of three, in addition to the selectmen," were appointed, "by acclamation," to aid in recruiting men, with authority to pay, if necessary to fill the quota of the town, to each volunteer a bounty of five hundred

dollars, and the inhabitants of Tisbury to have until the 27th inst. "to come forward and fill the quota," which if not then filled, the committee shall procure the men elsewhere; and the committee were "to make this their special duty, and receive a reasonable compensation." It was also voted "that, if a man enlists in the town, and is rejected by the examining officer, his expenses shall be paid by the town."

1863. A special town-meeting was held on the 22d of July, at which the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the treasurer of the Commonwealth, as provided in the act "to provide for the reimbursements of bounties paid volunteers."

1864. Several meetings were held during this year, to devise ways and means to procure volunteers, and provide for the payment of State aid to their families; also, to repay those citizens for money which they had advanced, to assist in filling the quota of the town.

By the return made by the selectmen in 1866, Tisbury furnished eighty-eight men for the war, which must have meant only the number belonging to the town in the military service, as it filled its quota upon every call of the President. Tisbury had no surplus, but it furnished the exact number required of it, which must have been about one hundred and seventy. None were commissioned officers in the military service. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars ($22,621.00).

The amount of money raised and expended during the years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $54.12; in 1862, $509.20; in 1863, $1,312.78; in 1864, $1,170.88; in 1865, $650.00. Total amount, $3,696.98.

CHAPTER VI.

ESSEX COUNTY.

THIS county is bounded north-west by Rockingham County, New Hampshire; south-west by Middlesex County, south by Suffolk County, east and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean, and south-east by Massachusetts Bay.

Essex County is one of the most historical in the State, and the birthplace of many wise and great men. It has an extensive sea-coast, indented with numerous bays, inlets, and harbors; it has many delightful farms and beautiful ponds; it is to Eastern Massachusetts what Berkshire County is to Western Massachusetts,—a place of pleasant resort in the warm months of summer, to those who love the sea more than they do the valleys and the mountains. In former years the chief interests of Essex County were foreign commerce and the fisheries. At the present day, although the fishing interest holds its place, the foreign commerce of the county has in a great measure been transferred to Boston and New York. It is now largely devoted to manufactures. At the commencement of the present century, the school-books in their enumeration of large commercial places always spoke of Marblehead, which, although it is now larger than at any previous time, has been outstripped by Gloucester as a fishing and commercial town, and is as much interested in the manufacture of shoes as in commerce and the fisheries.

The number of municipalities in the county is thirty-four; of these Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Newburyport, and Salem are large and flourishing cities. In 1860 the population of the county was 165,611, in 1865 it was 171,192, being an increase in five years of 5,581. The population of the county in 1870 was 200,843, which is an increase in five years of 29,651. The valuation of the county in 1860 was

$84,637,837, in 1865 it was $90,393,467, being an increase in five years of $5,755,630.

According to the returns made by the city and town authorities in 1866, with the exception of Salem and Saugus, which made no return, Essex County furnished 17,806 men for the war. Since that time Salem has made a return, in which it claims to have furnished 2,789. Saugus has made no return, but it probably furnished 210 men. Add these to the returns made in 1866, and they make the whole number furnished by all the cities and towns in the county 20,805, which we believe to be nearly the exact number which was furnished and credited. Every city and town furnished its contingent upon every call made by the President, and each at the end of the war had a surplus over and above all demands, which in the aggregate amounted to 1,678.

The total amount of expenses incurred by all the cities and towns in Essex County on account of the war, exclusive of State aid paid to the families of volunteers in the army and navy, was $1,409,536.05. The amount paid during the war years for State aid to the families and dependants of volunteers, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was $1,625,184.18. Total amount, $3,034,720.23.

The following is the record of each city and town in the county: —

Amesbury — Incorporated April 29, 1668. Population in 1860, 3,877; in 1865, 4,210. Valuation in 1860, $1,302,-864; in 1865, $1,677,632.

The selectmen in 1861 were William J. Boardman, David M. Tukesbury, Frederick A. Sargent; in 1862, William J. Boardman, David M. Tukesbury, Nathan Martin; in 1863, David M. Tukesbury, Phillip Osgood, Daniel Gould; in 1864, William J. Boardman, David M. Tukesbury, W. F M. Huntington; in 1865, David M. Tukesbury, W. F M. Huntington, S. S. Blodgett.

The town-clerk during all these years was Joseph Merrill. The treasurer in 1861 was William F Vining; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, E. M. Morse.

1861. On the 27th of April a town-meeting was held, at which a preamble and resolutions prepared by William C. Binney were adopted. The preamble sets forth in strong language, and at considerable length, that the Government was formed to secure the blessings of liberty; that the Rebellion was without adequate cause, and that it was the duty of all good citizens to maintain and uphold the Union to the extent of their ability. It was resolved, therefore, to furnish the Governor of the Commonwealth to their utmost extent with men and money, "to enable him to respond promptly and efficiently to the present, or any other requisition of the Government of the United States, to put down rebellion, and to enforce the laws of the land;" that five thousand dollars be raised to assist in uniforming and equipping such of the inhabitants as may enlist in the military service, and to assist in supporting their families while they are in the service; also, that ten dollars a month "be paid to every single man, and twenty dollars to every married man, who may enlist and are inhabitants of Amesbury, in addition to the pay allowed by the Government," the pay to begin "as soon as the company is organized and commence drilling;" and Patten Sargent, William H. Haskell, John E. Cowden, John S. Poyen, William C. Burney, Benjamin A. Follensbee, were chosen to act with the selectmen in the expenditure of the money and to encourage recruiting. Immediately after the meeting a company was organized, and commenced drilling. It afterwards formed part of the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers. November 5th, The town authorized the selectmen "to hire such sums of money as may be needed to aid the families of volunteers."

1862. July 9th, The town voted "to pay each volunteer, to the number of forty-one, a bounty of one hundred dollars, who shall enlist for the period of three years and be credited to the quota of the town." The selectmen were instructed "to use all diligence to fill the quota of the town without delay," and to employ suitable aid for that purpose. They were also authorized to borrow money for the payment of bounties, and to cooperate with the adjoining town of Salisbury in organizing a new company to be composed of volunteers from each town;

and, if the arrangement could not be made, they were to induce volunteers to enlist to fill up the ranks of the Amesbury company in the First Regiment Heavy Artillery. The same bounty was to be paid as had previously been fixed upon. August 14th, A town-meeting was held, at which it was voted to increase the bounty to two hundred dollars for three-years men, and to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to men enlisting for nine months; and the selectmen were authorized to borrow a sufficient amount of money "to carry the foregoing votes into effect," and to confer with the Governor and with the authorities of Salisbury in regard to raising a full company for nine months' service. September 18th, Another meeting was held, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to forty-two men, already in camp, as soon as they should be mustered in to the credit of the town; and the selectmen were authorized to borrow the money to pay them.

1863. December 14th, The town authorized the selectmen to advance to each recruit such an amount of money as they might deem proper, provided the recruit agreed to refund the same from his State bounty when received; and five hundred dollars were set apart for that purpose. A committee of six was chosen to co-operate with the selectmen.

1864. April 18th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow whatever sums of money they might require to procure recruits for the quota of the town, upon any call of the President up to the 1st of March, 1865, provided the bounty paid to each volunteer shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars. May 25th, The town voted to borrow a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, from which to pay three hundred dollars to each drafted man to procure a substitute, or pay commutation-fee. November 8th, The selectmen were directed to continue recruiting, and to borrow ten thousand dollars for the purpose, and three thousand dollars additional for recruiting purposes.

1865. March 6th, The selectmen were directed to continue recruiting, and to raise a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for that purpose.

The town furnished four hundred and eighty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-eight over all demands.

Eighteen were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was forty thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars ($40,557.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,151.20; in 1862, $4,822.96; in 1863, $8,518.57; in 1864, $7,827.07; in 1865, $4,500.00. Total amount, $26,819.80.

ANDOVER. — Incorporated May 6, 1668. Population in 1860, 4,765; in 1865, 5,309. Valuation in 1860, $2,339,977; in 1865, $2,702,426.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were William S. Jenkins, Asa A. Abbott, Benjamin Boynton; in 1863 and 1864, John B. Abbott, Benjamin Boynton, George Foster; in 1865, William S. Jenkins, John B. Abbott, Herman Phelps.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Edward Taylor.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters connected with the war, was held on the 6th of May; at which it was voted to furnish each resident of the town who enlists in the military service with a uniform, a rubber blanket, and seventeen dollars in money, when "called into actual service;" also, to remit his poll-tax, to pay eight dollars a month as aid to his family, and fifty cents a day for every day spent in drilling, previous to being mustered in to the United-States service, not exceeding in all sixty days. The free use of the town hall was given to the military. The treasurer was authorized to borrow, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, for the above purposes; and William Chickering, Jedidiah Bartt, and John B. Jenkins were appointed a committee of "National Defence" for the expenditure of the money. A series of patriotic resolutions were passed, among which were the following: —

Resolved, That we will respond to the call of the President of the United States for the means to suppress this Rebellion, by encouraging volunteers in this town to enlist in the service of the Government,

and by providing for their comfort, and the comfort of their families in their absence, and by such other means that we, as good and loyal citizens, shall have the wisdom and the ability to devise and execute; and, adopting the language of one of the resolutions passed by this town in 1787, in these words: —

Resolved, That the inhabitants of the town, of every description, but heads of families in particular, are hereby solicited — as they would falsify the predictions and disappoint the hopes of those who are inimical to our independence and happiness; as they would gratify the anxious wishes of our best friends, and the friends of freedom in general; as they regard the political well-being of themselves and posterity; as they hold precious the memory of the heroes and patriots, and of our own kindred who have sacrificed their lives that we may enjoy the fruits of virtuous freedom — to unite in these resolutions, and to exert their utmost influence in every proper way to promote the important design of them.

July 8th, The committee of National Defence were discharged, and the selectmen were directed to perform the duties in their stead.

1862. March 3d, The State aid to the families of volunteers was continued. July 28th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow, not exceeding fifty-three hundred dollars, for the payment of the same. August 25th, The same amount of bounty was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service. December 1st, A committee was appointed of one from each school district to aid the selectmen in recruiting men. It was voted that to volunteers not living in the town there be paid a bounty of one hundred and ten dollars.

1863. March 2d, Voted, that State aid be paid to soldiers' families the same as last year.

1864. May 16th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years, when mustered into the military service and credited to the quota of the town. Another meeting was held on the 15th of July, and the selectmen were directed to pay the same amount of bounty to "whoever shall furnish a recruit or substitute, when credited to the town."

1865. At the annual meeting held on the 6th of March, it was voted "to continue the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers the same as heretofore."

According to the return made by the selectmen in 1866, Andover furnished three hundred and eighty-four men for the war, which we believe to be at least one hundred less than the number really furnished and credited, as the town filled its quota upon every call of the President for men, and at the close of the war had a surplus of nineteen over and above all demands. Twenty were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars ($30,650.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the years of the war for aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,989.86; in 1862, $9,402.26; in 1863, $11,133.59; in 1864, $12,200.00; in 1865, $7,000.00. Total amount, $42,725.11.

The ladies of Andover were incessant in their good patriotic works for the soldiers. When the Andover company left home for the front, they furnished them with under-clothing to the value of $225, and furnished them with a Christmas dinner in 1861. The ladies of the "Old South Society," and the "Ladies' Aid Society," furnished at various times hospital and sanitary stores, clothing, and money, to the value of nearly twenty-five hundred dollars, exclusive of their own labor.

BEVERLY — Incorporated Oct. 14, 1668. Population in 1860, 6,154; in 1865, 5,944. Valuation in 1860, $3,129,640; in 1865, $3,359,216.

The selectmen in 1861 were John Pickett, John Meacom, Robert S. Foster, Charles Moulton, Zachariah Cole; in 1862, John Meacom, John Pickett, Robert S. Foster, Augustus Moulton, Joseph Wilson; in 1863, John Meacom, Robert S. Foster, Joseph Wilson, John Ober, William G. Woodberry; in 1864, Robert S. Foster, Joseph Wilson, Lawson Walker, James Hill,

John T. Ober; in 1865, Joseph Wilson, Robert S. Foster, James Hill, Lawson Walker, Elijah E. Lummus.

The town-clerk during all these years was James Hill, and the town-treasurer for the same period was Robert G. Bennett.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held on the 15th of May, the purpose being to see what measures the town would adopt to furnish uniforms and other proper articles for members of the military company belonging to Beverly, then in the service of the United States. It was voted to refer the whole matter to the selectmen, with discretionary power to act as they should think proper, and to borrow money upon the credit of the town. On motion of John I. Baker, it was unanimously —

Resolved, "That we tender to the officers and soldiers of the Beverly Light Infantry, Company E, and all other soldiers from Beverly, now absent in the service of the country, our warmest meed of praise, for their noble and manly self-sacrifice, in so readily responding to their nation's call, and for the skill, energy, perseverance, courage, and ability which they, in common with their associates of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, so faithfully evinced in their triumphal progress and march to the nation's capital."

Resolved, "That we tender to the far-famed Seventh Regiment of New York our heartfelt thanks for their many kindnesses to our Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and especially for their liberality towards our wounded fellow-citizen, Lieutenant Moses S. Herrick."

Resolved, "That our warmest sympathies be tendered to Lieutenant Herrick, in his misfortunes, and that we pledge ourselves to him, and to all his associates in our Beverly company, and our other Beverly soldiers, and to their respective families, to render unto their necessities all the material aid and comfort that we can legitimately bestow."

September 28th, Three thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow the money.

1862. July 14th, Voted, to pay to each volunteer who enlists for three years' military service, and is credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred dollars. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same. A committee

consisting of William Endicott, Charles A. Kilham, Joseph E. Ober, Daniel Foster, A. N. Clark, B. T. Mansey, Isaac Studley, Edwin Foster, Joseph Conant, John Knowlton, Josiah A. Haskell, Benjamin E. Cole, John F Ober, Winthrop T. Porter, and John I. Baker, being one from each school district, and six at large, was appointed "to assist the selectmen in the matter of enlistment." August 21st, Voted, to pay to each volunteer for nine months' service a bounty of one hundred dollars, when mustered in and credited to the town, and "the same amount to all Beverly men now in the active service who have not already received a bounty from this town or any other city or town." The selectmen having announced that there had been contributed by Hon. Charles G. Loring, and others, one thousand dollars "in aid of the families of volunteers for the war, from the town of Beverly," a vote was passed thanking the gentlemen for their liberal gift. This gift was increased to seventeen hundred dollars.* November 5th, The vote of August 21st was so extended as to pay one hundred dollars to all Beverly men who had enlisted "since the original three months' service of 1861," and who had received no bounty, as well to those who had been honorably discharged as to those then in service, and to pay the same to the legal heirs of those who had died.

1864. June 29th, The bounty to three-years volunteers was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war.

Beverly furnished seven hundred and thirty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of ninety over and above all demands. Thirty-two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00).

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* The money was placed to the "Union Fund," which had been raised by private subscription, which amounted at this time to thirty-six hundred dollars. The one thousand dollars were contributed by gentlemen of Boston, who have summer residences in Beverly, as follows: Charles G. Loring, $200.00; G. Howland Shaw, $200.00; Martin Brimmer, $200.00; Richard S. Parker, $100.00; Augustus Lowell, $100.00; William D. Pickman, $100.00; George B. Upton, $100.00.

The amount of money raised and appropriated by the town during the years of the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and afterwards reimbursed to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $3,137.49; in 1862, $11,623.25; in 1863, $15,391.00; in 1864, $14,431.77; in 1865, $8,800.00. Total amount, $53,383.81.

The ladies of Beverly were active in their good works for the soldiers from the beginning to the end of the war. They furnished each Beverly soldier with comfortable under-clothing, sent fifty-five large boxes of articles to the Sanitary Commission, and as many more direct to the soldiers at the front. The value of these articles in money was about nine thousand dollars.

BOXFORD. — Incorporated Aug. 12, 1685. Population in 1860, 1,020; in 1865, 868. Valuation in 1860, $649,331; in 1865, $631,942.

The selectmen in 1861 were William R. Cole, William E. Killam, John K. Cole; in 1862, William E. Killam, George W Chadwick, Thomas L. Spofford; in 1863, John F Kimball, William E. Killam, Israel Herrick; in 1864, William E. Killam, Joshua T. Day, William R. Cole; in 1865, John F. Kimball, Benjamin S. Barnes, Edward Howe.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1863 was William H. Wood; in 1862 and 1864, William E. Killam; in 1865, William R. Cole. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was William E. Killam; in 1863, William R. Kimball; in 1864, Joseph H. Janes; in 1865, Joshua T. Day.

1861. A legal town-meeting was held on the 6th of May, at which the selectmen were directed to furnish aid to the families of soldiers; also, to furnish each volunteer with a good outfit, and to pay him, when mustered into service, a sum equal to one month's Government pay, to compensate him for time spent in drilling.

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each inhabitant of the town who shall enlist within twenty days for three years' service, and be mustered in to the credit of the town. After the expiration of twenty days the

selectmen were authorized to recruit men from any other place, and pay a bounty of one hundred dollars. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay bounties and to provide aid for the families of the soldiers. August 22d, A bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer belonging to the town who should enlist to the credit of the town in the nine months' service. The treasurer was directed to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. November 3d, Four hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. December 30th, Voted, that two persons be chosen to aid the selectmen in obtaining recruits.

1864. March 5th, The bounty for volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The selectmen were requested to keep on recruiting "without one day's delay;" and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the bounties. July 2d, The selectmen were directed to continue to recruit volunteers for the town until the 1st of March, 1865, in anticipation of any future call for men by the President of the United States, the bounty not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money.

1865. March 6th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow one thousand dollars to pay State aid to the families of volunteers during the year.

Boxford furnished ninety-two men for the war, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands. There were no commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-five cents ($10,756.35).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $367.60; in 1862, $1,170.00; in 1863, $1,184.00; in 1864, $1,097.71; in 1865, $1,150.00. Total amount, $4,969.31.

The ladies of Boxford were active all through the war in

adding to the comfort of the soldiers at the ront, and forwarded through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions on several occasions under-clothing, quilts, pillow-cases, dried apples, jellies, newspapers, and other comforts for the sick and wounded.

BRADFORD. — Incorporated ——, 1675. Population in 1860, 1,688; in 1865, 1,567 Valuation in 1860, $832,633; in 1865, $832,083.

The selectmen in 1861 were Richard Hazeltine, Samuel W. Hopkinson, Leverett Kimball; in 1862, Edmund Kimball, John Perley, Samuel W Hopkinson; in 1863, Samuel W Hopkinson, Walter Goodell, Nathaniel Carleton; in 1864 and 1865, Charles B. Emerson, John Perley, A. Judson Day

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Nathaniel Hatch. The town-treasurer in 1861, and until Aug. 19, 1862, was William Tenney; and from that time until the present, 1871, Harvey M. Fowle.

1861. At the annual town-meeting held on the 26th of April, one thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to the families of citizens who have entered into active military service, or who may "hereafter volunteer in the military service of their country;" and E. F Brigham and George Johnson were chosen to act with the selectmen in distributing the money appropriated.

1862. On the 17th of March the selectmen were authorized to borrow money necessary to furnish State aid to the families of volunteers, to be distributed in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth. July 21st, The selectmen were directed to "raise money to pay each person now resident of Bradford, who shall enlist and be accepted within three weeks, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars," the sum to be paid when the volunteer is accepted and mustered in, "which sum shall be in addition to all other bounty and pay." They were also authorized to borrow money to aid the widows and children, living in the town, of volunteers who have died in the service of their country. August 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months' service, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of

the town; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. September 27th, The selectmen were authorized to pay the same amount to men who may be drafted and credited to the town. December 16th, They were directed to fill the quota of the town by enlisting volunteers either for three years' or nine months' service at their discretion, "not paying over two hundred dollars to each man."

1863. March 16th, The treasurer was directed to borrow money for assistance to the families of deceased soldiers who had been inhabitants of Bradford; and the selectmen were authorized to issue bonds at five per cent interest, of denominations not less than one hundred dollars, to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, — the same to run from five to ten years, — for the purpose of funding the floating debt of the town. October 17th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for the payment of State aid to the families of drafted men. November 3d, The selectmen were directed to enlist twenty men for the military service, the bounties for whom to be raised by private subscription.

1864. March 21st, The treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow money "to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, drafted men, soldiers in the regular army, and to families of deceased and discharged soldiers," who belonged to, or were credited to the quota of, the town. April 21st, The selectmen were directed to pay at their discretion a bounty to each new recruit not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars, who should be accepted and credited to the quota of the town; and the assessors were instructed to assess a tax for that special purpose. August 20th, The town passed by a unanimous vote a resolution thanking the selectmen "for their energy and success in filling the quota of the town." November 8th, One of the articles in the town-warrant was "to see if the town would authorize the selectmen to pay out of the town treasury the expenses of getting home the bodies of soldiers belonging to Bradford, and the funeral charges of those who have died, or may die, in the military service of their country during the war; also, to refund to those who have paid the expenses incurred for such purposes,

whenever the selectmen deem the charges just and proper, and provided also that the next of kin to the deceased soldier desires such expenses to be paid." After discussion, the whole matter was left to the discretion of the selectmen to act as they might deem proper.

Bradford, according to a return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished one hundred and seven men for the war, which was at least sixty less than the real number furnished and credited, as it had a surplus, over and above all demands, of thirty-one at the end of the war. Four were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-two thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-two cents. In addition to this amount, eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-three cents were raised by private subscription, making a total amount of thirty thousand nine hundred and six dollars and five cents ($30,906.05).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of volunteers during the years of the war, and which was afterwards refunded to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $654.68; in 1862, $2,475.13; in 1863, $3,185.22; in 1864, $3,000.00; in 1865, $2,600.00. Total amount, $11,915.03.

The ladies of Bradford during the war formed "a large sewing-circle" which met as often as once a week to prepare articles for the soldiers. Several fairs were held under their superintendence, at which considerable sums were raised, which were expended in furnishing comfortable articles for the sick and wounded.

Danvers. — Incorporated June 16, 1757 Population in 1860, 5,110; in 1865, 5,144. Valuation in 1860, $2,455,948; in 1865, $2,237,630.

The selectmen in 1861 were Francis Dodge, William Dodge, Jr., Charles Chaplin; in 1862, William Dodge, Jr., Charles Chaplin, Augustus Fowler; in 1863, Jacob F Perry, John A. Putnam, James A. Perry; in 1864 and 1865, Jacob F Perry, William Dodge, Jr., John A. Putnam.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was A. Sumner Howard. The town-treasurer during the same period was William L. Weston.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act on matters relating to the war, was held on the 3d of May, at which it was —

Resolved, By the citizens of Danvers, in town-meeting assembled, that we will co-operate, to the fullest extent in our power, with all good citizens throughout the country, in prosecuting the war with such vigor as to bring it to a speedy close.

Resolved, That, animated by the glorious memories of the past, our duty to posterity, our love for the Union, our reliance upon a just God in a righteous cause, we will devote our whole energies to the accomplishment of the object, regardless of its cost in treasure or in blood.

Resolved, That in this contest there can be no neutrality, whoever is not *for* us is *against* us; and that *all* bearing arms not ranged beneath the flag of the Union, wherever found, shall be dealt with as traitors.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the town be authorized to borrow, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the uses of the town for the above purposes, which shall be designated as a War Fund.

Daniel Richards, John R. Langley, Charles P Preston, E. Hunt, Samuel P Fowler, together with the selectmen, were appointed with full power to disburse said fund for the encouragement of recruiting and the support of the families of those who should enlist.* December 21st, Five thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families.

1862. March 17th, Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid during the year to soldiers' families, and five hundred dollars were added to the War Fund. July 25th, A bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer who shall be mustered into the military service for three years, and credited to the quota of the town. August 25th, The same amount of bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service; and the selectmen were requested to open a recruiting-office. September 11th, The same bounty was authorized to be paid to any inhabitant, or

* At this meeting nearly twenty-four hundred dollars were raised by private subscription, for material and supplies. The ladies formed themselves into one general sewing-circle, and made uniforms for two full military companies.

his legal representative, who had enlisted for three years, and after nine months' service been honorably discharged, who had not already received said bounty. It was also voted to pay the same bounty to men who may be drafted. September 17th, The same bounty was authorized to be paid "to each resident of Danvers enlisting in Captain Allen's Company," when mustered in and credited to the town. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted: —

Resolved, That had there been no slavery, there would have been no rebellion; and as the Rebellion will continue as long as slavery exists, we, the citizens of Danvers, ask that the war forced upon us by the rebels, in defence of slavery, shall be so prosecuted as to *leave* no *vestige of that accursed institution.*

1863. March 2d, Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. March 16th, The selectmen "were authorized to purchase a lot in Walnut-Grove Cemetery for the burial of deceased soldiers." August 8th, Voted, to appropriate not exceeding fifty thousand dollars "to meet the expenditure contemplated by the votes of the town passed on the 11th of September, 1862." *

1864. March 7th, Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. March 24th, The citizens' committee made a report in regard to the war, the concluding paragraph of which was as follows: "If the heads of departments, and other politicians at the capital, interest themselves as heartily in crushing the Rebellion as in making a new President, our honored flag will soon wave in triumph over a regenerated Union, inhabited only by freemen." July 28th, Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated to furnish the quota of the town under the recent call of the President for more men. Six thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars were added to this appropriation by private subscriptions.

1865. Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families.

Danvers furnished seven hundred and ninety-two men for the

* No money was paid under this vote, the Supreme Court having granted an injunction. See Reports, 8th Allen, page 80.

war, which was a surplus of thirty-six over and above all demands. Forty-four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to soldiers' families, was thirty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars ($36,596.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $6,579.37; in 1862, $17,692.14; in 1863, $18,566.90; in 1864, $15,352.70; in 1865, $7,877.00. Total amount, $66,068.11.

The ladies of Danvers were unceasing in their good works for the soldiers all through the war.

A soldiers' monument has been erected in the town at a cost of sixty-three hundred dollars: part of the money was appropriated by the town, and a part was raised by private subscription. Edwin Mudge, Esq., gave his pay for two years as a member of the Legislature to the object. It bears upon it the names of ninety-five Danvers men who died in the service of their country during the war. The town also appropriated fifteen hundred dollars for the purchase and grading a lot in Walnut-Grove Cemetery in Danvers for a burial-place for her deceased soldiers and sailors.

ESSEX. — Incorporated Feb. 18, 1819. Population in 1860, 1,701; in 1865, 1,630. Valuation in 1860, $930,368; in 1865, $912,417

The selectmen in 1861 were Jacob K. Roberts, Addison Cogswell, Warren Eveleth; in 1862, Daniel W Bartlett, Hervey Burnham, Jacob Burnham; in 1863 and 1864, Daniel W Bartlett, Abel Story, Jr., Addison Cogswell; in 1865, Daniel W Bartlett, Nehemiah Burnham, Charles B. Allen.

The town-clerk in 1861 was O. H. P Sargent; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, John C. Choate. The town-treasurer during all of these years was Grover Dodge.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 17th of June; at which

one thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid during the year to the families of volunteers, to be paid in accordance with the act of the Legislature recently passed.

1862. August, The town authorized the selectmen to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist in the military service of the United States, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, upon matters relating to the war during this year.

1864. November 19th, The town voted to pay each volunteer who should enlist in the military service for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; which does not appear to have been changed during the existence of the war

1865. At the annual meeting in March five thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to the families of volunteers during the year.

Essex, according to the return made by the selectmen in 1860, furnished eighty-six men for the war. The real number was about one hundred and seventy, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-four thousand three hundred and two dollars ($34,302.00).

The amount of money raised by the town and expended during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards reimbursed to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $341.25; in 1862, $3,797 73; in 1863, $5,147.24; in 1864, $3,941.53; in 1865, $2,378.86. Total amount, $15,606.61.

The ladies of Essex formed a Soldiers' Aid Society early in the war, to aid the volunteers and their families, which continued in active existence until the end.

GEORGETOWN. — Incorporated April 21, 1838. Population in 1860, 2,075; in 1865, 1,926. Valuation in 1860, $730,-297; in 1865, $760,473.

The selectmen in 1861, and all through the war, were O. B. Tenney, Sherman Nelson, George W Sanborn.

The town-clerk for the same period was Charles E. Jewett. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Lewis H. Bateman; in 1863, William H. Harriman; in 1864 and 1865, George H. Carleton.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held April 30th, at which it was voted to appropriate five thousand dollars "for the benefit of such of the citizens as may volunteer in the service of their country during the ensuing years, and their families." A committee of one from each school district was appointed "to ascertain what supplies may be needed" by the volunteers or their families, and all bills approved by the committee were to be paid by the selectmen. The committee were also directed to aid in the formation, equipment, and drill of a military company in the town. October 2d, The committee reported they had expended for uniforms, equipments, and in aid to families of volunteers, eleven hundred dollars.

1862. July 17th, Voted, to pay to residents of the town a bounty of one hundred dollars, who shall enlist for three years in the military service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. August 9th, The bounty was raised to one hundred and fifty dollars, and those who had already enlisted were to receive an additional fifty dollars. The vote restricting the enlistments to citizens of the town was reconsidered, and the selectmen were authorized to receive recruits from other places. Voted, to offer a reward of ten dollars for the arrest of any person liable to be drafted "who shall absent himself from the State before such draft is made." August 16th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars for volunteers for nine months' service; and that the selectmen be limited in recruiting to eight days from date to residents of the town exclusively, after that to any one who may legally be counted to the quota of Georgetown. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money. John G Barnes, Solomon Nelson, and John P Bradstreet were appointed "to confer with other towns in regard to forming a company"

November 4th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated "for the benefit of disabled and discharged volunteers and their families, living in this town."

1863. Nothing of general interest appears to have been done during this year. Recruiting was continued, and bounties were paid to volunteers.

1864. April 26th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who has been mustered into the military service to the credit of the town since the 1st of April. June 28th, Voted, to pay the same bounty till Jan. 1, 1865. November 14th, The town ratified the action of the selectmen in paying a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each to ten men who had enlisted for one year; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money.

1865. June 3d, Voted, to "reimburse the money paid by voluntary subscription towards filling the quota of the town." The same to be paid Oct. 1, 1865.

Georgetown furnished one hundred and ninety-four men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-six over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-four thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-nine cents ($24,217.99).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,470.87; in 1862, $4,720,-42; in 1863, $5,597.60; in 1864, $5,185.50; in 1865, $3,850.00. Total amount, $20,824.39.

The ladies' sewing-circle connected with the Orthodox Congregational Church were untiring in their efforts. The treasurer, Mrs. William S. Horner, informs us that "early in the autumn of 1861 the ladies commenced knitting socks and mittens, making shirts, &c. The first contribution was sent to the Sanitary Commission, and about the same time we forwarded two boxes to the Nineteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers; and as many as twenty smaller packages were sent by individuals on

their own account to Doctor Howe, or the regiments in the field. During the first months of winter we sent to the Sanitary Commission four boxes of garments and bedding valued at four hundred and fifty dollars. In the spring of 1862 we collected for the Sanitary Commission one hundred dollars, and at various times sent barrels and boxes of supplies valued at eight hundred dollars: we also sent another box to the Nineteenth Regiment. During 1863 we sent barrels of clothing, boxes of books, and supplies for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, amounting in value to about three hundred and fifty dollars. During the year 1864 we sent about twenty barrels, boxes, and packages, which were equally distributed to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, to Surgeon-General Dale, and to Mrs. Mary B. Dully for the hospital at Hampden, Virginia, value in all about four hundred and eighty dollars; also, fifty dollars in cash to the Christian Commission. We also sent in 1865 about ten barrels to those various points valued at three hundred and fifty dollars. The total, as near as can be ascertained, is about twenty-five hundred dollars. Contributions were made by other societies to the amount of about two hundred dollars."

GLOUCESTER. — Incorporated May 22, 1639. Population in 1860, 10,904; in 1865, 11,938. Valuation in 1860, $4,171,942; in 1865, $4,505,390.

The selectmen in 1861 were John S. Webber, David Allen, Jr., Edward C. Hoyt; in 1862, Charles C. Pettingell, Addison Gilbert, Edward C. Hoyt; in 1863, Gorham P Low, Charles C. Pettingell, Edward C. Hoyt; in 1864, William A. Pew, Edward C. Hoyt, Gorham P Low; in 1865, Addison Gilbert, Edward C. Hoyt, William P Dolliver.

The town-clerk during all these years was Henry Center, and the town-treasurer for the same period was T Sewall Lancaster.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters connected with the war, was held on the 24th of April. The following resolutions were presented to the meeting by J. P Trask, Esq., and unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, By the inhabitants of the town of Gloucester, in legal town-meeting assembled, that while we are utterly and unalterably opposed to oppression in all forms and circumstances, and especially the holding of human beings in bondage, we nevertheless fully recognize the compromises of the Constitution of the United States, and ever have, and now do fully and freely accord to those States in which slavery exists by law all their constitutional rights and privileges *in the Union.*

Resolved, That those States which have adopted ordinances of secession have violated their plighted faith to the Union, and in making war upon the Federal Government, and by armed force prevented it from furnishing to those employed in its service the means of subsistence, and by their proclamation invited the indiscriminate destruction of property, they have exhibited all their meanness and cowardice, without any of the better qualities of the REBEL, the TRAITOR, and the PIRATE.

Resolved, That the threat that the Palmetto Flag shall yet wave over our "Cradle of Liberty" partakes of the same qualities which threatened the roll-call of the slave master shall yet be heard in the shadow of the monument on Bunker Hill; which threatened the assassination of the President elect; which threatened to prevent his inauguration; which has threatened to overthrow his administration; which has threatened to destroy the capital; which has bombarded Fort Sumter; which has excited the mob to resist the passage of the military through the city of Baltimore, though its mission was only to assist in defending the capital against the invasion of rebel forces.

Resolved, That the blood of our murdered fellow-citizens calls loudly and imperatively upon every lover of his country and of Liberty, to rally to the support, maintenance, and defence of all those who are or may be engaged in defence of the Federal Government. Therefore —

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and hereafter is, appropriated by the town of Gloucester, to be expended in providing for the clothing, support, and maintenance of such of our fellow-citizens as have enlisted or may enlist in the service of the Federal Government, and of their families who remain among us.

Resolved, That we hereby, one and all, pledge ourselves to support the Federal Government at all hazards.

John S. E. Rogers, Charles Fitz, John W. Low, Eben H. Stacy, and George W Plumer were appointed to act as a committee of distribution, and to have the supervision of the money appropriated under the fifth resolution.

1862. February 3d, The Committee of Distribution having reported that their duties had ended, a vote was passed thanking them for the acceptable manner in which they had performed their labors; and James Davis, Gorham P Low, and Thomas J. Foster were appointed to consider the best method of disbursing the relief fund. State aid was authorized to be paid to the families of men who had enlisted in the two Bay-State regiments.* March 21st, Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families, to be expended under the direction of the selectmen. July 23d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years' service, and is credited to the quota of the town. August 20th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for nine months, and is credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was directed to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. A town-meeting was held on the 13th of July, at which the town voted to appropriate three thousand dollars for the defences of Gloucester harbor, to be expended under the direction of the selectmen, with the approval of the Governor and Council. At another meeting held on the 27th of October, three thousand dollars additional were appropriated for the same purpose.

1864. A special town-meeting was held on the 27th of June, when it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of Gloucester. This amount of bounty continued to be paid until the end of the war.

Gloucester, according to a return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished eight hundred and fifty-two men for the war, which evidently did not include all who were in the navy. Gloucester must have furnished nearly twelve hundred men for

* These were regiments raised by Major-General Butler, and at this time were not credited to the quota of the State, and therefore a doubt existed whether their families could be paid State aid under the law. They were afterwards properly credited.

the army and navy, as it filled its quota on every call of the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of one hundred and fifty-eight over and above all demands. Fifty-six were commissioned officers in the military service. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars ($56,964.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the years of the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,706.21; in 1862, $19,-994.81; in 1863, $23,562.21; in 1864, $18,500.00; in 1865, $11,300.00. Total amount, $76,064.23.

In no town in the Commonwealth, of its population and means, were the ladies more active, generous, and patriotic in behalf of the soldiers, than were the ladies of Gloucester. We regret our inability to obtain a full statement of their good works.

GROVELAND. — Incorporated March 8, 1850. Population in 1860, 1,448; in 1865, 1,620. Valuation in 1860, $538,123; in 1865, $666,119.

The selectmen during the years 1861 and 1862 were Nathaniel Ladd, Solomon Spofford, C. W Hopkinson; in 1863, Nathaniel Ladd, C. W Hopkinson, Samuel Balch; in 1864, Nathaniel Ladd, Z. C. Wardwell, C. W. Hopkinson.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was Morris Spofford.

1861. The first meeting in Groveland, to consider matters connected with the war, was held April 30th, at which E. B. George, Elijah Clarke, John C. Foote, N. H. Griffith, and D. H. Stickney were chosen "to furnish all persons who are called into active service from this town with all necessary articles, and to provide for their families during their absence;" also, "that all volunteers from this town in regularly organized companies, holding themselves liable to instant call to the service of their country, and in constant drill to prepare themselves for service, be paid ten dollars a month while so

employed." June 22d, Voted, that all volunteers "entitled to pay for drilling be paid to this day, and that hereafter no money shall be paid for drilling;" also voted, "to transfer the duties of the committee chosen at the last meeting to the selectmen."

1862. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, "to the number of twenty-one," who shall "enlist from this town" for three years, "said bounty to be paid upon the production of satisfactory evidence of enlistment and mustering in as above;" voted, "that the payment of the above bounty be limited to those who enlist in the month of July." July 26th, Voted, to authorize the selectmen "to pay fifty dollars, in addition to the amount previously voted, to all residents that have, or may, volunteer from this town previous to the 1st of August next." The following resolution was also passed, and recorded upon the town records: —

Resolved, That we have learned with pain and sadness of the privations and sufferings of our soldiers in the late battles before Richmond, especially those who went from our midst; that they all deserve our deepest sympathy and highest gratitude for the heroic bravery and unyielding fortitude with which they met the trials of that terrible carnage; and that we will ever revere the memory of our townsman, Charles Boynton, who died in the thickest of the fight facing the foe.

August 13th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars for nine-months volunteers, "under the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand militia." The selectmen were instructed "to pay fifty dollars in money to each person, provided he shall require that amount; and that they give the note of the town-treasurer, payable on demand after one year, with interest from date, for the balance." December 12th, It was voted "that the town pay no further bounty for nine-months men;" "that the selectmen procure three-years men to fill the quota of the town, and inform the Adjutant-General that the town has rescinded the bounty offered for nine-months men, and will endeavor to procure three-years men to fill its quota."

1863. August 17th, Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to hire money to pay aid to the families of drafted men.

1864. April 8th, The treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow money sufficient "to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, as will enlist to the credit of the town under the pending call of the President for two hundred thousand men." June 25th, The same officers were authorized to borrow money and pay the same bounty for volunteers in anticipation of another call for more men by the President. August 13th, A citizens' meeting was held: a committee was appointed "to circulate a subscription paper to raise a fund for the payment of bounties to volunteers, in addition to the one hundred and twenty-five dollars voted by the town." An adjourned meeting was held August 15th. The committee reported that thirteen hundred and sixty-four dollars had been collected from one hundred and twenty subscribers. The money and subscription list were given to the selectmen.

1865. February 16th, The selectmen were authorized to enlist men to fill the quota of the town, and to draw upon the treasurer for the necessary funds.

Groveland furnished about one hundred and eighty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. Seven were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-seven cents ($27,812.57).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards reimbursed to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $764.08; in 1862, $2,544.56; in 1863, $3,403.96; in 1864, $3,557.33; in 1865, $3,000.00. Total amount, $13,269.93.

HAMILTON. — Incorporated June 21, 1793. Population in 1860, 789; in 1865, 800. Valuation in 1860, $449,810; in 1865, $481,423.

The selectmen in 1861 were Daniel E. Safford, Samuel Adams, Benjamin W. Patch; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, William A. Brown, John Whipple, 2d, Alvin Smith; in 1865, Nathaniel B. Butler, George B. Dodge, Stephen G. Hiler.

The town-clerk during all these years was Joseph P Lovering. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was George Appleton; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Daniel E. Safford.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held on the 3d of May, when it was voted to raise one thousand dollars, as "a contingent fund for the assistance of volunteers, and in aid of their families;" each volunteer to receive twenty dollars when mustered into service, and ten dollars a month in addition to his Government pay as long as he continues in the service, and his family to be provided for during the same period. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money.

1862. June 23d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow one thousand dollars to aid the families of volunteers. July 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist to fill the quota of the town, and a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each of those who shall enlist within thirty days. August 18th, The bounty was fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid to any person enlisting to the credit of the town, "whether citizen of the town or not, until the quota of the town be filled." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money. August 25th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers enlisting for nine months' service. September 1st, The bounty to volunteers was raised to two hundred dollars.

1863. March 10th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow two thousand dollars for aid to the soldiers' families.

1864. July 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to any person who shall enlist under the pending call of the President, "or any which may be issued after the 1st of July, 1864, and before the first day of March, 1865," to be paid when the men are accepted, credited, and mustered in; "provided that, if the said bounty shall have been advanced in good faith by any citizen, upon satisfactory proof thereof it shall be repaid by the town to the person by whom it was advanced." The treasurer was authorized to borrow such sums of money as might be required to carry the above votes into effect.

1865. April 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow, not exceeding three thousand dollars, for State aid to the families of volunteers. August 18th, Voted, to refund the sum of eighteen hundred dollars "to such persons as contributed the same in aid of, and for filling the quota of, this town under the calls of the President made in 1864."

Hamilton furnished, according to the returns made by the selectmen in 1866, seventy-six men for the war, which is very nigh the exact number, and which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for military purposes during the war, exclusive of State aid, was eight thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars ($8,245.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards repaid to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $352.89; in 1862, $1,507.28; in 1863, $1,862.00; in 1864, $1,904.00; in 1865, $1,099.80. Total amount, $6,725.97

HAVERHILL. — Incorporated, 1645. Population in 1860, 9,995; in 1865, 10,660. Valuation in 1860, $5,450,782; in 1865, $4,448,107

The selectmen in 1861 were Robert G Walker, Levi Taylor, Nathan S. Kimball; in 1862, Nathan S. Kimball, Levi Taylor, Amos A. Sargent; in 1863 and 1864, Levi Taylor, Amos A. Sargent, David D. Chase; in 1865, Nathan S. Kimball, Levi Taylor, David Boynton.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Addison B. Jaques; during 1864 and 1865, Calvin Battrick.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 2d of May; at which Hon. Alfred Kittridge presented the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted: —

Whereas the President of the United States has called upon the several States of the Union for volunteers to suppress a Rebellion, and

to possess and hold the forts and other property of the Government, and to sustain the laws, and maintain the Union in its integrity; and *whereas* many of our fellow-citizens have responded to the call of the President with great promptness and alacrity, and many of them are in actual military service for their country, and many more are ready to enter said service as soon as called for: therefore —

Resolved, That the town will make such provision for the families of said volunteers as their circumstances may require.

The town then voted to appropriate a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars "for the above purposes." The selectmen were directed to aid volunteers in procuring uniforms; and Alfred Kittridge, Jackson B. Swett, Eben D. Bailey, George W Lee, Jacob How, Levi Taylor, Eli J. Sawins, Charles W. Chase, Moses E. Emerson, and George W Kelley were appointed to see that suitable provision was made for the comfort and support of the soldiers' families. The treasurer under the direction of the selectmen was authorized to borrow money to carry into effect the votes of the town.

1862. July 19th, The selectmen were authorized to open a recruiting-office, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years' military service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, and to provide for the maintenance of the soldiers' families according to law, also for the widows and children of deceased soldiers. Alfred Kittredge, George Wingate Chase, Robert Hassall, and James H. Carleton were appointed "to draft suitable resolutions in honor of those who have fallen on the field of battle from this town, and report at the next town-meeting." On motion of Rev J. W Hanson, N. S. Kimball, Levi Taylor, A. A. Sargent, A. B. Jaques, and George W Chase were appointed to prepare and keep a record of the names of the soldiers belonging to Haverhill, to be called "THE ROLL OF HONOR." August 15th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, to the number not exceeding three full companies, said bounty to be paid when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. September 15th, The following resolutions prepared by a committee appointed at a previous meeting were read, and unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That in the death of Major Henry Jackson How, Liberty has lost a heroic champion, the country a gallant leader, and the town a chivalric, noble, and generous citizen.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Haverhill, in town-meeting assembled, tender to the family of the deceased our heart-felt sympathy; and, while we mourn with them the loss of the departed hero, we would cherish his memory, and emulate his example.

Resolved, That Mr. James H. Carleton be a committee to request of the family of Major How his battle-sword as a legacy to the town, to be suspended over or near the speaker's desk, in the town hall, and to be labelled, "The battle-sword of Major Henry Jackson How, who fell in front of Richmond while gloriously defending the Constitution and flag of his country."

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the town records, and a copy of the same transmitted to the family of the deceased.*

Resolved, That we recognize, in the names of those who on the battle-field and by the wayside have fallen in defence of their country, martyrs to the same sacred cause of Liberty: gratefully will we cherish their names, and honor ourselves by perpetuating them to posterity.

Resolved, That the town-clerk be instructed to keep a correct record of those who have or may enlist from this town; and when the war shall be closed, and the record made up, we shall cause to be erected in the town hall, near the speaker's desk, a tablet, on which shall be inscribed, over the names of those who have fallen, "MARTYRS TO THE SACRED CAUSE OF LIBERTY WHO PERISHED IN THE GREAT REBELLION."

1864. April 16th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service, who should enlist under any call of the President previous to March 1, 1865, was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war. On the 6th of August it was voted to pay the bounty in gold. August 27th, Voted, to raise a contingent fund of seventy-five thousand dollars for recruiting purposes and the payment of bounty

1865. March 13th, The selectmen were instructed to con-

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* Major How served in the Twenty-Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was one of the bravest and most promising of our young officers. He graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1859, and was killed at the battle of Glendale, before Richmond, June 30, 1862, "nobly facing the foe." A sketch of his life and service is published in "The Harvard Memorial."

tinue enlisting men in anticipation of any future calls for volunteers.

Haverhill furnished about thirteen hundred men for the war, which was a surplus of eighty-five over and above all demands. Seventy-three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-nine cents ($118,135.49).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $8,941.20; in 1862, $29,316.82; in 1863, $31,284.22; in 1864, $26,000.00; in 1865, $19,000.00. Total amount, $114,542.24.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society of Haverhill and Bradford was formed on the 22d of April, 1861, in the chapel of the North Congregational Church, with Mrs. E. P Hill as president, Mrs. James Noyes vice-president, and Mrs. Edmund C. Fletcher as secretary and treasurer. The lady directors were chosen from each of the religious societies, and the ladies of Bradford were invited to unite with them. Committees were also appointed to solicit subscriptions. Among the first work done by the society was making woollen shirts and fatigue uniforms for the two companies belonging to the town. One of these was Company D, which went out with the Fifth Regiment in the three months' service. They also made a handsome gray, full-dress uniform for Captain Day's company, which was attached to the Seventeenth Regiment three-years volunteers, which left the State in August, 1861. But the principal part of the labor was in making articles of comfort, and furnishing supplies for the soldiers not generally furnished by the Government. Of these, during the four years of the war, were the following, which were properly forwarded to the army: 625 sheets, 113 quilts and blankets, 396 pillows, 15 bed-sacks, 1,998 shirts, 527 prs. drawers, 1,456 prs. socks, 112 dressing-gowns, 2,962 towels, 2,081 handkerchiefs, 45 prs. suspenders, 112 coats, 47 prs. pants, 51 vests, 142 prs. mittens, 215 prs. slippers, 815

hats, 213 sleeping-caps, 26 body aprons, 623 camp-bags, 515 slings, 1,341 rolls of cotton and linen pieces, 2,955 rolls of bandages, 40 compresses, 68 finger-cots, 32 fans, 81 canes and crutches, 245 havelocks, 184 packages of lint, 122 tin cups, plates, and spoons, 51 needle-books, 62 hair-brushes, 594 combs, 523 packages of corn starch, cocoa, sago, and tapioca, 897 bottles of wine and cider, 343 jars of jellies, fruits, condensed milk, and pickles, 175 bottles of pepper, mustard, and ginger, 5 bags of meal, 5 ounces of quinine, 3 bls. of onions, 30 bls. of apples, 1 bl. of brown bread; besides crackers, prunes, lemons, oranges, rice, oatmeal, olives, tea, coffee, sponges, soap, tobacco, salve, sweet oil, sugar, dried fruits, groats, confectionery.

These are not all the items, but they serve to show the infinite variety of articles which our patriotic women contributed towards the comfort of our soldiers. Connected with the Soldiers' Relief Association was a Knitting Society, which held weekly meetings and did much useful work.

Want of space alone prevents us from giving a complete list of the officers of the association during the period of its existence. We cannot refrain, however, from quoting a paragraph from a letter which we received from a gentleman (not of Haverhill) whom we well know and respect, in regard to Mrs. E. P Hill, whose devotion to the interests and comfort of our soldiers has made her name precious to them: —

"In your 'History of Massachusetts in the Rebellion,' I trust you will give my friend, Mrs. E. P. Hill, of Haverhill, what is her due. She worked all through the war for us 'boys,' and lost her health in caring for us. It was Mrs. Hill who brought me home from hospital, and cared for me tenderly — I might say she saved my life — after I was confined in Libby Prison."

The whole receipts of the association in money was $11-457.13, of which $4,700.00 was distributed between the different Commissions.

Ipswich. — Incorporated Aug. 5, 1634. Population in 1860, 3,300; in 1865, 3,311. Valuation in 1860, $1,276,245; in 1865, $1,556,491.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joseph Ross, Ira Worcester, Richard T. Dodge; in 1862, Aaron Cogswell, Frederick Willcomb, Joseph Cogswell; in 1863, Frederick T. Dodge, Frederick Willcomb, Randal Andrews; in 1864, Joseph Ross, Richard T. Dodge, Frederick Willcomb; in 1865, John D. Cross, Thomas H. Lord, Joseph Farley.

The town-clerk in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Alfred Kimball;* in 1865, Wesley K. Bell. The town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Jeremiah Lord.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 8th of July, at which it was voted to appropriate three thousand dollars for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers.

1862. A special meeting was held on the 13th of January, when two thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid. At a meeting held on the 17th of March, the treasurer was authorized to borrow "whatever amount of money might be necessary for the payment of State aid." On the 22d of July the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. Another meeting was held on the 4th of August, when the town voted to increase the bounty to two hundred dollars. On the 25th of August the bounty to each volunteer for nine months' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

1863. At a meeting held on the 2d of November, the town voted "to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who may enlist and be credited to the quota of the town."

1864. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year; although recruiting was continued, and also the payment of bounties to volunteers and State aid to the families of enlisted men.

1865. A town-meeting was held on the 15th of March, at which it was voted to appropriate twenty-five hundred dollars

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* Mr. Kimball died in 1864; and George R. Lord was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served until the annual town-meeting in 1865.

for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and six hundred and thirty-five dollars "to reimburse individuals who had advanced money to pay volunteers."

Ipswich, according to the return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished three hundred and seventy-five men for the war, which is probably very nigh the exact number, as the town furnished its full quota upon every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of thirty-three over and above all demands. Fifteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand and two hundred dollars ($13,200.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the years of the war for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,366.22; in 1862, $9,171.59; in 1863, $11,990.85; in 1864, $10,462.94; in 1865, $5,500.00. Total amount, $39,491.60.

The ladies of Ipswich formed a large and active association at the beginning of the war to do soldiers' work, which was continued until the close. They forwarded a great amount of stores to the hospitals for the sick and wounded, chiefly through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The leading managers of the association were Mrs. Lucretia Perkins and Mrs. Robert Southgate, both of whom have died since the termination of the war.

Lawrence. — Incorporated as a town April 17, 1847; incorporated as a city March 29, 1853. Population in 1860, 17,639; in 1865, 21,733. Valuation in 1860, $10,015,503; in 1865, $11,240,191.

The city officers in 1861 were as follows: James K. Barker, mayor; Morris Knowles, Hezekiah Plummer, Artemas W. Stearns, William Thomas, Archibald McFarlin, Menzies C. Andrews, aldermen. In 1862, William H. J. Wright, mayor; John C. Hoadley, William R. Spalding, Samuel M. Stedman, Thomas S. Stratton, Luther Ladd, Menzies C. Andrews, aldermen. In 1863, William H. J. Wright, mayor; James Byrom,

James A. Treat, Joshua Pilsbury, Jr., Albert Emerson, Samuel B. Kimball, John Q. A. Burridge, aldermen. In 1864, Alfred J. French, mayor; Morris Knowles, Milton Bonney, James Payne, William Thomas, Alfred Lang, John Q. A. Burridge, aldermen. In 1865, Milton Bonney, mayor; William A. Russell, Joseph Norris, James Payne, William Thomas, Alfred Lang, John Q. A. Burridge, aldermen.

The city-clerk during all these years was George R. Rowe. The city-treasurer during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Nathaniel Wilson; during 1864 and 1865, Robert H. Tewksbury.

1861. The first meeting of the city council, to act upon matters connected with the war, was a special meeting held April 16th, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: —

Whereas the President of the United States, in view of the dangerous Rebellion now existing in several of the Federal States, threatening alike the security and liberty of our homes, has seen fit to make a requisition upon the Governor of this Commonwealth for a certain number of troops to assist in quelling said Rebellion; and as the two millitary companies of Lawrence comprise a portion of the Sixth Regiment of militia who, in obedience to said requisition, are now on their way to report themselves at headquarters; therefore be it —

Resolved, By the city of Lawrence, that the sum of five thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be used in case of need, to provide for the wants of those who comprise these companies, or their families.

May 16th, Five thousand dollars additional were appropriated for the same purpose, and in October following another appropriation of three thousand dollars was made.

On the 18th of April a petition of Daniel Saunders, Jr., and others, was presented to the city council, asking an appropriation for the purpose of equipping a regiment of volunteer militia; and five thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose. At the same meeting the mayor was requested to cause the national flag to be raised upon the flagstaff on Lawrence Common, "there to remain as a permanent evidence of our devotion to our country." April 24th, Fifteen hundred dollars were

appropriated "for the purchase of flannels and other materials asked for by the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Lawrence," to be made into articles for the use of the volunteers.

On the receipt of the news of the death of SUMNER HENRY NEEDHAM, who fell in Baltimore on the memorable 19th of April, and whose name has become historical as one of the first martyrs of the Rebellion, the following resolutions were passed by both branches of the city government: —

Resolved, That to the afflicted relatives and friends of the dear departed, in this hour of their deep heart grief, we extend our tenderest sympathies; and, while we would not invade the sanctity of their sorrow, his loss to us, as a community, a people, and a nation, and the remembrance of the noble patriotism and holy devotion inspiring the mission in which he has fallen, throws upon our hearts the same cloud of sadness, and unites our grief to theirs.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the deceased this city government will attend the funeral in a body; that we invite our fellow-citizens generally to join in paying a last tribute of respect to the departed, and we recommend the closing of all places of business in our city on the occasion of his interment.*

The city of Lawrence continued its activity in behalf of the great cause until the end of the war, making liberal appropriations of money to encourage recruiting, and for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, for which a special agent of the city was placed in charge. Each company belonging to the city, on its return from the front at the close of its term of service, was received "with fitting welcome and suitable demonstrations."

Lawrence furnished two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of two hundred and twenty-four over and above all demands. Ninety-two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the city on account of the war, exclusive

* Mr. Tewksbury, the city-treasurer, writes: "In accordance with the resolves, the city government attended the funeral in a body, with distinguished State officials, and a countless throng of citizens. He was buried from the city hall, all business being suspended for the time, and the flags displayed at half mast, with general evidence of mourning on every hand. A suitable granite monument in the Lawrence cemetery marks the last resting-place of the martyr."

of State aid, was one hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and ten cents ($115,630.10)

The amount of money raised by the city during the four years of the war for State aid paid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $14,524.05; in 1862, $52,555.52; in 1863, $58,153.48; in 1864, $45,000.00; in 1865, $22,000.00. Total amount, $192,233.05.

The "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society" of Lawrence continued their patriotic work during the continuance of the war. They held weekly meetings in the common council room in the city hall, to make under-clothing, bandages, lint, and other articles, for the sick and wounded in the hospitals. They also contributed upwards of seven thousand dollars in cash, in various practical charities to the soldiers.

LYNN. — Incorporated as a town November, 1637; as a city, April 10, 1850. Population in 1860, 19,083; in 1865, 20,800. Valuation in 1860, $9,299,128; in 1865, $10,053,309.

In 1861, Hiram N. Breed, mayor; Archilaus C. Wyman, Alvan F Kent, Edward Pease, Richard H. Carter, Benjamin A. Ward, Nathan Clark, Nathaniel S. Doe, Moses D. Merrill, Jesse L. Lewis, aldermen. In 1862, Peter M. Neal, mayor; John W Blaney, Baxter Gregory, Jacob M. Lewis, Ezra W. Mudge, William N. Melcher, Joshua Patch, Benjamin Sprague, Edwin Walden, aldermen. In 1863, Peter M. Neal, mayor; John W Blaney, Joshua Patch, Baxter Gregory, Jacob M. Lewis, Ezra W Mudge, Benjamin Sprague, John L. Shorey, Edwin Walden, aldermen. In 1864, Peter M. Neal, mayor; John W Blaney, Baxter Gregory, Jacob M. Lewis, Ezra W Mudge, Joshua Patch, Benjamin Sprague, John L. Shorey, Edwin Walden, aldermen. In 1865, Peter M. Neal, mayor; Walter B. Allen, Amos F Breed, Jacob M. Lewis, William M. Newhall, Edwin Patch, Clarkson Paul, Thomas Stacy, Phillip P Tapley, aldermen.

The city-clerk during all of the years of the war was Benjamin H. Jones. The city-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was William Bassett; in 1865, Elbridge Lovejoy.

1861. April 20th, Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for the support of the families of those soldiers who had been ordered into service.* A committee was appointed under whose direction the money was to be expended. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money. The captain of each company was informed of the appropriation, and requested to communicate the fact to his men. The Committee on Public Property was directed to cause the American flag to be displayed from the city hall. July 13th, The State aid to families of soldiers was directed to be paid as provided by law. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a public reception of the two Lynn companies on their return from their three months' service, who reported on the 17th in favor of the reception. Five hundred dollars were appropriated for that purpose, and a committee appointed to make proper arrangements. October 16th, Eight thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families, and on December 12th five thousand additional for the same purpose.

1862. January 8th, Ten thousand dollars, and on March 5th twenty-five thousand dollars, were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families. A special meeting was held March 7th, at which resolutions were reported by a committee and unanimously adopted, a portion of which are as follows: —

Whereas the city council of Lynn has heard with profound grief the intelligence of the death of Brigadier-General FREDERICK W LANDER, which sad event occurred at Paw Paw, in the State of Virginia, on Sunday last; therefore —

Resolved, That by the death of General Lander the Union has lost one of its most gallant defenders; Massachusetts, a representative of heroism and chivalric bravery worthy of her proud history; our sister city of Salem, a son whose reputation she will cherish as a bright example in her annals; and the city of Lynn, a citizen whose short residence within her borders has given her a special share in the honors which now surround his memory.

Resolved, That, on behalf of the people of Lynn, we tender his widow

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* Two companies, — the Lynn Light Infantry and the Lynn City Guards, — belonging to the Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, had left for Washington on the 17th, only three days before the appropriation was made.

and his afflicted relatives our warmest sympathy in this hour of their bitter bereavement; that these resolutions be entered upon the city records, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

July 15th, The bounty to each volunteer for three years' service was fixed at one hundred dollars, and twenty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay that amount to two hundred and fifty men to fill the quota of the city. August 18th, Five hundred dollars were voted in aid of preparing the soldiers' lot in "Pine-Grove Cemetery," for the burial of soldiers of Lynn who might die in the war. August 27th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, when credited to the quota of the city. Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose. September 21st, The mayor of the city was requested to visit Washington and vicinity, and give such aid and assistance to the sick and wounded of Lynn, whom he may find, as they might require. September 30th, Resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted in regard to the memory of Captain George W. Batchelder of the Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, who was killed in action at Antietam, September 16th, and of Lieutenant Charles J. Batchelder of the First Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers, who died at New Orleans.* October 15th, Similar resolutions were passed in regard to Sergeant Solomon Martin and private John C. Dow, who were killed at Antietam.

1863. January 28th, Forty thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. June 17th, Five hundred dollars were voted to give a suitable reception to the Lynn companies, "D," "I," and "F," of the Eighth Regiment, on their return from nine months' service. August 19th, Thirty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families.

1864. January 18th, Sixty thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. June 20th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty dollars to each volun-

* These young gentlemen were brothers, and the only sons of Jacob Batchelder, Esq., of Lynn. They had both served in the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment for three months' service.

teer who may enlist in either the military or naval service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the city. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same. October 25th, A special committee was appointed to make preparations for the reception and entertainment of the veteran soldiers of the three years' service, and of Companies D and F "of the one hundred days' service," belonging to Lynn, on their return from the war.

1865. February 27th, In honor of the Union victories "at Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, and other places," the city marshal was directed to cause the church-bells of the city to be rung for one hour at sunrise, noon, and sunset, and a salute of one hundred guns to be fired at noon on the 4th of March; and the citizens were invited to display "the American ensign from their dwellings and places of business." April 11th, A vote was passed "as a testimonial of respect to the late Lieutenant Thomas B. Hart, of Lynn. Eight hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses incurred by the city in celebrating the recent glorious successes of the Union forces in Virginia." On the 15th the two branches of the city government met in convention, when the mayor announced in fitting words the death of President LINCOLN. A prayer was made by Rev Mr. Biddle, after which a series of appropriate resolutions were reported by a committee and unanimously adopted. June 26th, One thousand dollars were appropriated "for the purpose of receiving our returned soldiers upon the approaching 4th of July."

Lynn, according to the return made by the city authorities in 1866, furnished three thousand two hundred and seventy-five men for the war, which we believe to be more than the actual number credited, as at the end of the war the surplus was exactly two hundred and thirty over and above all demands. One hundred and three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by Lynn on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to soldiers' families, was one hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and seven dollars and ten cents ($162,107.10). This does not include a "citizens' fund" raised by private subscription for

recruiting purposes, which amounted to twenty-three thousand dollars; to which was subsequently added by the same means three thousand dollars, the greater part of which was expended for sanitary purposes, and aid to soldiers and their families, independent of the city.

The amount of money raised and expended by the city for State aid to the families of soldiers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $15,060.05; in 1862, $53,852.13; in 1863, $61,788.11; in 1864, $60,000.00; in 1865, $40,000.00. Total amount, $230,700.29.

The ladies of Lynn did their full share of soldiers' work during the war. In the years 1861 and 1862 they obtained from the different religious societies, individual subscriptions, children's fairs, and other sources, and sent to the army and hospitals in aid of the sick and wounded, in cash and comfortable clothing, about three thousand dollars, independent of what was termed "sanitary aid." During each year of the war, and especially at Thanksgiving and Christmas, large quantities of provisions, hospital stores, cordials, &c., were sent forward to different camps and hospitals in and around Washington and elsewhere, the money value of which it is impossible now to compute. In February, 1863, the Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society was formed, with Mrs. W C. Richards president, Miss M. L. Newhall secretary, and Miss A. E. Ladd treasurer. This society had five hundred and eighty members, more than one hundred of whom were active workers until the close of the war. The receipts in cash the first year were $2,292.02; and their total cash receipts were $3,778.81, all of which was properly expended for the benefit of the soldiers and their families. The amount of work done by the society in making under-clothing, bandages, lint, preserves, and delicacies for the sick and wounded, we cannot accurately state or even estimate; but we know it was very great.

The Society of Friends (whose principles in regard to war forbid their contributing to recruit the army) contributed in cash fifteen hundred dollars; and the ladies of the society in cash, garments, and sanitary stores, five hundred dollars,

making a total of two thousand dollars. The above does not include what was done in aid of the freedmen.

LYNNFIELD. — Incorporated July 3, 1782. Population in 1860, 866; in 1865, 725. Valuation in 1860, $558,854; in 1865, $604,617

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, were John Danforth, Jr., Andrew Mansfield, William Skinner.

The town-clerk during those years was John Danforth, Jr. The town-treasurer during the same period was Jonathan Bryant.

1861. The first town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 6th of May, at which a sum not to exceed two thousand dollars was appropriated "for the use of soldiers who may enlist, and in aid of their families living in the town."

1862. On the 28th of July the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years, and is credited to the quota of the town. A series of patriotic resolutions were read by Rev Allen Gannett, setting forth, — first, That the Rebellion "must be met by the sharpest practice of the sword;" second, That the Union must be preserved "at whatever cost;" third, "That the young men of Lynnfield are expected to do their part in the great work;" and fourth, "That while we regard it as the first duty of this nation to use all its energies to strike this infernal Rebellion dead, and cannot reasonably expect success until it does, our trust is in the Living God by whose power and purpose nations stand or fall." The resolutions were adopted. On the 25th of August the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service who is credited to the town.

1863. March 2d, Voted, "that one hundred dollars be paid to each of the volunteers from Lynnfield to whom no bounty has been previously paid;" also, to give the widows of the soldiers a gratuity of fifty dollars each.

Lynnfield furnished seventy-six men for the war, which was a surplus of three over and above all demands. Four were

commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars ($7,986.00). Of this amount upwards of nine hundred dollars were voluntarily contributed by individuals.

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $279.86; in 1862, $1,073.80; in 1863, $1,459.00; in 1864, $2,157.00; in 1865, $1,200.00. Total amount, $6,869.66.

MANCHESTER. — Incorporated May 14, 1645. Population in 1860, 1,698; in 1865, 1,643. Valuation in 1860, $787,-045; in 1865, $766,383.

The selectmen in 1861 were John Lee, John Price, Aaron Bennett; in 1862, John Price, Aaron Bennett, Albert E. Low; in 1863, John Price, Aaron Bennett, George F. Allen; in 1864, George F Allen, Aaron Bennett, George F Rust; in 1865, George F Allen, Aaron Bennett, Albion Gilman.

The town-clerk in 1861 was John Lee; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, George F Allen. The town-treasurer during all these years was Albert E. Low

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon questions relating to the war, was held on the 1st of May, at which Albert W Jewett, Albert E. Low, and Samuel Crowell were appointed to ascertain the wants of the families of soldiers who have enlisted or may enlist in the service of their country, and to make proper provision for them; and for that purpose fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated, which the treasurer was authorized to borrow.

1862. January 10th, One thousand dollars were authorized to be borrowed for aid to soldiers' families. March 17th, Three thousand dollars additional were voted for aid to the soldiers' families during the year. July 15th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each inhabitant who shall volunteer for three years' service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money to pay the same. August 22d, A bounty of one

hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer for nine months' service, when mustered in and credited to the town. Voted, that Captain Russell Sturgis, Jr., be authorized by the selectmen "to hang out his flag and put up his posters, for the purpose of enlisting volunteers for his company in the Forty-fifth Regiment." The quota (twenty-five) were enlisted in a very short time.

1863. January 12th, The selectmen were directed to pay aid to the widows and children of deceased soldiers, until they shall have received a pension. March 9th, Six thousand dollars were appropriated to pay State aid to soldiers' families during the year.

1864. July 28th, The town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three, two, or one year's service under the recent call of the President for men; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money for the purpose. He was also directed to deposit money with the State treasurer to pay bounties for volunteers which the State might furnish to the credit of the town. Recruiting was thus continued during the year, and the same amount of bounty was paid to volunteers until the end of the war.

Manchester furnished one hundred and eighty-three men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars ($9,427.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was subsequently refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,121.64; in 1862, $4,516.99; in 1863, $5,209.00; in 1864, $3,995.30; in 1865, $2,278.37 Total amount, $17,121.30.

The ladies of Manchester, in the early part of the war, formed a society called "A Band of Work," the purpose of which was to work for the soldiers. They continued their patriotic and Christian labors until the end of the war, during which they sent forward at various times under-clothing, stock-

ings, dried fruits, and many other useful articles for the sick and wounded.

MARBLEHEAD. — Incorporated May 2, 1649. Population in 1860, 7,646; in 1865, 7,330. Valuation in 1860, $2,367,-952; in 1865, $2,131,268.

The selectmen in 1861 were William Nutting, Jr., James H. Gregory, Richard Bessom, Jr., Samuel Bowden, Jonathan H. Orne; in 1862, William Nutting, Jr., Jonathan H. Orne, Joseph H. Robinson, Henry A. Potter, Stephen Hathaway, Jr.; in 1863, William Nutting Jr., Jonathan H. Orne, Stephen T. Prime, Henry A. Potter, Stephen Hathaway, Jr.; in 1864, William Nutting, Jr., Stephen T. Prime, Simon Lamprell, Stephen Hathaway, Jr., Henry A. Potter; in 1865, William Nutting, Jr., Stephen T. Prime, Richard L. Woodfin, Benjamin Wormstead, Samuel S. Trefry.

The town-clerk through all these years was Glover Broughton. The town-treasurer since 1852, and all through the war, was W B. Brown.

1861. Marblehead had three companies in the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, when the war began; and they were the first to reach Boston (April 17th) in the war, on the first call of the President for militia to defend the capital. A town-meeting was held April 20th, at which the treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars for the relief of the families of the soldiers "who have gone, or are going, to fight the battles of their country." June 17th, Voted, to borrow ten thousand dollars to be applied by the selectmen, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved May 23d, in aid of the families of volunteers. On account of the liberal donation by G. Howland Shaw of Boston, the selectmen had not been obliged to borrow any part of the five thousand dollars voted at the previous meeting. December 21st, The treasurer was authorized to borrow three thousand dollars, in addition to what had already been voted for aid to the families of volunteers.

1862. July 19th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years, enlisting to the credit of the town; and Captains Richard Phillips,

Samuel C. Graves, and Francis Boardman and Samuel Roads and John Goodwin, were chosen a committee to aid the selectmen in recruiting. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money for the purpose. The basement story of the town hall was ordered to be fitted up for a recruiting place. July 31st, The treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever money may be required by the selectmen for recruiting purposes, "the rate of interest not to exceed six per cent." August 26th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers for nine months' service, until the quota of the town be filled; and if the three companies in the town shall enlist and be accepted, and the aggregate shall be greater than the number of men called for from the town, "then the bounties shall be paid to each company in proportion to its numbers, but the aggregate of such bounties shall not exceed the total number of the quota multiplied by one hundred." On motion of Jonathan H. Orne, "Voted, that the meeting request all shoe-manufacturers, all store-keepers, and all others, to close their places of business, each day during the remainder of the week, from two o'clock P.M. to six o'clock P.M.; and all citizens abstain from customary labor during those hours and assist the authorized agents in procuring recruits." Also, that the bells be rung each day from two o'clock to three o'clock P.M. during the week. The Marblehead Band was invited to be present in the town hall and give their services during the hour in which the bells were to be rung. September 27th, A meeting was held, at which further measures were adopted to raise money, and arrange with the city of Boston for the transfer of volunteers, Marblehead having more than filled its quota.

1863. March 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for aid to soldiers' families. August 8th, The selectmen were directed to confer with the Governor and Council, and see if the State will assume the additional expense incurred by the town in the repairs of Fort Sewall, and report as soon as possible.* August 15th, The committee reported they had ad-

* Fort Sewall was in ruins when the Rebellion broke out, and therefore afforded no protection to the town or the harbor from rebel war-vessels. It was soon made stronger than ever, and was garrisoned until the end of the war.

dressed a letter to Governor Andrew to show that the Federal Government only allowed laborers at work on fortifications one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, and they could not be obtained now at that price. They also enclosed a copy of the vote of the town, under which they were authorized to act. The Legislature had passed a law in regard to erecting forts or earth-works for coast defence. The town had estimated that three thousand dollars would be required to add fifty cents a day to the laborers' pay to complete it: they therefore desired to know, if the town should expend that sum, it would be in accordance with the act of the Legislature; and if not, whether any assurance could be given that it would be refunded under a special act of the Legislature. Fort Sewall, the selectmen represented, was a protection to the harbors of Salem and Beverly as well as Marblehead, and therefore Marblehead should not expend all the money and run all the risk. The authorities of Marblehead had an interview with Governor Andrew; and the matter was finally arranged, so far as it could be at that time, that if the town would by its local action appropriate a sufficient sum to pay fifty cents a day to the laborers at work on the fort, which payments were to be satisfactory to the Governor and Council, and properly audited, the money thus advanced would be repaid to the town when the Legislature next met. Under this arrangement Fort Sewall was built, armed, and garrisoned.

Marblehead furnished for the army and navy one thousand and forty-eight men, which was a surplus of ninety-one over and above all demands. Eight hundred and twenty-seven were in the military service, of whom thirteen were commissioned officers; and two hundred and twenty-one officers and men were in the naval service. In the military service, one hundred and two died of wounds and sickness, and eighty-one were wounded and recovered. In the naval service, eight died and six were wounded. The whole amount of money raised for war purposes by the town, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars ($139,725.00).

The amount of money raised and expended in payment of

State aid to the families of men in the military and naval service during the four years of the war, and afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $7,368.75; in 1862, $23,332.19; in 1863, $32,099.71; in 1864, $28,000.00; in 1865, $17,000.00. Total amount, $107,800.65.

METHUEN. — Incorporated Dec. 8, 1725. Population in 1860, 2,566; in 1865, 2,575. Valuation in 1860, $1,283,920; in 1865, $1,292,951.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Charles F Abbott, Daniel T. Morrison, John W Frederick; in 1863 and 1864, John W. Frederick, Daniel T. Morrison, George W Gage; in 1865, Daniel T. Morrison, George W Gage, Samuel G. Sargent.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Charles Shed.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 30th of April, at which it was voted to appropriate five thousand dollars "for arming, equipping, and furnishing volunteers;" and a committee, comprising the selectmen, Eben Sawyer, I. P Flint, John C. Webster, and Daniel Currier, was appointed "to disburse the money." It was also voted that each citizen of Methuen who has entered the military service, or who shall hereafter volunteer, be "paid from the time he enlists until he is discharged a sum of money sufficient to make the whole amount received by him equal to twenty-six dollars a month;" and that "the sum of fifteen dollars be paid to each citizen of the town who shall become a member of the volunteer company recruiting in Methuen, and hold himself in readiness to be mustered into the United-States service, in addition to his monthly pay." August 26th, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by law.

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. August 2d, It was voted to pay to each of the forty-seven volunteers required to fill the quota of the town two hundred

dollars "in addition to that already voted," and "to discontinue the payment of all bounties after the 9th of the present month." August 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, when mustered in and credited to the town.

1863. November 2d, Voted, to fill the quota of the town under the call of the President dated Oct. 17, 1863; and to pay the families of men who may be drafted the same State aid that is paid to the families of volunteers.

1864. May 20th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be paid to each enlisted man when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. Charles E. Goss and Eben Sawyer were chosen to assist the selectmen in the recruiting of men and the payment of bounties. A series of resolutions were read and adopted by the meeting, of which we copy the following: —

Whereas in the course of events, although long spared, many of our friends, neighbors, and townsmen have been stricken down upon the battle-field, several of whom have fallen to rise no more in this life, and many more lie suffering from terrible wounds, from the effects of which they never can recover, except by the smiles of Providence and the tenderest care of friends; therefore —

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Methuen, in town-meeting assembled, thus publicly desire to declare and express our grief for the lost and their friends, and our interest in, and sympathy for, the wounded and their relatives. That we regret exceedingly to learn that not less than thirteen, and perhaps more, of our men have been laid low in death as sacrifices upon the altar of our country.

Resolved, That we hereby extend our tenderest sympathies to their families and friends; that we will mourn with those that mourn and weep with them that weep; that we pledge ourselves to watch over, counsel, care for, and assist their widows and orphans.

Resolved, That we are extremely anxious for those of our soldiers who are now confined in the hospitals or camps, necessarily in a crowded situation during this warm weather, suffering from the effects of wounds and sickness, and whatever we possess shall be freely given for their comfort and support; that some person who may be appointed by the selectmen be sent forthwith to visit our wounded as an agent for this town; and that said agent be instructed to see to it that those sick and wounded ones want for nothing which may be in his power to give, and we pledge ourselves as citizens to pay the bills.

Two other resolutions complete the series: one of which was complimentary to the First Regiment Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers, in which many Methuen men were members; and the other congratulated those who had bravely, and without injury, faced danger in the battle-field. September 12th, The selectmen were authorized to deposit money with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to obtain twenty-five recruits to fill the quota of the town, "or to procure them in any other manner at the same rate."

Methuen furnished three hundred and twenty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of fifty-one over and above all demands. Fifteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-three cents ($38,651.73). In addition to this amount, seven thousand five hundred dollars were gratuitously given by individual citizens, to aid soldiers' families and encourage recruiting.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,625.42; in 1862, $5,494.79; in 1863, $7,044.26; in 1864, $6,392.38; in 1865, $2,900.00. Total amount, $23,456.85.

The ladies of Methuen devoted much time to soldiers' work, though we have been unable to procure a statement of the amount performed. Mr. Pierce, chairman of the selectmen for the present year, writes: "As to the doings of the ladies, I can get no definite information. There were both Christian and Sanitary Commission Societies, and a large amount of work was done and sent to those departments. There was nearly one thousand dollars raised by fairs and levees, in money."

Middleton. — Incorporated June 20, 1728. Population in 1860, 940; in 1865, 922. Valuation in 1860, $383,758; in 1865, $392,465.

The selectmen in 1861 were William A. Merriam, Benjamin P Richardson, and Asa Howe; in 1862 and 1863, Samuel

Peabody, Asa Howe, Allen Berry; in 1864, Samuel Peabody, Joseph A. Batchelder, James N Merriam; in 1865, James N. Merriam, Joseph A. Batchelder, Samuel Peabody.

The town-clerk during all of these years was Joseph A. Batchelder. The town-treasurer during the same period was Henry A. Wilkins.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held on the 2d of May, which was opened with prayer by Rev. Amos H. Johnson. It was then voted to raise one thousand dollars to be expended at the discretion of the selectmen for the assistance of the soldiers and their families belonging to the town; to be assessed upon the polls and estates of the town at such time as the selectmen may think best.

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town; to be paid when mustered in. The treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow the money. James N. Merriam, John A. Batchelder, Andrew P Averill, Farnum Stiles, and Stephen O. Crane were chosen to assist the selectmen in recruiting men. August 16th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to men who enlist for nine months' service, and are credited to the town.

1863. November 3d, The selectmen were authorized with full power to settle the claim of the Commonwealth against the town, in regard to payment of bounties, as provided in section 9th of the act approved April 9, 1863.

1864. Several meetings were held during this year, at which measures were taken to obtain volunteers to fill the quota of the town, to raise money to pay bounties, and to refund money to individual citizens which they had advanced to encourage recruiting; and the same general course was pursued until the end of the war.

Middleton furnished one hundred and twenty men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war,

exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand two hundred and ten dollars ($10,210.00).

The amount of money raised and expended in payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $660.62; in 1862, $2,319.60; in 1863, $2,408.00; in 1864, $2,569.90; in 1865, $1,950.00. Total amount, $9,908.12.

It is estimated that the contributions made by the ladies of Middleton for the soldiers averaged about one hundred dollars a month, from the beginning to the end of the war. They also defrayed the expenses of one of the citizens who served two months as an agent of the Christian Commission.

NAHANT. — Incorporated March 29, 1853. Population in 1860, 380; in 1865, 313. Valuation in 1860, $523,866; in 1865, $517,194.

The selectmen in 1861 were Washington H. Johnson, Artemas Murdock, Walter Johnson; in 1862, Washington H. Johnson, Artemas Murdock, Dexter Stetson; in 1863, Washington H. Johnson, Artemas Murdock, Albert Wyer; in 1864 and 1865, Washington H. Johnson, Albert Wyer, Edmund B. Johnson.

The town-clerk in 1861, and all through the war, was Alfred D. Johnson; and the town-treasurer was Welcome W. Johnson.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in regard to matters relating to the war during this year.

1862. March —, Voted, to appropriate three hundred dollars for aid to soldiers' families, and to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. John E. Lodge and Frederick Tudor added to the town bounty of each volunteer the sum of twenty-five dollars; James W Paige added twenty-five dollars to each of the first four recruits, and Nathaniel Walker twenty-five dollars to each of the other three. Seven was the number required to be raised. The town voted to raise fourteen hun-

dred dollars for recruiting purposes. August —, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each of the volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. March —, Appropriated three hundred dollars for aid to soldiers' families.

During the years 1864 and 1865 money was appropriated to pay aid to soldiers' families and bounties to volunteers.

Nahant furnished forty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand five hundred and eight dollars ($6,508.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $32.40; in 1862, $338.67; in 1863, $506.71; in 1864, $112.00; in 1865, $48.00. Total amount, $1,037.78.

During the whole of the war the ladies of Nahant held meetings to make under-clothing for the soldiers, which, with boxes of provisions and small stores, were sent to the Sanitary Commission.

NEWBURY. — Incorporated May 6, 1835. Population in 1860, 1,444; in 1865, 1,363. Valuation in 1860, $824,524; in 1865, $767,849.

The selectmen during the years 1861 and 1862 were Paul Titcomb, Edward H. Little, Eben P Fergusson; during 1863 and 1864, Bartlett J. Currier, Nathaniel Little, Jr., Eben P. Fergusson; during 1865, Nathaniel Little, Jr., Joseph N. Rolfe, Henry T. Pearson.

The town-clerk during the entire war was William Little. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Joseph N. Rolfe; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Isaac W Little.

1861. A town-meeting was held April 3d, with reference to the state of the country, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: —

Whereas, by a systematized course of misrepresentation, calumny, and fraud, a *confederate* band of traitors have succeeded in plunging a portion of our country into open rebellion and civil war, thereby rendering our government and laws inoperative over a large portion of our land, and making the organization and maintenance of a large military force an act of absolute necessity; therefore —

Resolved, That we pledge the good faith of the town of Newbury for the comfortable maintenance of the families of all citizens of Newbury who may enter the military service of our country during the present war, while in such service.

Resolved, That although we may stand upon the verge of civil war, that is to drench the soil of our nation for years with the best blood of her sons, yet in view of the mighty outburst of enthusiasm, the unparalleled willingness to suffer and die in her cause that now sweeps from the Atlantic slopes to the broad prairies of the West, our confidence in the righteousness of our cause and our faith in the maintenance and perpetuity of our glorious heritage of a free constitutional government are all unimpaired.

Resolved, That our watchword shall be "Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable," in support of which "we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

The treasurer was also empowered to borrow three thousand dollars to arm and equip all citizens of the town who might volunteer, and to aid their families; in addition to which, three hundred dollars were appropriated to place the rifle company of the town in condition for immediate service. Following the precedents of the Revolutionary times, a committee of vigilance, correspondence, and safety was chosen, "to take such action as might be deemed expedient with reference to such persons within the town who might be inimical to the United States;" also, on motion of Colonel Daniel Adams, voted, "to give three cheers for Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott." The meeting then adjourned.*

1862. A town-meeting was held July 30th, for the purpose of filling the quota of the town, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for three years' service. Another meeting was held August 16th,

* We have given prominence to this remarkable meeting, as we believe it to have been the first meeting of the kind held in the United States.

at which it was voted to pay nine-months men a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars. During the remainder of the war the town paid the bounty fixed by the law of the State; namely, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, in addition to which thirty-two hundred and seventy-five dollars were raised by private subscription for bounty and recruiting purposes, which was afterwards repaid to the subscribers by a vote of the town.

Newbury furnished one hundred and eighty-nine men for the war, being a surplus of twenty-five over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The amount of money voted by the town and expended for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars ($28,862.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $343.22; in 1862, $1,352.57; in 1863, $2,636.60; in 1864, $2,450.00; in 1865, $2,200.00. Total amount, $8,982.39.

The ladies of Newbury formed in the early part of the war a Soldiers' Aid Society, which continued in operation as long as it was needful. It is estimated that the contributions of the society in clothing and sanitary stores amounted in value to the sum of two thousand dollars.

NEWBURYPORT. — Incorporated as a town Jan. 28, 1764. Population in 1860, 13,401; in 1865, 12,980. Valuation in 1860, $6,847,183; in 1865, $7,659,960.

In 1861, George W. Jackman, Jr., mayor;* Isaac Hale, Jr., Nathaniel Pierce, George S. George, Joseph A. Frothingham, William H. Huse, George W Jackman, Jr., Winthrop O. Evans, aldermen. In 1862, George W Jackman, Jr., mayor; Isaac Hale, Jr., Charles C. Dame, Nathaniel Pierce, George S. George, Horace Hamblet, William H. Huse, Winthrop O. Evans, aldermen. In 1863, Isaac H. Boardman, mayor; Samuel Pettengell, William Graves, Norman C.

* Moses Davenport was mayor part of the year, and Mr. Jackman was alderman part of the year.

Greenough, John N. Pike, William H. Huse, John S. Currier, aldermen. In 1864, George W Jackman, Jr., mayor; Samuel Pettengell, Ralph C. Huse, Norman C. Greenough, Enoch M. Read, John T. Page, John S. Currier, aldermen. In 1865, George W Jackman, Jr., mayor; Paul G Lunt, William Pritchard, Warren Currier, William C. Balch, Thomas H. Cutter, Moses H. Fowler, aldermen.

The city-clerk during all the years of the war was Eleazer Johnson. The city-treasurer during the same period was Daniel Granger.

1861. Governor Andrew, the day after his first inauguration as governor (January 5th), ordered national salutes to be fired at different places, on January 8th, in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, and also in honor of Major Anderson's recent gallantry in removing his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, S.C. Newburyport was one of the places where a salute was ordered to be fired. On the evening of January 7th the following resolutions were adopted by the city council of Newburyport: —

Resolved, That while they would consider all the complaints made by the State which has voted secession and the other States that contemplate secession, and while they would urge upon our representatives and senators in General Court to repeal the Personal Liberty law, and upon our representatives and senators in Congress to prepare or accept such just and proper compromises as shall pacify the nation, they accept the language of General Jackson, "THE UNION, IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED;" and as Newburyport at all times has been loyal and patriotic in support of law, order, and liberty, so she will again, if the occasion calls for it, pledge life, fortune, and honor in behalf of the Constitution and Union as our fathers left them.

Resolved, That this is not a time for faction or party, and we feel justified in calling upon all our fellow-citizens to forget their past party predilections, and merge in one great UNION PARTY; where faction shall be forgotten in country, and self in patriotism; where all shall strive for the things that make for peace; and, while they would pluck the mote from their brother's eye, will not forget the beam in their own eye.

Resolved, That in token of fealty to the Union, our common coun-

try, every part of which, North and South, East and West, is alike dear to us, and alike to be defended in their interests and rights, we will order the city messenger to hoist upon a flag-staff, to be erected on the city hall, and display the national flag with its thirteen stripes and thirty-three stars upon every fair day until further ordered.*

April 15th, One thousand dollars were appropriated to be expended by the mayor in aid of the families of the soldiers who had been ordered into active service. May 6th, A resolution complimentary to Captain Albert W Bartlett "and his men who so promptly shouldered their muskets to sustain the honor of our flag" was passed; and the mayor was authorized to furnish the company with whatever was necessary for their comfort.

1862. Captain Bartlett, while in command of Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, was killed near Maryland Heights, Sept. 17, 1862. The city council, which met September 23d, passed a series of resolutions, of which we copy the following: —

Resolved, That by this sad event the country has lost a true patriot; the city, a useful and enterprising citizen; our militia, a most zealous, brave, and efficient officer; and the community, one who in all the relations of life was a most gentlemanly and honorable man.

The resolutions were ordered to be entered upon the city records and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

1863. February 2d, The committee on finance were authorized to borrow twelve hundred dollars as a temporary relief fund, and to be applied by the relief committee for that purpose. April 6th, Resolutions complimentary to Company B, Fortieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, were adopted; and a copy was directed to be sent to Captain Henry H. Foster, "to be read by him to the members of said company now in camp on the banks of the Rappahannock." †

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* These resolutions we believe to have been the first adopted by any city or town in the Commonwealth, or in any loyal State, having relation to the approaching rebellion.

† This company was raised in Newburyport on the first call of the President for three-years men, May 4, 1861. The Secretary of War declined to receive

1864. July 5th, The mayor was requested to call a public meeting of citizens, to take measures to enlist volunteers in anticipation of another call of the President for more men.

1865. February 20th, The quota of the city being full, the mayor, notwithstanding, was directed to continue recruiting men for the service, and to pay each volunteer a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Newburyport furnished thirteen hundred and sixty-three men for the war, which was a surplus of seventy over and above all demands.* Fifty-three were commissioned officers.† The amount of money appropriated and expended by the city on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-nine cents ($123,817.89). In addition to this amount, six thousand three hundred dollars were voluntarily contributed by private citizens.

The amount of money raised and expended by the city in the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $6,322.45; in 1862, $25,000.00; in 1863, $35,988.25; in 1864, $27,000.00; in 1865, $16,000.00. Total amount, $110,310.70.

The ladies of Newburyport began to do "soldiers' work" early in the war, but it was not until August, 1862, that they were thoroughly organized into the "Soldiers' Relief Association," of which Mrs. John C. March was made president. Their success was complete. At the close of the war they had furnished in articles and in money for the sick and wounded to the value of thirty thousand dollars. Among the articles furnished were 3,222 cotton shirts, 1,589 flannel shirts, 2,522 pairs of woollen socks, 781 pairs of drawers, 286 dressing-gowns, 2,700 bandages, 5,258 handkerchiefs, 3,160 towels, 562 pairs of

as many regiments as Massachusetts was ready to send. This company, and four others raised in Massachusetts, went to New York and entered New-York regiments, and did good service in the common cause.

* The men who served in the New-York regiment are not included in this enumeration, as they were not counted to the contingent of Massachusetts, but to the contingent of New York.

† Exclusive of the officers in the New-York regiment.

slippers, 1,666 "comfort-bags," 1,120 packages of farina and maizena, 1,359 boxes of condensed milk, cocoa, and broma, 238 pounds of tea and sugar, 2,031 bottles of wine, 287 bottles of Cologne water, &c. At the end of the war the society had on hand an unexpended balance of upwards of fifteen hundred dollars. On the 6th of February, 1865, the city council passed the following very appropriate resolution: —

Resolved, That the thanks of the city council, in behalf of the city, be, and are hereby, tendered to the ladies of Newburyport for the many blessings which through their patient and protracted exertions have gladdened many a heart, and bestowed many comforts to the soldiers in the field as well as to those wounded and sick in the several hospitals.

In answer to an appeal made by Rev. Dr. Elliot, of St. Louis, Mo., a knitting society was formed Oct. 3, 1861; and in twelve days fifty blankets and two hundred pairs of socks were sent by the ladies to the reverend gentlemen for the loyal soldiers of the West.

NORTH ANDOVER. — Incorporated April 7, 1855. Population in 1860, 2,343; in 1865, 2,622. Valuation in 1860, $1,575,166; in 1865, $1,830,829.

The selectmen in 1861 were James C. Carleton, Charles F. Johnson, Nathaniel Gage; in 1862, J Osgood Loring, Charles F Johnson, Nathaniel Page; in 1863 and 1864, James C. Carleton, Charles F Johnson, Daniel Carleton; in 1865, Charles F Johnson, Nathaniel Gage, Benjamin P Saunders.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Hiram Berry; in 1864 and 1865, Isaac C. Sargent.

1861. May 6th, The town voted to appropriate five thousand dollars to uniform and equip a company of volunteers, and to provide aid for their families. The men were to receive fifty cents a day while drilling, and ten dollars a month from date of muster in until discharged.* George Davis, Moses T. Stevens, and J. Osgood Loring were chosen to act with the select-

* This company was raised, but for some cause was not accepted; and the men joined other companies then recently in camp.

men in the disbursement of the money which the treasurer was authorized to borrow.

1862. July 28th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years within twenty days, and be credited to the town. August 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money.

1863. November 30th, The selectmen were requested to call a public meeting "at the earliest evening practicable, at Union Hall, and procure gentlemen to address said meeting in relation to filling our quota, and to ascertain and report whether the town can legally offer pecuniary inducement for persons to volunteer their services for suppressing the present Rebellion."

1864. March 8th, Voted, "to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each recruit who shall enlist on or before the 15th of June next to fill our quota." June 20th, The selectmen were requested "to go on and recruit as fast as possible." July 5th, Voted, to pay the same bounty to each volunteer who shall enlist as a part of the quota of the town prior to March 5, 1865, under any call of the President.

North Andover furnished two hundred and seventy-three men for the war, which was a surplus of fifteen over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was forty thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and ten cents ($40,795.10).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $759.82; in 1862, $2,975.99; in 1863, $3,981.52; in 1864, $3,219.61; in 1865, $2,000.00. Total amount, $12,936.94.

ROCKPORT. — Incorporated Feb. 27, 1840. Population in 1860, 3,237; in 1865, 3,367. Valuation in 1860, $1,320,335; in 1865, $1,279,717.

The selectmen in 1861 were John W. Marshall, William Marchant, Addison Gott; in 1862, Joshua Tarr, Austin W. Story, William H. Bradley, Jr.; in 1863, Austin W Story, William H. Bradley, Jr., Henry Dennis, Jr.; in 1864, Henry Dennis, Jr., William Marchant, David Brooks; in 1865, Henry Dennis, Jr., William Marchant, William Caldwell.

The town-clerk during all these years was William Pool. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Henry Clark; in 1864 and 1865, Joseph Manning.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters connected with the war, was held April 30th, at which a report was made by a committee who had been chosen at a citizens' meeting held April 22d. The report recommended an appropriation of three thousand dollars; that each volunteer for military service should receive twenty dollars when mustered in to the service of the United States; and the remainder of the money to be placed in the hands of a committee to be chosen by the town, to be used as they might think best. The report was accepted. It was also voted "to curtail such appropriations, either in part or in whole, as were made at the last annual meeting, as can consistently be done;" and a committee of seven was appointed to consider which appropriation should be reduced or withheld. In accordance with the recommendation of the committee, a reduction was made to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars.

1862. April 7th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow, not exceeding five thousand dollars, for aid to soldiers' families. July 22d, Voted, to pay to each volunteer for three years' service (to the number of twenty-nine) a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. August 4th, The bounty to each three-years volunteer was increased to two hundred dollars. Calvin W Pool was appointed recruiting agent for the town.* August 16th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each

* The quota was soon filled, and the men went into Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and in less than one month fought bravely at South Mountain and Antietam.

volunteer for nine months' service, "when accepted and sworn in."

1863. March 2d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars for aid, during the year, to the families of volunteers. March 7th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated "to aid in procuring volunteers."

1864. June 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the town.

1865. March 6th, Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to the families of volunteers, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow that amount.

Rockport furnished three hundred and seventy-one men for the military service, and thirty-nine for the naval service, which was a surplus of sixty-three over and above all demands. Of those in the military service, eleven were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents ($29,328.81).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $904.89; in 1862, $5,542.51; in 1863, $8,422.92; in 1864, $6,620.73; in 1865, $4,200.00. Total amount, $25,691.05.

The ladies of Rockport were active during the whole of the war in their efforts in behalf of the soldiers.

ROWLEY. — Incorporated Sept. 4, 1639. Population in 1860, 1,278; in 1865, 1,196. Valuation in 1860, $484,701; in 1865, $511,171.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Phinias N. Dodge, Moses P Payson, Edward H. Potter; in 1863, Edward H. Potter, Joseph Hale, Luther Moody; in 1864 and 1865, Edward H. Potter, William C. Foster, Amos Bishop.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was John S.

Prince. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Samuel P. Jewett; in 1863 and 1864, John S. Prince; in 1865, J. Scott Todd.

1861. The first town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 30th of April, at which two thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose of purchasing a new uniform for the militia company organized in the town, and for such other citizens of Rowley as may volunteer for military service in the war; also, to provide for the comfortable support of their families during their absence. The following gentlemen were chosen a committee "to carry the votes of the town into practical effect:" Rev. John Pike, Rev. A. N. Carr, D. N. Prince, Luther Moody, John Harris, E. H. Potter, B. H. Smith, P N. Dodge, B. D. Appleton, Albert Titcomb, Milton Todd, and Nathan Todd. The selectmen, with the consent of the committee, were authorized to borrow money in such sums as they might deem proper. On the 7th of May it was voted that the committee "provide uniforms for the company forthwith;" also voted, to pay each soldier belonging to the town five dollars a month, while in active service, in addition to his Government pay. The remainder of the two thousand dollars, if any there should be, was to be expended as the committee should think best, in furnishing assistance to the soldiers' families. June 24th, The town voted to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by the act of the Legislature in relation to that subject, recently approved by the Governor; the payment to commence when the soldier went into camp.

1862. A special town-meeting was held on the 15th of July, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of seventy-five dollars to each volunteer, to the number of fifteen, who would enlist for three years, and be mustered in to the military service and credited to the quota of the town. On the 11th of August another meeting was held, at which the above bounty was increased to two hundred dollars, and a vote passed to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, and State aid to be allowed to the family of each. On the 8th of September the bounty to nine-months volunteers was

increased to two hundred dollars. On the 3d of December the selectmen were directed to ascertain the exact number of men demanded of the town to complete its quota under the pending calls of the President for volunteers, and that they fill it up by "enlisting inhabitants of the town, if such can be obtained;" and if not, then by enlisting men from other places.

1863. No action appears to have been necessary by the town, in its corporate capacity, during this year, in regard to furnishing men, or for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families, although recruiting was continued, and State aid was furnished as before.

1864. On the 14th of June a special town-meeting was held, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who would enlist for three years, and be mustered in to the military service and properly credited to the quota of the town; and if it was found that other towns paid a larger bounty, then the selectmen were authorized to pay each volunteer "such a bounty as in their judgment it was necessary, in order to complete the quota of the town." This appears to have been the practice of the town until the close of the war.

Rowley furnished one hundred and twenty-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of fourteen over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to the families of volunteers, was twelve thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars ($12,375.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in the payment of State aid to families of soldiers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $985.82; in 1862, $2,496.29; in 1863, $8,156.67; in 1864, $3,636.82; in 1865, $2,400.00. Total amount, $17,675.60.

Salem. — Incorporated June 24, 1629. Population in 1860, 22,252; in 1865, 21,197. Valuation in 1860, $14,722,500; in 1865, $16,192,359.

In 1861, Stephen P Webb, mayor; John Dwyer, Francis Brown, John B. Fisk, Dana Z. Smith, Daniel Stoddard, Charles Upton, aldermen. In 1862, Stephen P Webb, mayor; Stephen A. Chase, John B. Fisk, Francis W Pickman, Franklin T. Sanborn, Dana Z. Smith, Daniel Stoddard, aldermen. In 1863, Stephen G. Wheatland, mayor; George R. Chapman, John B. Fisk, Daniel H. Mansfield, Francis W Pickman, Franklin T. Sanborn, John Webster, aldermen. In 1864, Stephen G. Wheatland, mayor; John Barlow, George R. Chapman, Daniel H. Mansfield, Nathaniel G. Symonds, John Webster, Peter Silver, aldermen. In 1865, Joseph B. T. Osgood, mayor; John Barlow, George R. Chapman, Henry M. Brooks, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Daniel H. Mansfield, Simon Stodder, aldermen.

The city-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Joseph Cloutman, Jr.; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Stephen P Webb. The city-treasurer during all of these years was Charles E. Symonds.

1861. The first vote passed by the city council, having relation to the war, was on the 19th of April, when it was —

Ordered, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated for the benefit of the families of those of our fellow-citizens who have so nobly and promptly responded, or may hereafter respond, to the call of their country; and that the same be expended under the direction of a Joint Special Committee.

Salem had three companies of volunteer militia, which entered the military service under the first call of the President for troops for three months' service in April, 1861; namely, companies A and H in the Fifth Regiment, and Company I in the Eighth Regiment. On the 22d of April the city council passed the following: —

Ordered, That the Joint Special Committee on Relief for Families, appointed at the last meeting of the city council, be authorized to designate and procure some suitable place as a barrack and parade-ground in our harbor, or elsewhere within the limits of the city, for such volunteer companies as have been or may be enlisted in this city for service under the General Government; and their attention is directed to the island, with a house already upon it suitable for that purpose.

Ordered, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for furnishing rations for such volunteer companies as may be encamped within the limits of the city, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Special Committee appointed April 19th.

On the 26th of April an order was passed directing the Joint Special Committee to expend from the appropriations already made five hundred dollars for uniforms for the members of the Light Artillery Company of Salem, and two hundred dollars for uniforms for the new volunteer company organized by Captain Coggswell. Seven hundred dollars were appropriated for building barracks on the camp ground on Winter Island. December 9th, Five thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers for the months of December and January ensuing; and the treasurer, under the direction of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, was authorized to borrow the money.

1862. January 27th, Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers. July 19th, Twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated to encourage the enlistment of volunteers; each inhabitant of Salem who should enlist and be mustered in to the military service, and be credited to the quota of the city, on or before the 25th inst., was to receive a bounty of seventy-five dollars; the recruiting of volunteers and the payment of bounties to be under the direction of the Joint Special Committee, who were requested to act in concert "with the citizens' General Recruiting Committee." July 25th, So much of the order passed on the 19th of July as restricted the payment of bounties to the inhabitants of Salem who should enlist prior to the 25th of the month was rescinded; and an order was passed making the bounty to each volunteer who should enlist in military organizations already in the field one hundred and ten dollars, and to those who should enlist in new organizations a bounty of one hundred dollars, such enlistment to be on or before the 15th of August, and paid when the men are mustered in and credited to the quota of Salem. Eleven thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of the same, and one

thousand dollars for incidental recruiting expenses. On the 25th of August it was —

Ordered, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of encouraging volunteers under the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand men for nine months' service. Of this sum, one hundred dollars shall be paid to each non-commissioned officer and private who has heretofore enlisted, or shall this week enlist, and hereafter be accepted as a part of the quota of Salem under said call, and have been mustered into the service of the United States.

On the 25th of November ten thousand dollars were appropriated to encourage recruiting; and it was ordered to pay a bounty of two hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, and one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the city.

1863. On the 22d of June it was —

Ordered, That the city of Salem elects to raise and pay its proportion of the tax to be apportioned and assessed under chapter 218 of the Statutes of 1863, approved April 29, 1863, in the manner pointed out in the 9th section of that act; and in case the charges against the city exceeds its credits, the treasurer is directed to pay such excess to the treasurer of the Commonwealth; and in case the credits exceed the charges, the treasurer of the city is authorized to receive such excess from the treasurer of the Commonwealth, and to give a receipt in full.

The city-treasurer's report, made in compliance with the above-named act, showed that the number of three-years men, under the two calls of the President in the months of July and August, 1862, to whom bounties were paid, was three hundred and eighty-six (386); number of nine-months men to whom bounties were paid, one hundred and sixty-two (162), making a total of five hundred and forty-eight (548).

Amount of bounties paid to three-years men,	$48,460.00
" " " " nine-months men,	16,200.00
Total amount paid under the two calls,	$64,660.00

On the 14th of August five thousand dollars were appropriated "to aid in the completion of the defences of Salem Harbor, now being constructed by the National authorities." The money was to be expended by the City Committee on Military Affairs.

1864. June 13th, Twelve thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated "for the payment of bounties to volunteers in the United-States service, on account of the city of Salem." July 25th, Ordered, that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated to the relief of families of volunteers. Twenty thousand dollars were also appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers, to fill the quota of Salem under the recent call of the President dated July 18, 1864; the money to be expended under the direction of the Committee on Military Affairs. December 16th, Twenty-five thousand dollars additional were appropriated for the same purpose, with the restriction that the bounty to each volunteer should not exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Salem furnished twenty-seven hundred and eighty-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of one hundred and forty-eight over and above all demands. One hundred and fifty-eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the city on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and six thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars ($106,885.00).

Large sums were raised in the several wards for substitutes, representative recruits, &c., of which no account can be given. On the first call for men the citizens raised sixteen thousand dollars for aid to soldiers' families, which was not refunded by the city, and is not therefore included in the above.

In addition to these amounts there were appropriated and expended for State aid to the families of soldiers, and subsequently refunded to the city by the Commonwealth, the following sums: In 1861, $12,722.29; in 1862, $51,850.50; in 1863, $62,821.00; in 1864, $57,000.00; in 1865, $34,000.00. Total amount, $218,123.79.

The city-clerk informs us that "the ladies of Salem, besides doing much work for the soldiers, paid for many recruits, and

raised money for clothing, hospital necessaries, &c., of which it would be impossible now to obtain particulars."

SALISBURY. — Incorporated Oct. 7, 1640. Population in 1860, 3,310; in 1865, 3,609. Valuation in 1860, $1,145,413; in 1865, $1,680,089.

The selectmen in 1861 were Thomas J. Clark, Benjamin E. Fifield, John True; in 1862, Thomas J. Clark, Benjamin E. Fifield, William S. Pettengill; in 1863, Thomas J Clark, Benjamin E. Fifield, Moses K. Pike; in 1864, Thomas J. Clark, Benjamin E. Fifield, William S. Pettengill; in 1865, Thomas J. Clark, Benjamin E. Fifield, Streeter Evans.

The town-clerk during all of the years of the war was Azor O. Webster. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Eben W Tucker; in 1862 and 1863, Morrill C. Osgood; in 1864 and 1865, George Morrill.

1861. On the 20th of April, the day after the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment was attacked in Baltimore, one hundred young men of Salisbury formed a military company, which they named "The Wallace Guards," in honor of Edward Wallace, a citizen of the town, "who was the first to offer a loan of one hundred dollars without interest to the Government, and to whom was sent, by the Secretary of the Treasury (Governor Chase) the first treasury note that was issued by the department." Mr. Wallace was a lame man, and therefore incapacitated for military service; but "he gave of his earnings seventy-five dollars to the man who would supply his place." On the 26th of April a citizens' war-meeting was held. R. W Robinson was chosen to preside, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents and secretaries. A series of resolutions was presented by Rev. B. P. Byrum, which were unanimously adopted, one of which, as showing the patriotic spirit which pervaded the whole, was as follows: —

Resolved, That we assure the Government of our profound and undiminished attachment, and we tender to it a vigorous support and defence in any and every way that duty and fidelity may demand.

The meeting was ably addressed by Mr. Byrum, Rev. T. D.

P Stone, and W C. Binney, Esq., who also presented resolutions recommending that an appropriation be made by the town and the adjoining town of Amesbury of five thousand dollars for the benefit of volunteers and their families. "The resolutions were adopted with hearty cheers." A committee of seven from each town was appointed to raise money, and a finance committee was chosen. Several hundred dollars were subscribed on the spot, the chairman of the meeting heading the list with one hundred dollars; and the same amount was subscribed by Edward Wallace, "who made his way through the crowd on crutches."

The first legal town-meeting was held April 27th, at which five thousand dollars were appropriated to aid the Wallace Guard; and it was voted that enough be paid by the town to make the pay of each volunteer twenty dollars a month while in active service, and "that their families be well cared for." *

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers, to the number of forty-nine, who should enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same. August 15th, Voted, to raise the bounty to volunteers for three years' service to three hundred dollars, and to pay volunteers for nine months' service a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars.

1863. No action appears to have been necessary by the town during this year to provide for its contingent of men.

1864. May 14th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service who shall be mustered in and credited to the town. This bounty continued to be paid until the end of the Rebellion.

Salisbury furnished three hundred and forty-seven men for the war, and had a surplus of twenty-six over and above all demands.† Ten were commissioned officers. The whole

* The delay of the Government to accept the services of this company caused about twenty of the men to join a Newburyport company, which went to New York and joined the Fortieth Regiment of that State. Their places were soon filled, and the Wallace Guards afterwards joined the Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and went to the front.

† The Salisbury men who joined the New-York regiment did not count in the quotas of the town, and are therefore not included in the surplus furnished.

amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty cents ($33,183.30).

The amount of money raised and appropriated by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $490.08; in 1862, $4,045.48; in 1863, $5,780.86; in 1864, $5,519.19; in 1865, $5,100.00. Total amount, $20,935.61.

The ladies of Salisbury formed a Soldiers' Aid Society early in the war to furnish under-clothing and other material for the soldiers, and to aid and assist their families. Several fairs were held by them to raise funds. Nearly twelve hundred dollars were raised by voluntary contribution, to which the adjoining town of Amesbury furnished its proportion.

SAUGUS. — Incorporated Feb. 17, 1815. Population in 1860, 2,024; in 1865, 2,006. Valuation in 1860, $1,148,128; in 1865, $1,300,074.

The selectmen in 1861 were William H. Newhall, George H. Sweetser, Josiah Starr; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, William H. Newhall, George H. Sweetser, Solomon Snow

The town-clerk during all these years was William H. Newhall, and the town-treasurer during the same period was Julian D. Lawrence.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held on the 30th of April, at which Samuel Hawkes, William H. Newhall, George H. Sweetser, Josiah Starr, and Artemas Edmonds were chosen a committee to fix upon what compensation should be paid to citizens of the town when called into the military service, and for the support of their families while they are absent. Five thousand dollars were appropriated, subject to the order of the committee. If a sufficient number of citizens volunteer to form a military company, each member was to be furnished with a uniform and "one of Colt's best revolvers;" the cost not to exceed one thousand dollars.

1862. July 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. Four thousand dollars were appropriated to pay bounties and expenses of recruiting. August 25th, On motion of Herbert B. Newhall, it was resolved, "That the citizens of Saugus believe it their duty to furnish at any cost its quota of three hundred thousand nine-months men." A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to each nine-months volunteer; and the treasurer, with the advice of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow, not exceeding ten thousand dollars. November 25th, The selectmen were authorized to enlist men living in other places to fill the quota of the town, if it be necessary.

1863. November 3d, On motion of H. G. Herrick, it was resolved "by the inhabitants of Saugus, that in hearty response to the President's proclamation for more men, and with a firm purpose to sustain the National Administration in the most vigorous prosecution of the war, until the last vestige of armed and organized rebellion shall be destroyed, and with an unyielding and uncompromising devotion to the Federal Union, we will raise our quota of men before the 5th of January, 1864."

The selectmen were directed to take such measures as they may deem best to carry out the purpose of the resolution.

1864. February 20th, Four thousand dollars were appropriated for recruiting purposes, to be expended under the authority of the selectmen. December 18th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Saugus furnished two hundred and ten men for the war, which was a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty-six cents ($16,276.36).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the

Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $803.00; in 1862, $3,698.04; in 1863, $5,935.69; in 1864, $5,500.00; in 1865, $3,400.00. Total amount, $19,386.73.

The ladies of Saugus formed a Soldiers' Aid Society, which was active in good works for the soldiers all through the war.

SOUTH DANVERS (now PEABODY). — Incorporated May 18, 1855; name changed to Peabody April 13, 1868. Population in 1860, 6,549; in 1865, 6,050. Valuation in 1860, $3,613,408; in 1865, $3,819,766.

The selectmen in 1861 were William Walcott, Miles O. Stanley, Nathan H. Poor; in 1862, Miles O. Stanley, Nathan H. Poor, John C. Burbeck; in 1863 and 1864, Joseph Poor, Alpheus W Bancroft, Dana Woodbury; in 1865, Joseph Poor, Dana Woodbury, George F Sanger.

The town-clerk during all of these years was Nathan H. Poor, and the town-treasurer for the same period was Francis Baker.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act on matters relating to the war, was held on the 21st of May; at which it was voted to appropriate not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be applied by the selectmen in aiding the families and dependants of volunteers of that town who may have enlisted or shall enlist in the military service. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to compensate the members of Captain Bancroft's company for time spent in drilling. September 27th, An additional one thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families.

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. A committee of five from each school-district was chosen to co-operate with a committee chosen at a general meeting of citizens in obtaining recruits. August 25th, The following resolutions were adopted: —

Resolved, That the citizens of South Danvers desire once more to pledge their fidelity to the sacred cause of American union, and their unalterable determination never to falter in their efforts to maintain its

integrity and perpetuate its blessings; that they will not measure their sense of duty by their legal obligations, nor pause to inquire whether they have done more or less than their neighbors; but that, like their fathers in Revolutionary days, *they will do all they can*, to the extent of the means with which God has endowed them, in behalf of the cause of Constitutional Government and the salvation of their beloved country.

Resolved, That South Danvers, expressing in her municipal capacity the feelings and wishes of her individual citizens, hereby declares her hearty appreciation of the patriotism of her sons who have enlisted, and are now enlisting, to serve in defence of the Union, and faithfully pledges her fostering care in time of need of the families of her brave soldiers, and her lively gratitude for the services, and her blessings upon the lives of those who, in serving their country in the hour of danger, confer enduring honor upon their native or adopted town; their names will illumine her annals, and be handed down in affectionate remembrance to future generations.

A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer who should enlist for nine months' service in the company then being recruited by Robert S. Daniels, Jr.

1864. June 3d, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. A committee was chosen to assist the selectmen in recruiting.

1865. January 2d, Eight thousand dollars were appropriated for recruiting purposes.

South Danvers furnished seven hundred and forty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of fifty-one over and above all demands. Thirty-six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-two thousand and six hundred dollars ($32,600.00). This does not include nineteen thousand dollars which were raised by private subscription to pay bounties and encourage recruiting; nor does it include four thousand dollars which were voluntarily contributed at a meeting of citizens held on the 18th of May, 1861, to assist the families of volunteers.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and afterwards reimbursed by the

Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $4,858.60; in 1862, $16,874.32; in 1863, $16,744.94; in 1864, $14,500.00; in 1865, $7,800.00. Total amount, $60,777.86.

SWAMPSCOTT. — Incorporated May 21, 1852. Population in 1860, 1,530; in 1865, 1,619. Valuation in 1860, $1,043,-853; in 1865, $1,449,855.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were John P Palmer, S. H. Wardwell, Joseph Stanley; in 1863, H. J. Thing, Elbridge G. Foster, Philander Holden; in 1864, John P Palmer, E. W Wardwell, Sylvester T. Beers; in 1865, John P Palmer, Sylvester T. Beers, Elbridge G. Foster.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, was John L. Segar.* The town-treasurer in 1861 was John Brooks; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Holman Millett.

1861. The first legal town-meeting called to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 10th of July, at which it was voted to pay aid to the soldiers' families to a larger amount than as provided by the act of the Legislature, passed at the extra session; and eight hundred dollars were appropriated for that purpose.

1862. On the 2d of April two thousand dollars were appropriated, and placed in the hands of the selectmen to be used by them as they should think best in aid of the families of soldiers belonging to Swampscott, independent of the State aid as provided by law. July —, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer, to the number of twenty, who should enlist for three years and be mustered into the military service, and properly credited to the quota of the town. Four thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same. On the 1st of September another meeting was held, at which the town voted to authorize the payment of a bounty of two hundred dollars "to each citizen of the town who may enlist in the military service of the country for nine months' service."

1863. No action by the town, in its corporate capacity,

* Mr. Segar was in active military service for several months during the war. While absent, Samuel O. Ingalls filled the vacancy.

appears to have been necessary during this year to obtain recruits and pay aid to the soldiers' families, although recruiting was continued by the selectmen, and State aid was continued to be paid to the families of the soldiers.

1864. On the 2d of April, after due consideration, a sum of money was appropriated sufficient to meet all demands against the town made by volunteers for extra State aid for their families, as promised them by a vote of the town passed July 10, 1861. The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be mustered into the military service and credited to the quota of the town, under the then pending call of the President for men, and under whatever subsequent call that may be issued by him for more volunteers during the year. Five thousand dollars were appropriated to pay said bounties and State aid to the families of volunteers. This continued until the end of the war.

Swampscott furnished two hundred and nine men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-two over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars ($27,375.00). In addition to this sum, there were raised by private subscription, for recruiting purposes, forty-four hundred dollars; and a further sum for the same purpose was raised by a voluntary tax of thirty dollars, imposed upon each person residing in the town who was liable to be drafted, which was cheerfully met and paid in all but six cases.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $854.95; in 1862, $3,036.44; in 1863, $3,632.42; in 1864, $2,400.00; in 1865, $1,100.00. Total amount, $11,023.81.

TOPSFIELD. — Incorporated Oct. 18, 1650. Population in 1860, 1,292; in 1865, 1,212. Valuation in 1860, $624,769; in 1865, $687,610.

The selectmen in 1861 were John Wright, A. S. Peabody, Dudley Bradstreet; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, A. S. Peabody, Samuel Todd, Dudley Bradstreet; in 1865, Jacob Foster, J. W Batchelder, David Clark.

The town-clerk during all these years was J. P Towne. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Benjamin Kimball; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Nehemiah Balch; in 1865, Jeremiah Balch.

1861. A legal town-meeting was held May 17th, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: —

Considering the present position of our country, not as waging war against the South, nor a party device, but an essay of the people to sustain their own rights, preserve their own institutions, give efficiency to their own laws, invigorate their execution, and perpetuate the inheritance of our fathers unimpaired, —

Resolved, That we, the loyal people of Topsfield, in town-meeting assembled, constitute ourselves a National Guard for the preservation of our national integrity.

Resolved, That we appropriate the sum of three thousand dollars to meet the exigency of a national requisition on any detachment of our National Guard, giving a bounty of ten dollars to each one who may conform to this requisition.

Resolved, That there be a discretionary committee of five, chosen by ballot, to furnish good and sufficient support from such appropriation to the families of those who may be detailed by our Government into its service, giving said committee power to draw on our treasury for the same.

Voted, to appropriate a sufficient sum to pay each soldier twenty dollars a month while in the military service.

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town for three years' military service; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow nineteen hundred dollars to pay the same, and to pay State aid to the families. The selectmen were requested to use their utmost endeavors to procure enlistments. August 12th, The bounty to volunteers was raised to two hundred dollars for each inhabitant enlisting to the credit of the town. A committee of seven was chosen by ballot to help the selectmen in recruiting men in the town; and if a sufficient number of the inhabitants could not be enlisted within two days

to fill the quota, "then to secure them wherever they may be obtained." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money. It was also voted that "any person who may be drafted from this town during the war shall be liberally provided for during his term of service." August 20th, The selectmen were directed to take legal advice in regard to raising money and paying monthly pay to volunteers, and to be governed thereby. August 29th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer enlisting for nine months' military service, to the credit of the town; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money.

1863. No vote appears to have been taken during this year in regard to military matters.

1864. February 9th, A committee of five was chosen by ballot to aid the selectmen in recruiting men to fill the quota of the town. April 12th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town; and the treasurer was authorized to pay three hundred and seventy-five dollars to certain citizens who had advanced this amount for recruiting purposes. June 29th, The same amount of bounty was voted to be paid to any one enlisting to the credit of the town in the army or navy. July 28th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars to pay bounties, and the selectmen were directed to continue recruiting. Nothing further of importance appears to have been done during the year, and recruiting continued.

1865. May 19th, The town voted to raise thirty-four hundred and sixty dollars to repay money advanced by individual citizens for the encouragement of recruiting.

Topsfield furnished one hundred and thirteen men for the war, which was a surplus of six over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-five cents ($14,746.35).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town in the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the four years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed

by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $307.46; in 1862, $1,628.58; in 1863, $2,259.00; in 1864, $2,020.00; in 1865, $1,419.06. Total amount, $7,634.10.

The ladies of Topsfield worked heartily in the cause of the soldiers during the war, and forwarded to the army money, clothing, and hospital stores to the value of five hundred dollars.

WENHAM. — Incorporated May 10, 1643. Population in 1860, 1,105; in 1865, 591. Valuation in 1860, $550,780; in 1865, $463,558.

The selectmen in 1861 were Samuel Porter, William Moulton, John Gentlee; in 1862, Samuel Porter, John Gentlee, Solomon E. Kimball; in 1863, Rufus A. Dodge, Francis M. Dodge, Solomon E. Kimball; in 1864, Rufus A. Dodge, John Gentlee, Solomon E. Kimball; in 1865, Rufus A. Dodge, Francis M. Dodge, William B. Morgan.

The town-clerk in 1861 was Benjamin C. Putnam; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Joseph Cook. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Stephen Dodge; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Amos Gould.

1861. At a legal town-meeting held on the 7th of May, one thousand dollars were appropriated to aid the families of citizens who have enlisted, or may enlist, "in the service of their country in the present war." The selectmen, together with Amos F Hobbs and Amos Gould, were appointed to visit the families "and appropriate the money as in their judgment it is needed." In addition to the appropriation, one hundred and fifty dollars were raised by private subscription and placed in the hands of the committee.

1862. April 7th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow two thousand dollars for aid to soldiers' families during the year. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer (to the number of fifteen) who shall enlist in the military service for three years, and be credited to the town, provided they enlist within thirty days and are legal citizens of the town. August 5th, The same bounty was voted to nine-months volunteers. December 3d, The selectmen

were directed "to open the papers this evening in the town room, to give a chance to any of the citizens of the town who wish to enlist." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money.

1863. April 6th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow two thousand dollars for aid to soldiers' families, and the selectmen were directed to pay aid "to those families of volunteers who have died or returned disabled from the service."

1864. July 27th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years to the credit of the town, "under any future call of the President;" and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

Wenham furnished one hundred and fifty men for the war, which was a surplus of fifteen over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars ($6,765.00)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war in the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $855.83; in 1862, $2,071.82; in 1863, $2,458.74; in 1864, $2,426.88; in 1865, $1,300.00. Total amount, $9,113.27

We have an account of the articles and money furnished by the ladies of Wenham to the soldiers during the war, the money value of which it would be as difficult to estimate as it would be to fix by the same standard the "benevolence, love, and patriotism which prompted their action. It only shows how noble and generous they were."

West Newbury — Incorporated June 14, 1820. Population in 1860, 2,202; in 1865, 2,088. Valuation in 1860, $938,741; in 1865, $940,919.

The selectmen in 1861 were N. F Emery, Ichabod Titcomb, E. P Stanwood; in 1862, Ichabod Titcomb, Moses Newell, N. F Emery; in 1863, William Merrill, George Emery, Dean

R. Stanwood; in 1864, William Merrill, George Emery; in 1865, William Merrill, Dean R. Stanwood, N. F Emery.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was J. C. Carr.* The town-treasurer during the same years was Enoch D. Chase.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 29th of April, at which the selectmen were given authority to borrow money whenever the wants of the volunteers or their families should render it necessary. Two thousand dollars were set apart as a war emergency fund. It was also voted to pay each member of the Military Rifle Company belonging to West Newbury, when called into active service, ten dollars a month while in said service, and ten dollars a month to each of their families. All other military emergencies of the town were placed under the direction of the selectmen, to "act at their discretion." One hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated to pay for uniforms.

1862. At a town-meeting held on the 24th of July, it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years, and be mustered into the military service, and credited to the quota of the town; and the selectmen were authorized to borrow two thousand dollars to pay the same. A committee of seventeen persons, living in various parts of the town, were chosen to canvass the town for volunteers. On the 15th of August the town voted to pay the same amount of bounty to each volunteer who would enlist in the nine months' service, and be credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow four thousand dollars, "if need be" to pay the same. A committee of five was appointed to carry into effect the action of the town, who were "to be all Union men." August 30th, The bounty to nine-months volunteers was increased to two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount was directed to be paid "until the quota is filled;" and the treasurer was directed to borrow two thousand dollars to meet the increased expenditure. September 15th, The treasurer was directed to borrow a larger sum for the

* Mr. Carr had been town-clerk from 1834.

payment of bounties to volunteers and State aid to their families.

1863. No action appears to have been necessary by the town, in its corporate capacity, during this year in relation to the war, though recruiting was continued, and State aid was paid to the soldiers' families as before.

1864. On the 29th of March the selectmen were directed "to keep on recruiting," and to "fill the quota of the town on the best possible terms." This course appears to have been pursued until the end of the war.

West Newbury furnished two hundred and sixty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-four over and above all demands. Twelve were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-six thousand two hundred and forty dollars and forty-three cents ($36,240.43).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war in payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,694.02; in 1862, $5,389.50; in 1863, $5,117.23; in 1864, $4,857.44; in 1865, $4,000.00. Total amount, $21,058.19.

CHAPTER VII.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THIS county is bounded on the north by Windham County, Vermont, and a part of Cheshire County, New Hampshire; east by Worcester County, south by Hampshire County, and west by the county of Berkshire. The surface of the county is elevated: the Green-Mountain range extends from north to south, presenting some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery in the State. The soil, however, broken by hills of no common height, is exceedingly fertile; its numerous valleys produce fine crops of grain and grasses; its mountain sides afford rich pasturage for cattle and sheep. The Connecticut River flows through its centre from north to south, and the Deerfield and Miller's Rivers pass through rich and beautiful valleys. It is a quiet, pastoral region, with here and there busy manufacturing towns. Greenfield is the shire town, and is widely known as one of the most beautiful of our New-England villages.

The population of Franklin County in 1860 was 31,434, in 1865 it was 31,342, showing a decrease of 92 in the five years of the war. The population in 1870 was 32,635, which is an increase since 1865 of 1,292. The valuation of the county in 1860 was $12,448,961, in 1865 it was $13,048,120, which is an increase in five years of $599,259.

The number of men which Franklin County furnished for the war, according to the returns made by the selectmen in 1866, was 3,159, which is about two hundred less than the actual number. Every town in the county furnished its full quota upon every call made by the President for men, and each had a surplus over and above all demands, which in the aggregate amounted to two hundred and seventy-nine men.

The amount of money raised and expended by all the towns in the county on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to soldiers' families, was $372,068.52. The amount of money raised and expended during the years of the war for State aid to the soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid to them by the Commonwealth, was $155,457.38, making the aggregate $527,526.90.

The following is the war record of each town in the county: —

ASHFIELD. — Incorporated June 21, 1765. Population in 1860, 1,302; in 1865, 1,221. Valuation in 1860, $606,201; in 1865, $854,719.

The selectmen in 1861 were Josephus Crafts, A. Howes, Lorenzo Wait; in 1862, Josephus Crafts, Moses Cook, Darius Williams; in 1863, Josephus Crafts, Nathan Knowlton, A. Howes; in 1864, Nathan Knowlton, A. Howes, Josiah Cross; in 1865, Alvan Hall, Frederick C. Howes, Josiah Cross.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Henry S. Ranney. The town-treasurer in 1861 was George G. Hall; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Nelson Gardner.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 6th of May, at which it was voted to pay all inhabitants of Ashfield who have enlisted, or who shall thereafter enlist, to the number of fifteen, twenty-six dollars a month while in the military service. November 29th, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by law.

1862. August 2d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' service before the 10th of the month, one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each who shall enlist between the 10th and the 20th, and one hundred to each who shall enlist between the 20th and the 30th of the month, to the number of eighteen, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. August 15th, The bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars was continued until the 20th of the month. September 9th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers for nine months' service. October 15th, The select-

men were directed to continue the payment of State aid to the families of deceased volunteers the same as was paid when the soldiers were living. November 4th, The selectmen were directed to pay volunteers for nine months, who went into camp, but who were not required to fill the quota of the town, each the sum of twenty-five dollars "for their lost time and other expenses."

1863. January 17th, The selectmen were directed to pay nine hundred dollars to volunteers who have entered the military service as substitutes "to relieve the town from a draft." April 6th, The selectmen were authorized to continue the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers.

1864. April 29th, Four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars were raised to procure a portion of the quota of the town from the Commonwealth. June 4th, The selectmen were directed to enlist twenty men "as soon as possible," to answer for any future call of the President up to March, 1865.

1865. March 6th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each to five re-enlisted veterans. May 10th, Voted, to raise four thousand five hundred dollars to refund to individuals money they had subscribed in 1864 for recruiting purposes.

1866. March 5th, Six hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated to erect a monument in honor of the men of Ashfield "who had sacrificed their lives to sustain the Government against the slave-holders' Rebellion."

Ashfield furnished one hundred and twenty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of sixteen over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars ($22,279.00).

The amount of money raised and expended during the years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $132.42; in 1862, $1,180.24; in 1863, $1,702.20; in 1864, $1,166.76; in 1865, $337.20. Total amount, $4,518.82.

BERNARDSTON.—Incorporated March 6, 1762. Population in 1860, 968; in 1865, 902. Valuation in 1860, $444,496; in 1865, $484,893.

The selectmen in 1861 were P L. Cushman, Samuel J. Lyons, Imla K. Brown; in 1862, P L. Cushman, Justin M. Slate, Gaius J Green; in 1863, P L. Cushman, Justin M. Slate, John F Hale; in 1864, John F Hale, Justin M. Slate, Bryant S. Burrows; in 1865, John F Hale, Hymen B. Butler, Bryant S. Burrows. The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was Silas N Brooks.

1861. No legal town-meeting appears to have been held during this year, to act upon matters relating to the war.

1862. July 22d, A meeting was held, at which Dr. William Dwight presented resolutions which were adopted. The first expressed confidence in the President, and fully indorsed his policy to suppress "the most atrocious rebellion of modern times;" second, "that we lay upon the altar of our common country the lives of our sons and the treasure of our people, in defence of the Constitution and the Union;" third, "that the exigencies of the hour call upon old and young, rich and poor alike, to rally round the old flag of our fathers." Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist to the credit of the town, to make up the eleven persons called for. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money sufficient to pay the bounty, provided that a guarantee fund be raised by subscription to indemnify the selectmen should the act be pronounced illegal. The fund was raised at once, and a sufficient number of young men volunteered to fill the quota. August 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to nine-months volunteers. The selectmen and treasurer were authorized to borrow the money and recruit the men. They were also directed to petition the Legislature to legalize the votes of the town in regard to borrowing money.

1863. July 23d, A meeting was held, to see if the town would appropriate and pay three hundred dollars to each of the sixteen men who had been drafted. The town voted to "pass over the article."

1864. April 16th, The town voted to appropriate six hun-

dred and fifty dollars to refund to citizens money subscribed and paid by them to aid recruiting; also, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars to pay bounties to volunteers under "the existing call." Several other meetings were held during the year, at which money was appropriated to pay bounties to recruits and aid to their families. The amount of bounty to be paid each volunteer was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Bernardston furnished about one hundred and four men for the war, which was a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-three cents ($6,694.83).

The amount of money raised and paid by the town during the years of the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $46.00; in 1862, $625.88; in 1863, $1,245.76; in 1864, $1,155.55; in 1865, $900.00. Total amount, $3,973.19.

BUCKLAND.—Incorporated April 14, 1779. Population in 1860, 1,702; in 1865, 1,922. Valuation in 1860, $497,592; in 1865, $526,468.

The selectmen in 1861 were Samuel Toby, S. L. Bardwell, Thomas Orcutt; in 1862, Samuel Toby, Thomas Orcutt, E. B. Williams; in 1863, David Hawkes, Thomas Orcutt, E. B. Williams; in 1864, David Hawkes, Thomas Orcutt, J. W Griswold; in 1865, S. W McKnight, S. J. Ward, Bartlett Ballard.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was S. L. Bardwell; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Samuel Toby.

1861. The first legal town-meeting was held April 24th, at which five hundred dollars were appropriated to uniform the militia company in Buckland. June 24th, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by act of the Legislature.

1862. March 3d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to provide for the comfort of the soldiers' families living in the town. July 26th, Voted, to appropriate four hundred

dollars for the sick and wounded soldiers. September 11th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting for nine months to the credit of the town, and that the selectmen and treasurer borrow the money necessary to pay it. The selectmen were also directed to petition the Legislature "to legalize the vote of the town."

1863. January 24th, The selectmen were authorized to procure substitutes for citizens who had been drafted, the bounty therefor not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each man. They were further instructed to get them "at the least rate possible." March 2d, Voted, that the selectmen pay all volunteers' families State aid "who, in their opinion, are in want." July 22d, A railroad bridge at Greenfield having been burned, a report was circulated that it was set on fire by rebels. The selectmen of Buckland appointed "twenty night police" to protect the bridges and other property in the town. August 4th, Voted, to pay the same aid to the families of drafted men as was paid to the families of volunteers. December 12th, Voted, "that the town authorize the selectmen to use all lawful means to procure volunteers, and that the town shall pay their expenses."

1864. March 7th, Voted, that the account for recruiting ($3,532.55) be allowed and placed on record. March 29th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow twenty-five hundred dollars for military purposes. May 23d, Voted, to raise seventy-six hundred and twenty-five dollars to procure volunteers, and the selectmen "were to hire substitutes at the lowest possible expense." They were also authorized to borrow money and keep on recruiting until the end of the war It was also voted unanimously to refund all money advanced by citizens to procure volunteers. Other meetings were held, but nothing of general interest was transacted.

Buckland furnished two hundred and nineteen men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-eight over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars ($31,500.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $629.90; in 1862, $1,581.31; in 1863, $2,411.06; in 1864, $2,782.43; in 1865, $2,400.00. Total amount, $9,804.70.

CHARLEMONT. — Incorporated June 21, 1765. Population in 1860, 1,075; in 1865, 994. Valuation in 1860, $392,972; in 1865, $367,216.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were A. L. Tyler, L. B. Rice, Samuel Potter; in 1863, A. L. Tyler, Hart Leavitt, Samuel Potter; in 1864, A. L. Tyler, Matthew Kingman, L. B. Rice; in 1865, A. L. Tyler, L. B. Rice, Horace H. Mayhew.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861 was F W White; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Gustavus A. White; in 1865, Horace H. Mayhew.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in regard to the war during this year.

1862. March 3d, Four hundred dollars were appropriated for aid to the families of volunteers residing in the town. September 15th, The bounty to volunteers for nine months' service was fixed at one hundred dollars, and the amount necessary to pay the same to fill the quota of the town was to be assessed in 1863: in the mean time the selectmen were authorized to borrow the money.

1863. January 31st, Voted, to raise six hundred dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the selectmen to fill the quota of volunteers called for from the town, the same to be paid when the men are mustered into the service of the United States. November 3d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow $1,709.32, "being the amount apportioned by the State treasurer upon the town, and appropriate the same according to the provisions of chapter 218, Acts of 1863." Five hundred dollars were also appropriated to pay bounties to volunteers "under the last call of the President."

1864. March 7th, The bounty to volunteers for three years'

service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The selectmen were authorized to pay the same until March, 1865; also, to borrow five hundred dollars, "to be used in aiding the families of volunteers."

Charlemont furnished one hundred and fifteen men for the war, which was a surplus of three over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($14,473.00) In addition to this sum, eight hundred dollars were contributed by private citizens to encourage recruiting.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which was refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $135.40; in 1862, $855.20; in 1863, $1,407.94; in 1864, $1,300.00; in 1865, $950.00. Total amount, $4,648.54.

The ladies raised $979.75, which was expended for the comfort of the soldiers. They also furnished clothing for the freedmen to the value of $98.25.

COLERAIN. — Incorporated June 30, 1761. Population in 1860, 1,798; in 1865, 1,726. Valuation in 1860, $555,814; in 1865, $637,954.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Samuel D. Cole, Samuel N Wilson, Ephraim H. Thompson; in 1863, Samuel D. Cole, Hugh Melellen, Dennis Wilson; in 1864, Samuel D. Cole, O. F Morrison, Hugh Melellen; in 1865, David L. Smith, Samuel D. Handy, Joseph B. Clark.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Jesse Cone.

We have failed to obtain from Colerain an abstract of the war record from the town-books.

Colerain furnished one hundred and ninety-two men for the war, which was a surplus of fourteen over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand and fifty-three dollars ($31,053.00).

The amount of money raised and expended for State aid to the families of volunteers during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $55.14; in 1862, $660.17; in 1863, $1,746.49; in 1864, $2,379.69; in 1865, $2,200.00. Total amount, $7,041.49.

CONWAY. — Incorporated June 16, 1767 Population in 1860, 1,689; in 1865, 1,538. Valuation in 1860, $725,053; in 1865, $703,919.

The selectmen in 1861 were E. Cooley, W. C. Campbell, C. Batchelder; in 1862, E. Cooley, C. Batchelder, Newton Pease; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, C. Batchelder, W C. Campbell, Consider Arms.

The town-clerk during the whole period of the war was H. W Billings. The town-treasurer in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, was G. Edgerton; and in the years 1864 and 1865, H. W Billings.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider questions relating to the war, was held on the 1st of May, at which it was voted to furnish each volunteer belonging to the town with an outfit, not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and to pay him six dollars a month, not exceeding one year; and to pay his family, if he has one, six dollars a month, "which may be increased to ten dollars, at the discretion of a committee to be appointed by the town to have charge of the matter." The committee chosen were E. Blake, Rev. G M. Adams, E. D. Hamilton, J. Ingham, and Gordon Edgerton.

1862. March 3d, The town-clerk was directed to keep a full and perfect record of the names of each person belonging to the town, who enlists in the military service of the country, showing the age, time of enlistment, date of discharge, death, &c. July 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who is mustered into the military service for three years, and is credited to the town. September 1st, The same bounty was authorized to be paid to volunteers for the nine months' service.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, during this year, in regard to the war, although recruiting continued as before.

1864. August 18th, The selectmen having reported that fourteen men were required to fill the quota of the town, it was voted to raise seventeen hundred dollars, "to pay to or for each volunteer a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars."

1865. January 6th, The same amount of bounty was voted to be paid to volunteers "under the present call," to be expended under the direction of the selectmen.

Conway furnished one hundred and fifty-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ($9,350.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $27.57; in 1862, $1,086.05; in 1863, $2,329.09; in 1864, $1,120.00; in 1865, $666.00. Total amount, $5,228.71.

The ladies' "Soldiers' Aid Society" was unceasing in its labors for the soldiers all through the war, and sent articles and money to the Sanitary Commission and to the army, to the gross value of four thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-two cents.

DEERFIELD. — Incorporated May 24, 1682. Population in 1860, 3,073; in 1865, 3,040. Valuation in 1860, $1,181,066; in 1865, $1,215,423.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Elisha Wells, Allen Mansfield, Philo Temple; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Dexter Childs, Charles Arms, George W Jones.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Charles Williams. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Asa Stebbins; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Elisha Wells.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters connected with the war, was held on the 2d of May, at which it was voted to choose a committee to raise volunteers for

active military service. Sixteen hundred dollars were appropriated for uniforming and equipping all persons who should enlist from Deerfield; and twelve hundred dollars were voted for the support of their families while they were absent in the war. It was also voted to pay each volunteer belonging to the town ten dollars a month, in addition to his Government pay, while in active service. A committee was appointed to borrow money sufficient for the above purposes. November 5th, The town voted to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by a law of the Commonwealth passed in relation thereto.

1862. July 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to the number of thirty-four, who would enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. September 6th, The same amount of bounty was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service; and the treasurer was empowered to borrow, not exceeding six thousand dollars, to pay the same.

1863. No special action of the town, in its corporate capacity, appears to have been necessary during this year.

1864. April 4th, The town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer from Deerfield, who would enlist for three years, be mustered in, and credited to the quota of the town, "under the call of the President dated March 14, 1864;" and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

Deerfield furnished three hundred and twenty men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents ($23,487 76).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of soldiers during the years of the war, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $642.55; in 1862, $3,508.31; in 1863, $5,087.66; in 1864, $5,616.32; in 1865, $3,082.41. Total amount, $17,937.25.

The ladies of Deerfield were always active in their good works during the war for the benefit of the soldiers. They worked at home and in the sewing-circle, held fairs and festivals to raise funds, and were constantly forwarding "large quantities of all kinds of clothing and other necessaries and luxuries" to the camps and hospitals.

ERVING. — Incorporated April 17, 1838. Population in 1860, 527; in 1865, 576. Valuation in 1860, $163,601; in 1865, $173,229.

The selectmen in 1861 were A. R. Albee, C. A. Eddy, S. D. Comins; in 1862, Calvin Priest, C. A. Eddy, Lewis Whiting; in 1863, Calvin Priest, H. H. Holton, Seth H. Woodard; in 1864, A. R. Albee, H. H. Holton, I. E. Stone; in 1865, A. R. Albee, Seth H. Woodard, Noah Rankin.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Noah Rankin. The town-treasurer during the same period was Seth H. Woodard.

The record of the proceedings of the town-meetings held in Erving during the war is not so full as we would have wished, otherwise it is quite satisfactory.

Erving furnished fifty-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was two thousand three hundred and six dollars and fifty cents ($2,306.50) *

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $115.40; in 1862, $568.92; in 1863, $766.24; in 1864, $923.42; in 1865, $600.00. Total amount, $2,973.98.

The ladies of Erving contributed to the extent of their means and numbers to the comfort and well-being of our sick and

* The return made by the selectmen in 1867 to the Legislative Committee places the amount at $2,375.00, a difference only of sixty-eight dollars and fifty-cents.

wounded soldiers during the whole of the war. The money value of their contributions was about three hundred dollars.

GILL. — Incorporated Sept. 28, 1793. Population in 1860, 683; in 1865, 635. Valuation in 1860, $380,385; in 1865, $390,569.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Leonard Barton, Samuel P Stratton, Ezra O. Purple; in 1863, Henry Bascom, Samuel P Stratton, Ozias Roberts; in 1864, Simon C. Phillips, Samuel P Stratton, Ezra O. Purple; in 1865, Simon C. Phillips, J. B. Marble, A. C. Doane.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Josiah D. Cummings.

The record of the war votes of Gill has been furnished in a form different from that of the other towns. We are indebted to Mr. Cummings, town clerk and treasurer, for the following record: —

"During the whole war the town almost unanimously voted to sustain the General Government, and held repeated war-meetings to raise volunteers; raised some half dozen flag-staffs, and procured as many flags, and 'put things through' generally. We volunteered readily at the first call of the President for troops, and always afterward filled our quotas, even exceeding our actual requirement. This town in the last war with Great Britain was the only one in the county to volunteer, and has always had the reputation of being 'spunky.' Always count on Gill in a war that is for sustaining the old flag of our fathers and the Union."

Gill furnished sixty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nine thousand five hundred and eight dollars ($9,508.00).*

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of soldiers during the years of the war,

* When the order came for a draft, Mr. Cummings, the town clerk and treasurer, offered to be one of ten men to volunteer "without bounty or other fee than the regular army pay, although he was past the draft age."

and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $64.00; in 1862, $526.80; in 1863, $871.00; in 1864, $636.00; in 1865, $269.49. Total amount, $2,367.29.

The ladies of Gill were constantly engaged through the war in sewing, knitting, scraping lint, &c. They held weekly meetings, "and sent box after box to the seat of war. One lady knit eighty-three pairs of woollen socks for the soldiers alone."

GREENFIELD. — Incorporated June 9, 1753. Population in 1860, 3,198; in 1865, 3,211. Valuation in 1860, $1,534,-425; in 1865, $1,899,806.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Alfred R. Field, Hervey C. Newton, Aaron K. Warner; in 1863, Humphrey Stevens, Hervey C. Newton, Aaron K. Warner; in 1864, Humphrey Stevens, Henry L. Pratt, Frederick G. Smith; in 1865, Humphrey Stevens, Hervey C. Newton, Aaron K. Warner.

The town-clerk during all these years was Noah S. Wells. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Rufus Howland; in 1863 and 1864, Bela Kellogg; in 1865, Noah S. Wells.

1861. A large meeting of the citizens of Greenfield, composed of gentlemen of all political parties, was held on the evening of the 20th of April, in the town hall, at which patriotic speeches were made, and the following resolutions presented by Hon. Daniel W Alvord were unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That the safety of the Republic, the welfare of the people, the preservation of our liberties, imperatively require a resort to arms; that force should be met by force, and treason and rebellion crushed by the strong hand of power.

Resolved, That, in an emergency like this, present party names should be forgotten, party prejudices and animosities buried, and all good citizens should stand together in the defence of our common country.

Resolved, That we will give our united and hearty support to the administration in all lawful efforts to suppress the Rebellion; that we will furnish our full proportion of means and men; and that we pledge our fortunes and our lives for the defence of the Republic, and the maintenance of liberty.

The first legal town-meeting was held April 29th, at which five thousand dollars were appropriated to fit out the "Greenfield Guards" for the war, and for the comfort of their families during their absence; also, to pay them for the time devoted to drilling. Theodore Leonard, William Keith, and Henry B. Clapp were intrusted with the disbursement of the money.

1862. March 3d, One thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to the families of volunteers. July 22d, On motion of Hon. George T. Davis, it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years, who is, or shall be, credited to the quota of the town; that the selectmen be authorized to borrow forty-seven hundred dollars for the payment of bounties, twelve hundred dollars for State aid to soldiers' families, and five hundred dollars "for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of Greenfield." September 2d, The same amount of bounty was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service; and the selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. March 2d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow, not exceeding five hundred dollars a month, for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers. September 19th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow $6,392.86, to carry out the provisions of the 9th section of the act passed by the Legislature "for the reimbursements of bounties paid to volunteers."

1864. March 7th, The assessors were directed to abate the taxes of such volunteers absent in the army as they may think proper. June 29th, Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated to reimburse citizens for money expended by them in filling the quota of the town in 1863. July 12th, A similar vote was passed in favor of those who had advanced money to obtain volunteers in 1864. Twenty-five hundred dollars were appropriated to pay bounties to volunteers who shall enlist to the credit of the town before the 1st of March, 1865. Five hundred dollars were voted to the families of two drafted men.

1865. January 21st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist to fill the quota of the town "under the

late call of the President for more men." This bounty was continued to be paid until the end of the war.

Greenfield furnished four hundred and forty-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-six over and above all demands. Twenty-seven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-two cents ($21,679.42).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $574.94; in 1862, $3,143.43; in 1863, $5,112.83; in 1864, $5,159.33; in 1865, $2,600.00. Total amount, $16,590.53.

The ladies of Greenfield were untiring in their labors in behalf of the soldiers, from the beginning to the end of the war; and sent forward to the front great quantities of under-clothing and articles for the hospitals, to the value of several thousand dollars. They held working meetings at least once a week, and much was done also in their families during the interval.

HAWLEY. — Incorporated Feb. 7, 1792. Population in 1860, 671; in 1865, 687. Valuation in 1860, $225,580; in 1865, $182,638.

The selectmen in 1861 were William O. Bassett, Charles Crittenden, Elijah Field; in 1862, William O. Bassett, A. G. Ayers, F H. Sears; in 1863, Clark Sears, Edwin Scott, Willis Vincent; in 1864, Edwin Scott, Charles Baker, Elijah Field. In 1865, Charles Baker, W E. Mansfield, Elijah Field.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was D. M. Baker.

1861. November 5th, Voted, to abate all the town taxes assessed upon volunteers belonging to the town who have entered the military service.

1862. August 29th, Three hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. October 15th, Voted, to

pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting under the last calls of the President, and credited to the quota of the town.

1863. March 2d, Appropriated five hundred dollars for State aid to families of volunteers, and on the 3d of November ten hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents "for the benefit of volunteers."

1864. March 7th, Voted, to raise one thousand dollars for State aid to soldiers' families. April 25th, "Voted, to raise a sufficient sum to fill all quotas up to the present time, not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each man." A similar vote was passed on the 27th of June.

1865. March 6th, The same amount of bounty was voted to be paid to volunteers to the end of the year.

Hawley furnished eighty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eight thousand two hundred and thirty dollars ($8,230.00). In addition to this, eight thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars ($8,945.00) were raised for recruiting purposes by private subscription. Total, $17,175.00.

The amount of money raised and paid during the years of the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $534.17; in 1863, $1,112.00; in 1864, $796.46; in 1865, $400.00. Total amount, $2,842.63.

The ladies of Hawley contributed five hundred and twenty-five dollars in clothing and other articles of comfort for the soldiers, which were forwarded by them to the front.

HEATH. — Incorporated Feb. 14, 1785. Population in 1860, 661; in 1865, 642. Valuation in 1860, $255,580; in 1865, $232,551.

The selectmen in 1861 were Arad Hall, John Henry, Joseph Robbins; in 1862, David Temple, Horace McGee, D. M. Sprague; in 1863, David Temple, Cyrus Temple, John Read; in 1864, E. P. Thompson, John Henry, Henry L. War-

field; in 1865, Arad Hall, E. P. Thompson, William S. Gleason.

The town-clerk during all of these years was Aaron Dickenson. The town-treasurer during the same period was Arad Hall.

1861. No action was taken by the town in relation to the war during this year.

1862. On the 22d of July a town-meeting was held, at which it was voted to pay each volunteer who should enlist in the military service, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of fifty dollars. September 3d, Six hundred dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers.

1863. January 20th, "Voted, to raise two hundred dollars for two men who have been drafted, to complete the town's quota on the then last call of the President for men." March —, Six hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families.

1864. March —, Six hundred dollars were voted for State aid to soldiers' families. June 13th, Voted, to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each drafted man, whether he went into the military service himself or obtained a substitute. December 26th, Seven hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated "to procure volunteers in anticipation of another call from the President."

1865. March —, Six hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid. On the 15th of August a meeting was held, at which it was voted to refund to each individual who had paid commutation when drafted one hundred and fifty dollars, and to each one who had furnished a substitute three hundred dollars. This vote was carried by only one majority, and the meeting was adjourned for one week, at which the vote was reconsidered; and nothing has been paid by the town to this class of persons.

Heath furnished sixty-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was five thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars ($5,625.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $276.00: in 1863, $723.76; in 1864, $565.00; in 1865, $550.00. Total amount, $2,114.76.

LEVERETT. — Incorporated May 5, 1774. Population in 1860, 960; in 1865, 914. Valuation in 1860, $292,830; in 1865, $284,644.

The selectmen in 1861 were Asa L. Field, Luther Dudley, Timothy Putnam; in 1862, Silas Ball, Elihu Hemenway, Luther Dudley; in 1863, Timothy B. Pierce, Alden C. Field, William H. Smith; in 1864, Timothy B. Pierce, Frederick W Field, Charles Lawton; in 1865, Alden C. Field, Luther Dudley, Frederick W Field.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Elisha M. Ingram; in 1863, Levi M. Graves; in 1864 and 1865, Charles H. Field. The treasurer of the town during all these years was Elijah Ingram.

1861. The first meeting, to consider matters in regard to the war, was held on the 13th of May, at which it was voted to pay "each volunteer a dollar a day, for one month, previous to going into camp." October 14th, Voted, to raise money "to aid the wives and children of volunteers," in accordance with the act of the Legislature.

1862. July 25th, Voted, to raise eight hundred dollars to pay bounties to eight volunteers for three years' military service, who shall enlist to fill the quota of the town, under the late call of the President for more men. September 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months' service, and be credited to the quota of the town. Eleven men were required. December 17th, Voted, "to procure two volunteers, at one hundred dollars each, to prevent a draft, or if two men are drafted to pay them the same."

1863. September 28th, Voted, to raise thirteen hundred and sixty-seven dollars to pay bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of the town.

1864. June 11th, Voted, to pay "one hundred dollars each to four men who have recently enlisted, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each person who shall enlist to the credit of the town before the 1st of March, 1865."

Leverett furnished ninety-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. There were no commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eight thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-one cents ($8,324.61).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $121.07; in 1862, $1,091.78; in 1863, $1,741.88; in 1864, $1,809.08; in 1865, $850.00. Total amount, $5,613.81.

The ladies of Leverett formed in 1861 a Soldiers' Aid Society, which was continued during the war. The total value of the articles made and furnished by them for the soldiers was two hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-one cents.

LEYDEN. — Incorporated Feb. 22, 1809. Population in 1860, 606; in 1865, 592. Valuation in 1860, $273,648; in 1865, $278,647

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863, were David Morey, Oliver Chapin, Russell Richmond; in 1864, Henry Sheldon, Edward Denison, Zadock King; in 1865, Henry Sheldon, Zadock King, A. J. Denison.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was E. Wing Parker.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held September 24th, at which David Morey presented the following preamble and resolutions: —

Whereas, certain young men of our town have come forward promptly at the call of their country, and offered their services for the defence of its institutions and honor; and as the circumstances under which they have so offered themselves plainly show them to be actuated by motives of the loftiest patriotism, every one of whom has

left behind a comfortable home and fond parents, brothers, and sisters, for the hardships, privations, and dangers of the camp and battle-field, therefore —

Resolved, That each volunteer who has, or may, enlist from this town into the volunteer service of the United States, be allowed twenty dollars; and we beg them to be assured that it is accompanied with our most fervent prayer to Him "who ordereth all things well," for their safe return to us.

Doubts having been expressed as to the authority of the town to appropriate money for such a purpose, it was voted to take legal advice on the question before taking positive action upon the proposition. Subsequently, Judge David Aitken gave a written opinion that the town had no authority to make such an appropriation; and the subject was indefinitely postponed.

1862. July 29th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years to the credit of the town, and seven hundred dollars were appropriated for this purpose. The same bounty was paid to men enlisting for nine months' service, which was raised by private subscription. September 13th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow fifteen hundred dollars to pay bounties.

1863. Under the call of the President, in the summer of this year, for three hundred thousand more volunteers, the quota of Leyden was filled by draft. The number required was seven, and that number was drafted: four of whom paid commutation, and two procured substitutes, and one went to the war.

1864. Several meetings were held during this year, at which money was appropriated to pay bounties, to facilitate recruiting, and give State aid to the families of soldiers.

Leyden furnished sixty-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of six over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The total amount appropriated and expended by the town for military purposes, exclusive of State aid, was three thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents ($3,471.75). In addition to this amount, $5,340.00 was raised by private subscription by the inhabitants of the town for the payment of bounties.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $216.42; in 1863, $548.56; in 1864, $561.67; in 1865, $212.19. Total amount, $1,538.74.

The ladies of Leyden raised by their individual efforts three hundred dollars for sanitary purposes in behalf of the soldiers.

MONROE. — Incorporated Feb. 21, 1822. Population in 1860, 236; in 1865, 191. Valuation in 1860, $63,074; in 1865, $79,375.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joseph H. Hicks, David Ballou, Martin Kingsley; in 1862, Joseph H. Hicks, Henry Hinsdale, Miranda Hines; in 1863, Joseph H. Hicks, Albert A. Hicks, Russell Stafford; in 1864, Jeremiah Giffard, David Goodsell, Alvin Tower; in 1865, Miranda Hines, Henry A. Legates, Albert A. Hicks.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861 was George H. Ballou; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Henry Hinsdale.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town in regard to the war during this year.

1862. July 24th, It was voted "that we will raise two hundred dollars in aid of those who may enlist in the service of the United States from this town; that we will authorize our selectmen to offer one hundred dollars bounty to each man to the number of this town's quota." The selectmen were also authorized to borrow the money "upon the issue of town script."

1863. March 2d, "Voted, to pay Miranda Hines one thousand and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, it being for money furnished by him to pay bounty to soldiers and aid to their families." October 5th, "Voted, to raise two hundred and seventy-six dollars and five cents, to pay bounty tax."

1864. April 21st, "Voted, to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece for each of three soldiers procured at Boston, March 29, 1864, by Mr. Hines, and also one hundred and

twenty-five dollars to be refunded to John E. Taylor,* in all five hundred dollars."

1865. January 31st, The selectmen were authorized to enlist men to fill the quota of the town, "when it is ascertained what the quota of the town is, and they are to be one-year men." May 29th, "Voted, to raise money sufficient to pay the money borrowed for recruiting, the interest on the same, and other expenses of recruiting, twelve hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents." Voted, "to pay James H. Sheldon three hundred dollars to reimburse him in part for money paid for a substitute."

Monroe furnished about twenty men for the war, or the exact number required of it to fill its contingent on every call for men made by the President during the Rebellion. None were commissioned officers. The amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirteen cents ($3,628.13).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the years of the war, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $56.00; in 1863, $228.00; in 1864, $72.00; in 1865, $51.00. Total amount, $407.00.

The ladies of Monroe "furnished various articles for the soldiers, amounting in value to perhaps forty dollars."

MONTAGUE. — Incorporated Dec. 22, 1753. Population in 1860, 1,593; in 1865, 1,575. Valuation in 1860, $564,033; in 1865, $606,737

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863, were R. M. Oakman, Richard Clapp, E. F. Gunn; in 1864, Richard Clapp, W W Thayer, Seymour Rockwell; in 1865, Richard Clapp, R. N. Oakman, Benjamin Fay.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was C. P Wright.

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* John E. Taylor was a drafted man who had paid commutation.

1861. At the annual meeting before any call had been made for troops by the President, held on the 11th of March, it was voted "that all soldiers that enlist and are accepted be paid one dollar a day for time spent in drilling for one month from time of enlistment. November 5th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow, not exceeding four hundred dollars, to aid the families of volunteers.

1862. March 3d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow one thousand dollars for aid to families of volunteers, "and to expend it as in their judgment circumstances may require." July 24th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of the seventeen volunteers who shall enlist for three years' service, to fill the quota of the town. September 5th, Voted, to pay the same bounty to volunteers for nine months' service.*

1863. March 2d, Voted, to raise four thousand dollars to pay State aid to families of soldiers.

1864. Voted, to raise twelve hundred and fifty dollars to fill the quota of the town. May 24th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to men who were drafted and accepted in 1863. June 4th, Voted, to raise three thousand dollars to pay bounties of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each of twenty-four volunteers to fill the quota of the town.

1865. January 10th, The same bounty was voted to be paid during the year.

Montague furnished one hundred and seventy-three men for the war, which was a surplus of sixteen over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars ($7,970.00)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $171.87; in 1862,

* Individual citizens signed an obligation to indemnify the selectmen and treasurer for borrowing the money required by the two last votes, in case the action of the town should not be legalized.

$2,040.00; in 1863, $3,823.26; in 1864, $2,049.75; in 1865, $879.40. Total amount, $8,964.28.

The ladies of Montague raised by fairs, festivals, and contributions, about fifteen hundred dollars for the aid of the soldiers, which was sent to the Sanitary Commission in money, articles of clothing, &c.

NEW SALEM. — Incorporated June 15, 1753. Population in 1860, 957; in 1865, 1,115. Valuation in 1860, $347,945; in 1865, $336,476.

The selectmen in 1861 were Elijah F Porter, William Whittimore, Varnum V Vaughan; in 1862, Elijah F Porter, Samuel Adams, Varnum V Vaughan; in 1863, Elijah F Porter, Samuel Adams, Sylvanus Sibley; in 1864, Elijah F Porter, Samuel Adams, Daniel V Putnam; in 1865, Elijah F Porter, Daniel V Putnam, William S. Freeman.

The town-clerk during all these years was Royal Whittaker; the town-treasurer during the same period was Nelson Haskins.

1861. November 5th, Voted, to raise one thousand dollars for aid to the families of soldiers.

1862. April 7th, Voted, to raise fourteen hundred dollars for the same purpose. August 9th, Thirteen hundred dollars were voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town. September 2d, Voted, to borrow two thousand dollars for the same purpose. November 4th, Voted, to raise fifteen hundred dollars for aid to the families of soldiers. December 4th, Voted, to raise five hundred dollars to pay bounties to volunteers.

1863. April 6th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow four thousand dollars, "if needed," to furnish aid to the families of volunteers and drafted men.

1864. March 26th, The town raised the bounty to volunteers to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and authorized the treasurer to borrow money to pay the same. April 4th, Voted, to appropriate three thousand dollars to aid the families of soldiers; also, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to soldiers who have enlisted, or may enlist, to fill the quota of the town. April 20th, Fifteen hundred

dollars were voted to pay bounties. June 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who may enlist, in anticipation of any call for men by the President, "on condition that individuals will subscribe a sufficient sum to pay the balance." August 9th, Voted, to raise two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars to pay bounties to enlisted men.

1865. January 2d, Voted, to raise six hundred and twenty-five dollars to pay bounties to five enlisted men; also, twenty-five hundred dollars for aid to soldiers' families. June 24th, Voted, to raise four thousand dollars to repay money advanced by sixty-seven citizens for recruiting and bounty purposes, "one-half to be assessed the present year, and one-half the next."

New Salem furnished about one hundred and six men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The total amount of money expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($6,125.00) This does not include $4,650.00 that was raised by private subscription; which, when added, makes the total expenditure, $10,775.00.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of soldiers during the years of the war, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $389.09; in 1862, $2,497.40; in 1863, $2,744.37; in 1864, $2,150.00; in 1865, $1,375.45. Total amount, $9,156.31.

NORTHFIELD. — Incorporated Feb. 22, 1713. Population in 1860, 1,712; in 1865, 1,660. Valuation in 1860, $708,-226; in 1865, $712,054.

The selectmen in 1861 were Samuel Lane, Horace Holton, E. G. Cole; in 1862, Samuel Lane, H. F Field, W L. Fay; in 1863, Samuel Lane, L. T. Webster; in 1864, Samuel Lane, L. T. Webster, H. W Montague, S. W Dutton; * in 1865, L. T. Webster, H. W. Montague, Edwin Alexander.

* Elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Lane.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years of the war was Samuel W Dutton.

1861. A town-meeting was held May 15th, at which it was resolved, 1st, To cordially unite with all good citizens of the State and country to defend the flag and uphold free government; 2d, To authorize the selectmen to borrow two thousand dollars to aid every citizen enlisting as a volunteer, and to support their families. November 5th, Voted, to amend the vote passed at the meeting in May in regard to support of the families of volunteers so as to conform to the law passed by the Legislature.

1862. July 26th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town; and the selectmen were authorized to borrow seventeen hundred dollars. August 23d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow a sum, not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars; and to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months, and ten dollars additional to be paid upon enlistment, and the balance when mustered in. September 20th, The selectmen were empowered to borrow more money, and to petition the Legislature to legalize the votes of the town for raising money for paying bounties.

1863. April 6th, Voted, to raise one thousand dollars to repay borrowed money, and that the same amount be assessed each year until the debt is paid. June 27th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow such sums as may be necessary to pay bounties to volunteers, and aid to their families. November 3d, The selectmen were directed to pay the same aid to the families of drafted men as is paid to the families of volunteers.

1864. April 14th, The assessors were directed to assess a tax sufficient to reimburse the money which had been advanced by citizens for war purposes, said payments to be due on and after Jan. 5, 1865; and a committee of three was chosen to audit all of these claims. July 30th, The selectmen were authorized to deposit one thousand dollars with the State Treasurer, to pay bounties for men recruited by the State and credited to the town. Four recruits were obtained from the State, and five hundred dollars were returned to the town.

1865. Several meetings were held this year, but nothing of general interest was done.

Northfield furnished about one hundred and seventy-five men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was nineteen thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-four cents ($19,-173.34)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $236.29; in 1862, $1,870.18; in 1863, $2,552.95; in 1864, $1,900.00; in 1865, $1,350.00. Total amount, $7,909.42.

The ladies of the town organized a Soldiers' Aid Society, which met once a fortnight during the war The articles and money contributed by them were forwarded to the front through the agents of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

ORANGE. — Incorporated Feb. 24, 1810. Population in 1860, 1,622; in 1865, 1,909. Valuation in 1860, $543,346; in 1865, $599,243.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863, were Admiral A. Ward, Darwin Merriam, Davis Goddard; in 1864, Davis Goddard, Darwin Merriam, H. N. Moore; in 1865, A. J. Clark, J D. Flagg, Thomas E. Bridge.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was John W Wheeler. The town-treasurer during the same period was W S. Ballou.

1861. May 6th, Voted, to raise five thousand dollars "to arm and equip a company of volunteers, and to support their families." One dollar a day was allowed each man for drilling for thirty days under a drill-master, and ten dollars a month while in active service, in addition to the Government pay. Davis Goddard, H. Baker, Rodney Hunt, Levi Kilburn, and Admiral A. Ward, were appointed a committee to carry the vote of the town into effect, and to see that the families of the

volunteers were properly cared for. The following resolution was adopted : —

Resolved, That, in the present crisis of our national affairs (ignoring all political party divisions), it is the duty of all good citizens to come boldly forward and vindicate before the world the justice of our cause, and show our patriotism to the Union and its free institutions by contributing liberally from the means we possess in aid of a common cause.

November 5th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families, as provided by law.

1862. July 26th, The selectmen were directed to canvass the town for volunteers, and to pay each volunteer for three years' service a bounty of one hundred dollars, and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. On the 23d of August the bounty to nine-months volunteers was increased to one hundred dollars. The town voted to "indemnify the selectmen for money borrowed and expended by them in the payment of bounties."

1863. September 26th, The town-treasurer was authorized "to forward to the State treasurer a receipt for the amount of reimbursement bounty tax, and that the tax be assessed upon the inhabitants."

1864. April 16th, Two thousand dollars were appropriated to enable the selectmen to enlist volunteers to fill the quota of the town, and seven hundred and one dollars for bounty money advanced by them. June 25th, Four thousand dollars were appropriated to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town in anticipation of any call of the President for more men. November 8th, The town bounty was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so continued until the end of the war.*

1865. July 15th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money "to reimburse various individuals who have advanced money to procure volunteers."

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* Each volunteer was furnished by citizens with from two to twenty-five dollars for immediate use, in addition to his bounty before leaving for the front.

Orange furnished two hundred and nine men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars ($25,135.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the years of the war, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $110.62; in 1862, $1,535.66; in 1863, $3,091.58; in 1864, $3,190.90; in 1865, $2,027.17 Total amount, $9,955.93.

The ladies of Orange and North Orange Village were indefatigable in their work for the soldiers, and forwarded to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions articles of comfort and use to the money value of at least two thousand dollars.

ROWE. — Incorporated Feb. 9, 1785. Population in 1860, 619; in 1865, 563. Valuation in 1860, $223,313; in 1865, $180,425.

The selectmen in 1861 were William H. Sanford, Charles Demons, John Ballou; in 1862, William H. Sanford, S. P Everett, E. H. Stanford; in 1863, Elias Keith, John Ballou, V M. Porter; in 1864, Elias Keith, Lyman Sears, Lorenzo S. Blakslee; in 1865, Elias Keith, Lorenzo S. Blakslee, Charles Demons.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Humphrey Gould; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, James M. Ford.

1861. No legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, appears to have been held during this year.

1862. April 7th, The town-treasurer was authorized to borrow, not exceeding four hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the selectmen for State aid to the families of volunteers living in Rowe, as provided by law. August 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of the volunteers for three years' service, belonging to Rowe, who have already enlisted; and the same amount to those who shall hereafter enlist for nine months' service, to the number of thirteen,

to fill the quota of the town. November 4th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow two hundred and forty dollars for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families.

1863. March 2d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow, not exceeding five hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of State aid; and on the 3d of November he was authorized to borrow "sufficient to supply any deficiency during the year."

1864. March 7th and March 30th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for State aid to soldiers' families. June 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, in anticipation of another call of the President for more men; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow one thousand dollars to pay the same.

1865. May 20th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever amount of money was necessary for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the year.

Rowe furnished sixty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of three over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was four thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars ($4,367.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $452.96; in 1863, $651.20; in 1864, $834.73; in 1865, $800.00. Total amount, $2,738.89.

The ladies of Rowe early in the war formed a Soldiers' Aid Society, which "contributed to the United-States army through the Sanitary Commission largely, in proportion to their means and numbers."

SHELBURNE. — Incorporated June 21, 1768. Population in 1860, 1,448; in 1865, 1,563. Valuation in 1860, $682,660; in 1865, $822,620.

The selectmen in 1861 were E. M. Whitney, Pliny Fisk,

Ira W Barnard; in 1862 and 1863, Pliny Fisk, R. B. Bardwell, Ira W Barnard; in 1864, Pliny Fisk, R. B. Bardwell, John A. Andrews; in 1865, Pliny Fisk, R. B. Bardwell, Amasa Bardwell.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of the years of the war was C. M. Duncan.

1861. The first meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 19th of April, at which it was voted to appropriate five hundred dollars to buy uniforms for Company H, Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. July 3d, One thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to the families of volunteers. November 5th, Four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty cents were voted "to reimburse subscriptions made by individuals for the volunteers of Company H, Tenth Regiment."

1862. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year.

1863. November 3d, Voted, "that a committee of twelve be raised to circulate a subscription paper among the tax-payers, each signer pledging himself to pay his proportion of such a sum as may be paid to secure twenty volunteers for the United-States service." November 23d, "Voted, to raise fifteen hundred dollars by subscription to procure volunteers, said sums to be equally apportioned on the subscribers according to their polls and estates."

1864. February 20th, A committee of three was appointed to act with the selectmen to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town "under the last call of the President." Two thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of bounties. April 16th, Thirty-seven hundred dollars and fifty cents were appropriated to defray the expenses of filling the last quota, and fifteen hundred dollars "to refund subscriptions." The selectmen were authorized to continue recruiting until March, 1865; to pay to each volunteer a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and to borrow money for that purpose. May 31st, "Voted, that the selectmen procure thirty volunteers immediately, and send them into the service as soon as may be;" also, to borrow five thousand dollars.

Shelburne furnished one hundred and eighty men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-two over and above all demands. Ten were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-three cents ($27,580.23)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $314.17; in 1862, $1,429.68; in 1863, $2,415.67; in 1864, $2,516.99; in 1865, $1,600.00. Total amount, $8,276.51.

SHUTESBURY. — Incorporated June 30, 1761. Population in 1860, 798; in 1865, 788. Valuation in 1860, $221,007; in 1865, $219,250.

The selectmen in 1861 were John H. Davis, Samuel F Dudley, Samuel H. Stowell; in 1862, Samuel H. Stowell, William H. Beaman, Samuel F Dudley; in 1863, Benjamin Winter, Joseph A. Haskins, Elisha P. Spear; in 1864, John H. Davis, Samuel H. Stowell, Silas W Adams; in 1865, John H. Davis, Benjamin Winter, Samuel F Dudley.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Joseph A. Haskins; in 1864 and 1865, Samuel H. Stowell. The town-treasurer during all of these years was J. G. Reed.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters connected with the war, was held on the 20th of May, at which the selectmen were authorized to borrow money "for the support of any of the families of our citizens who are mustered into military service who need assistance."

1862. April 7th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow, not exceeding three hundred dollars, for State aid to soldiers' families. July 22d, A committee of two was chosen to aid the selectmen in recruiting volunteers, and to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer (to the number of seven) who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town, and to borrow money to pay the same. October 4th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. January 19th, Voted, to accept the doings of the selectmen in procuring substitutes for drafted men. April 6th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow, not exceeding two thousand dollars, for State aid to soldiers' families during the year. July 4th, Voted, to pay the treasurer of the Commonwealth the proportion of the town for bounties paid to volunteers, agreeably to section 9th of the 218th chapter of the Acts of 1863.

1864. May 23d, Voted, to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each of the four drafted men, if they are accepted and mustered in, or procure substitutes; and the same amount to all others, under similar circumstances, until March 1, 1865. June 11th, Euclid Owen and S. H. Stowell were appointed recruiting agents of the town, and three thousand dollars were appropriated for recruiting expenses and the payment of bounties. August 30th, Six thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars were appropriated to refund money voluntarily advanced by individuals to aid recruiting, and to pay the amount expended by the town.*

Shutesbury furnished seventy-three men for the war, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars ($6,163.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers during the years of the war, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $29.42; in 1862, $646.85; in 1863, $1,297.44; in 1864, $1,647.20; in 1865, $800.00. Total amount, $4,420.91.

SUNDERLAND. — Incorporated Nov. 12, 1714. Population in 1860, 839; in 1865, 861. Valuation in 1860, $345,843; in 1865, $413,827

* The amount paid by individuals and reimbursed by the town was eighteen hundred and ninety-two dollars.

The selectmen in 1861 were D. Dwight Whitmore, John R. Smith, Albert Montague; in 1862, Albert Montague, Elihu Smith, Wallace R. Warner; in 1863, Albert Montague, Elihu Smith, George L. Batchelder; in 1864, Albert Montague, Erastus Pomroy, Stoughton D. Crocker; in 1865, Albert Montague, Henry J Graves, Mirick Montague.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was H. W Taft. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was William Hunt; and in 1863, 1864, and 1865, John M. Smith.

1861. May —, Voted, "to chose a committee to disburse such sums of money as shall in their judgment be necessary for an outfit to any persons, residents of the town, who may enlist for the support and defence of the Union, and for the comfort and support of their families during their terms of service."

1862. August 18th, "Voted, to pay all those who have and shall hereafter enlist under the calls of the President one hundred dollars each, to be paid upon their being mustered into service." December —, Voted, "to enter into an arrangement with other towns in this vicinity to establish an agency for the purpose of communicating with the soldiers, and collecting and forwarding supplies for their health and comfort." Money was raised for this purpose. Another meeting was held during the year, at which the town voted to pay bounties to men who had enlisted for nine months' service, and were credited to the quota of the town, although they were in excess of the number of volunteers required of the town.

Several other meetings were held during the years 1864 and 1865, to consider matters connected with recruiting and the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers.

Sunderland, according to a return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished fifty-nine men for the war. The real number, however, must have been about eighty-five, as it filled its quota upon every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of eight over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twelve thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and fifty-two cents ($12,490.52).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of soldiers during the years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $23.92; in 1862, $624.40; in 1863, $1,486.80; in 1864, $840.44; in 1865, $543.56. Total amount, $3,519.12.

WARWICK. — Incorporated Feb. 17, 1763. Population in 1860, 932; in 1865, 909. Valuation in 1860, $342,556; in 1865, $220,657

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were William H. Bass, Sylvanus N Atwood, Charles R. Gale; in 1863, Charles R. Gale, Hervey Barber, Eben G. Ball; in 1864, Hervey Barber, Eben G Ball, Jesse F Bridge; in 1865, E. F Mayo, J. F. Bridge, William H. Gale.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was E. F Mayo. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Benjamin G Putnam; in 1864 and 1865, Philip Young.

1861. There does not appear to have been any action taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year.

1862. A town-meeting was held on the 25th of August, at which it was voted to authorize the selectmen to borrow money and to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each person who shall volunteer and be accepted to fill the quota of the town on the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men.

1863. At a meeting held on the 12th of December, it was voted "to authorize the selectmen to procure volunteers for the United-States service."

1864. On the 6th of April the town voted "to raise fifteen hundred dollars to be assessed, or as much of the same as the selectmen shall deem necessary, to be expended in the payment of bounties to soldiers who have or shall volunteer in the town's quota;" also, "to authorize the selectmen to cause the quota of the town to be filled with volunteers in advance of any draft." "The town at several meetings voted to pay the highest bounties allowed by the laws of the State."

Mr. Mayo, the town-clerk, writes: "The men who went

from our town were among our best citizens, and those who returned to us fully occupy their former stations. We have lost in the war twenty-six men. Alexander Cooper, sergeant of Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, was more than three years in the army, and was discharged for wounds received at Spottsylvania. He was instantly killed Nov. 22, 1866, by the fall of a derrick while raising a stone for the soldiers' monument in this town."

Warwick furnished ninety-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of nine over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and nine cents ($8,786.09). There were also raised by private subscription $2,638.21, which was not reimbursed by the town.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $296.17; in 1862, $1,394.29; in 1863, $1,885.75; in 1864, $1,826.86; in 1865, $1,000.00. Total amount, $6,403.07.

WENDELL. — Incorporated May 8, 1781. Population in 1860, 704; in 1865, 602. Valuation in 1860, $232,771; in 1865, $201,657

The selectmen in 1861 were J R. Reynolds, Joseph Fisk, Alonzo Fleming; in 1862, Alonzo Fleming, Joseph Fisk, Adin Whitaker; in 1863, J. R. Reynolds, T. H. Bartlett, Clark Stone; in 1864, J R. Reynolds, T. H. Bartlett, N. E. Sweetser, Alonzo Fleming, Dwight Gates; in 1865, Orin Andrews, Andrew Baker, Clark Stone.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was John Hunt; in 1863, J. H. Dodge; in 1864 and 1865, H. F Brooks. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was John Hunt; in 1863, J. H. Dodge; in 1864, Clark Stone; in 1865, George Fleming.

1861. The town appropriated one thousand dollars for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers.

1862. Sometime during this year the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service and be credited to the quota of Wendell.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in regard to the war during this year, although recruiting went on and the payment of State aid continued.

1864. On the 11th of March the town voted "to raise seven hundred and fifty dollars to procure volunteers;" and on the 20th of June voted, "to pay volunteers for three years' service, who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars." This was continued until the end of the war.

Wendell furnished sixty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of three over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was four thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and six cents ($4,247.06).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the soldiers' families during the years of the war, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $185.43; in 1862, $462.00; in 1863, $336.52; in 1864, $796.00; in 1865, $650.00. Total amount, $2,429.95.

"The ladies of Wendell held weekly meetings during a part of the war, and worked for the soldiers."

WHATELY. — Incorporated April 24, 1771. Population in 1860, 1,057; in 1865, 1,012. Valuation in 1860, $624,902; in 1865, $665,972.

The selectmen in 1861 were Samuel B. White, Hiram Smith, Rufus Graves; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Samuel B. White, Edwin Bardwell, Alonzo Crafts; in 1865, Samuel B. White, Edwin Bardwell, Elihu Belden.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Samuel Lesure. The town-treasurer in 1861 was James M. Crafts; in 1862, Stotham E. Allis; in 1863 and 1864, Ellis C. Allis; in 1865, Horace B. Fox.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters in relation to the war, was held on the 8th of May, at which the following resolutions were adopted: —

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, who shall be authorized to borrow a sum of money in behalf of the town not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be expended by them as they shall deem expedient, on such soldiers from this town (and their families) as shall be mustered into service during the continuance of the present war.

Resolved, That those who shall volunteer, and be mustered into the military service of the United States, shall be furnished with such an outfit as is necessary, and receive pay sufficient with what they receive from the Government to make twenty dollars a month; and that the town will provide *liberally* for their families.

The committee of seven were directed to pay each volunteer, after enlistment and before muster in, such compensation for his time spent in drilling as they should deem expedient.

1862. July 23d, The selectmen were authorized to pay each volunteer who enlists for three years, and is mustered in to the credit of the town, a bounty of one hundred dollars, and to borrow money to pay the same. August 27th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. No action was taken by the town in regard to the war during this year.

1864. March 7th, Voted, to raise forty-two hundred dollars "to pay those volunteers who have not received any bounty from individuals, and to reimburse individuals who have paid bounties for enlistments." The selectmen were directed to borrow money to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the town previous to March, 1865. A similar vote was passed on the 4th of June.

Whately, according to a return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished seventy-three men for the war, which cannot have been correct. The true number was doubtless about one hundred and ten, as Whately furnished its full quota on every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a

surplus of twelve over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twelve thousand three hundred and eighty dollars ($12,380.00)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the soldiers' families during the years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $37.06; in 1862, $766.39; in 1863, $1,770.56; in 1864, $1,007.54; in 1865, $500.00. Total amount, $4,081.55.

CHAPTER VIII.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

THIS county is bounded north by Hampshire County, east by Worcester County, south by Tolland and Hartford Counties, Connecticut, and west by the county of Berkshire. The Connecticut River passes from north to south through the centre of the county. Springfield, the shire town, is one of the most beautiful and enterprising cities in the Commonwealth. The Boston and Albany, and several other railroads, centre there. The United-States arsenal, for the manufacture of fire-arms, is located in Springfield. The "Springfield Daily Republican" has a national reputation for ability and enterprise. "Some parts of the county are mountainous, but the principal part of it is rather undulating than hilly." The occupations of the people are farming and manufacturing, and altogether it is one of the most thriving and intelligent counties in the Commonwealth.

The population of the county in 1860 was 57,866, in 1865 it was 64,438, which is an increase in five years of 6,572. The valuation of the county in 1860 was $28,252,663, in 1865 it was $33,253,177, which was an increase of $5,000,514 in five years. In 1870 the population of the county was 78,409, which was an increase in five years of 13,971. The county contains twenty-one towns and one city.

The number of men furnished by the county for the war, as returned by the city and town authorities in 1866, was 6,239, which was about the true number that it furnished. The aggregate amount of money appropriated and expended by the various municipalities in Hampden on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to the families of soldiers, was $630,031.89.

To which add $34,851.51 of individual contributions, making the total $664,883.40.

The amount of money raised and expended for State aid to the families of soldiers during the years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was $314,944.90, making the total amount $979,828.30.

The following is the war record of each city and town in the county : —

AGAWAM. — Incorporated May 17, 1835. Population in 1860, 1,698 ; in 1865, 1,665. Valuation in 1860, $693,008 ; in 1865, $816,850.

The selectmen in 1861 were Josiah Johnson, Charles Colton, Isaac Roberts ; in 1862, Charles Colton, Frederick Johnson, Joseph Bedortha ; in 1863, Joseph Bedortha, John G. Freeland, Joseph L. Smith ; in 1864, Joseph Bedortha, Joseph L. Smith, Grosvenor Marcy ; in 1865, Joseph Bedortha, John G Freeland, Elijah D. Allen.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Ashbell Sykes ; in 1865, Charles C. Wright.

1861. The selectmen having refused or neglected to call a town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war, a meeting was called by Charles C. Wright, a justice of the peace, upon the petition of Hinsdale Smith, and twelve other legal voters of Agawam, on the 4th of May ; at which it was voted to appropriate five hundred dollars to furnish arms, equipments, and uniforms for volunteers in the military service of the county who may belong to that town. A committee was appointed to carry the vote into effect. August 3d, This committee reported that they had expended $153.01 for uniforms and for assistance to soldiers' families. The selectmen were directed "to pay the family of George M. Scott twelve dollars, and the family of E. P Smith ten dollars, a month, from July 8, 1861, and while they remained in the service."

1862. April 7th, Four hundred dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families. April 21st, Two hundred dollars were added to this sum. August 1st, The selectmen were

instructed to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each inhabitant of the town, to the number of seventeen, who shall volunteer for three years' service, and be credited to the quota of the town; and to borrow seventeen hundred dollars to pay the same. At a meeting held September 2d, eighty-four dollars and eighty cents were added to the amount appropriated on the 1st of August; and a bounty of two hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. September 21st, Voted, "to raise twenty-nine hundred and five dollars and eighty-four cents, in obedience to a law passed April 29, 1863, entitled an act 'for the reimbursement of bounties paid to volunteers.'"

1864. April 4th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families. Two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars were raised for reimbursement of money paid by citizens to volunteers since Oct. 17, 1863. July 15th, The bounty to be paid volunteers was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war.

1865. April 3d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to refund to individuals the amounts of money they had voluntarily contributed to aid recruiting, and to those who had furnished substitutes for the army.

Agawam furnished one hundred and seventy-two men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventeen thousand and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-five cents ($17,077.55).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of volunteers during the years of the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $228.10; in 1862, $1,197.46; in 1863, $1,919.62; in 1864, $2,060.74; in 1865, $1,313.22. Total amount, $6,719.14.

The ladies of Agawam formed a Soldiers' Relief Society in October, 1861. They met once a week during the war, and made lint, bandages, and under-clothing, which from time to time were sent to the front. The value of these contributions

in money was between eight hundred and a thousand dollars. One lady volunteered, and served three months as a nurse in one of the hospitals near Washington.

BLANDFORD. — Incorporated April 10, 1741. Population in 1860, 1,256; in 1865, 1,087 Valuation in 1860, $519,151; in 1865, $529,150.

The selectmen in 1861 were Thomas S. Chaffee, Lyman R. Norton, David Bates; in 1862, James C. Hinsdale, William M. Lewis, Alfred Peckham; in 1863, Watson E. Boise, Francis Bates, Eli A. Cross; in 1864, Samuel A. Bartholomew, William M. Lewis, H. D. Tinker; in 1865, William M. Lewis, Eli Osborne, George C. Collister.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Norman V Lewis; in 1865, B. B. Norton.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters connected with the war, was held on the 13th of May; at which D. P Robinson, George C. Gibbs, and William E. Hinsdale were chosen to consider and report what action the town should take. This committee reported as follows: —

Whereas the President of the United States has called for volunteers to assist the regularly constituted authorities in maintaining and executing the laws against armed traitors who are seeking the overthrow of the Federal Government, —

Resolved, That the citizens of Blandford, in town-meeting assembled, do recognize the propriety and necessity of the action of the President of the United States in calling out volunteers to maintain and execute the laws and put down treason.

Resolved, That we will encourage our citizens to enlist in the service of the United States; that we will furnish money and means to uniform and equip all who will enlist in said service, and will provide liberally for volunteers and their families.

Resolved, That in all suitable ways we will aid the Federal Government in crushing treason and restoring its authority in every part of the United States.

1862. July 19th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars, "in addition to the sum paid by the Government," to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town; and twenty-two

hundred dollars were appropriated to pay the same. September 2d, W E. Boise, Francis Bates, E. W. Shepard, and F E. Knox were chosen "to act in concert with the selectmen," to immediately fill the quota of the town; in doing which they were authorized "to use the whole amount of the surplus revenue fund of the town," in the payment of bounties to men who enlist. This committee were not to charge for their services. December 6th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay aid to the soldiers' families.

1863. September 21st, The assessors were instructed "to abate the poll-taxes of our volunteers now in the service of the United States."

1864. March 28th, One thousand dollars were appropriated to encourage enlistments and to fill the quota of the town. At a subsequent meeting the selectmen were instructed to borrow four thousand dollars for these purposes.

1865. August 16th, The selectmen were directed to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer, substitute or re-enlisted veteran, who shall be credited to the quota of the town.

Blandford, according to a return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished eighty-nine men. We believe, however, that Blandford furnished about one hundred and ten men, as it filled its quota upon every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of three over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and five cents ($14,982.05)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $719.82; in 1863, $1,590.97; in 1864, $1,248.92; in 1865, $399.55. Total amount, $3,959.26.

The ladies of each of the religious societies in Blandford formed sewing-circles to work for the soldiers, and contributed under-clothing, lint, bandages, blackberry and currant wines,

canned fruits, and other useful articles, to the value of about three hundred dollars.

BRIMFIELD. — Incorporated July 14, 1731. Population in 1860, 1,363; in 1865, 1,316. Valuation in 1860, $700,972; in 1865, $719,750.

The selectmen in 1861 were William H. Wyles, Sumner Parker, Newton S. Hubbard; in 1862, William H. Wyles, Sumner Parker, Edwin A. James; in 1863, William H. Wyles, Sumner Parker, James S. Blair; in 1864, William H. Wyles, Sumner Parker, Thomas J. Morgan; in 1865, William H. Wyles, James S. Blair, James B. Brown.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Henry F Brown; in 1863 and 1864, George Bacon; in 1865, Henry F Brown. The town-treasurer from 1848 until 1871 was A. L. Converse.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held June 29th. The selectmen were authorized to draw such sums of money from the town treasury as they might deem proper to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by law.

1862. July 31st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each citizen of the town who should enlist for three years to fill the quota of the town. Voted, to pay the same aid to the families of those soldiers who have died in the service as is paid to the families of the living. August 28th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, enlisting to the credit of the town; also voted, that if any volunteer from Brimfield shall be sick or wounded, "and is in need of care or attention, it shall be furnished at the expense of the town."

1863. September 22d, Voted, to furnish aid to the families "of men who have been or may hereafter be drafted into the military service of the United States."

1864. April 4th, Voted, to appropriate twelve hundred dollars "for the payment of bounties to volunteers;" also, to fix the bounty to be paid to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town for three years at one hundred and twenty-five dollars;"

and the selectmen were authorized to keep on recruiting, and to pay the same amount of bounty to the 1st of March, 1865.

1865. May 31st, A vote was passed to raise by taxation four thousand six hundred and six dollars, "to refund to individuals the several sums contributed by them to fill the quotas of the town," under the several calls of the President for volunteers.

Brimfield furnished one hundred and thirty-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for military purposes, exclusive of State aid, was fifteen thousand and sixty-four dollars and thirty-three cents ($15,064.33).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $250.67; in 1862, $1,123.20; in 1863, $1,704.77; in 1864, $1,666.47; in 1865, $1,108.00. Total amount, $5,853.11.

The ladies of Brimfield were active during the whole of the war in doing good for our soldiers. By subscriptions and fairs held by them, they raised $1,803.25 for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; and before the Fortieth Regiment left the State, they raised seventy-five dollars, and with it purchased a sword, belt, and sash, which they presented to their townsman, Francis D. Lincoln, who commanded a company in the regiment.

CHESTER. — Incorporated Oct. 31, 1731. Population in 1860, 1,314; in 1865, 1,266. Valuation in 1860, $456,635; in 1865, $445,900.

The selectmen in 1861 were Charles W Knox, Joseph C. Kelso, Erastus D. Ormsby; in 1862 and 1863, Charles W Knox, Alfred S. Foote, Erastus D. Ormsby; in 1864, Charles W Knox, Alfred S. Foote, Joseph Kelso; in 1865, Charles W Knox, George S. Williams, Benjamin B. Eastman.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was C. C. Carpenter; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Timothy Keefe. The town-treasurer during all of these years was Silas P Searle.

The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 4th of May, 1861; at which it was voted to "raise two thousand dollars to equip the volunteers from Chester, and to pay their support and the support of their families while drilling."

A number of meetings were held during the war, at which money was appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers and State aid to their families. The returns which we have received from Chester are not so full as those which have come to us from the other towns, and therefore a full abstract of the town's proceedings cannot be given.

Chester, according to a return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished ninety-eight men for the war, which is at least twenty-five less than the true number, as it filled its quota on every call of the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of three over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents ($10,659.84).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $323.20; in 1862, $989.42; in 1863, $797.39; in 1864, $1,942.26; in 1865, $1,089.92. Total amount, $5,142.19.

Chicopee. — Incorporated April 29, 1848. Population in 1860, 7,261; in 1865, 7,581. Valuation in 1860, $2,782,-288; in 1865, $3,128,250.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Otis Chapman, Silas Mosman, William Thayer, Lucas B. Chapin, Daniel Knapp; in 1863, Otis Chapman, Edgar T. Paige, Daniel Knapp, Lucas B. Chapin, Silas Mosman; in 1864, Sylvanus Adams, William R. Kentfield, Henry S. Herrick, Pliny Cadwell, George H. Knapp; in 1865, George H. Knapp, Henry S. Herrick, Simon G. Southworth, Russell S. Farney, Charles S. Stiles.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Lester Dickenson.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters connected with the war, was held on the 1st of May; at which the following preamble and resolution were offered by Hon. John Wells, and adopted: —

Whereas the Government of the United States is now engaged in a struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws, and *whereas* the continuance and preservation of our free institutions and the liberties of the people are involved in the contest; therefore —

Resolved, That it is the duty of every town to contribute, to the extent of its means, to the promotion of the common cause of sustaining the Government in this crisis of its peril.

June 17th, Three thousand dollars were appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the selectmen, for State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by law.

1862. August 22d, The bounty to each volunteer for nine months' service, who should enlist and be credited to the quota of the town, was fixed at one hundred dollars; and twelve thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same, and for incidental expenses in recruiting the men. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money. It was also —

Voted, That the selectmen be requested to appoint some suitable agent in behalf of the town, to look after the welfare of those who have gone or may go to the war from Chicopee, to promote their comfort when sick or wounded, to aid them in returning home when disabled, to communicate from time to time with their friends and the town authorities information respecting them, and the casualties which befall them, and that the expenses attending such agency be borne by the town.

1863. No action appears to have been necessary on the part of the town to fill its quotas and provide for the comfort of the families of volunteers during this year.

1864. August 2d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town; and money was appropriated to pay the same. A vote identical with this was passed on the 26th of December.

Chicopee, according to a return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished six hundred and eighty men for the war, which we believe to be one hundred less than the number actually furnished, as Chicopee filled its quota on every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of forty-eight over and above all demands. Thirty-one were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents ($56,167 78).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,308.59; in 1862, $8,462.17; in 1863, $12,013.32; in 1864, $10,800.00; in 1865, $8,500.00. Total amount, $41,084.08.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Chicopee was organized early in the war, of which Mrs. James T. Ames was president during the whole time. This society sent forward to the army clothing and hospital supplies, the money value of which, without counting the labor expended by the ladies, was more than five thousand dollars. At the close of the war the society had a cash balance on hand of fourteen hundred dollars, which was placed in charge of trustees, for the erection of a soldiers' monument, or memorial hall, whenever the citizens of the town shall be ready for such a work.

GRANVILLE. — Incorporated Jan. 25, 1754. Population in 1860, 1,385; in 1865, 1,363. Valuation in 1860, $411,508; in 1865, $516,277

The selectmen in 1861 were Edmund Barlow, Dwight M. Wheeler, Edmund Holcomb; in 1862, James W. Spelman, William Wells, Wesley L. Boise; in 1863, James W Spelman, R. H. Barlow, Daniel H. Drake; in 1864, Dwight M. Wheeler, Frank Robinson, Daniel H. Drake; in 1865, R. H. Barlow, Silas Noble, James W Spelman.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in the years 1861, 1863, and 1865, was R. S. Brown; in 1862 and 1864, L. N. Shepard.

The information we have received from Granville is quite deficient. Nothing appears to have been done by the town in its corporate capacity during the years 1861 and 1862. What we have received is contained in the two following paragraphs:

"1863. At a meeting held on the 2d of March, the town 'voted to abate poll-taxes of three-years men enlisted in the United-States service.'"

1864. "Voted the same." August 5th, "Voted, to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars to pay each person who shall volunteer into the service of the United States for the period of one year or more." "Voted, to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each man to deposit in the hands of the State Treasurer, to the amount of ¼, or 25 per cent, of our last quota.

Granville, according to the return made in 1866 by the selectmen, furnished one hundred and thirty-five men for the war, which is within five or ten of the exact number, as the town furnished its full quota on every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of five over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nine thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars ($9,675.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $186.30; in 1862, $1,323.72; in 1863, $1,699.19; in 1864, $1,458.71; in 1865, $685.69. Total amount, $5,353.61.

HOLLAND. — Incorporated July 5, 1785. Population in 1860, 419; in 1865, 368. Valuation in 1860, $147,186; in 1865, $131,000.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were F L. Burley, William A. Webber, Warren A. Wallis; in 1863, William A. Webber, Horace Wallis, R. A. Blodgett; in 1864 and 1865, F L. Burley, N. P Marcy, Squire J Ballard.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861 was F. B. Blodgett; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Francis Wight.

1861. November 5th, The treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, was authorized to pay State aid to the families of soldiers, as provided by law.

1862. July 30th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty not exceeding one hundred dollars to each of four men who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was directed to borrow four hundred dollars to pay the same. August 30th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service to fill the quota of the town. The treasurer was directed to borrow the money. Voted, that whenever any of our soldiers shall be sent to hospital, and the selectmen ascertain that "they need extra nursing, they shall furnish it at the expense of the town."

1863. Nothing of importance in relation to the war was done by the town during this year.

1864. April 4th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist and be credited to the quotas of the town under the pending calls of the President for more men, and to reimburse individuals who had paid bounties from their own means. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same. June 11th, A bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer, and to each person who shall put a substitute into the service, when satisfactory evidence is furnished the selectmen that they have entered the military service and have been credited to the quota of the town. This was continued until the end of the war.

Holland, according to the return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished twenty eight men for the war, which was less than the actual number by at least twenty, as the town had at the end of the war a surplus of four over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($1,175.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which wa

repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $49.60; in 1862, $71.00; in 1863, $184.07; in 1864, $92.41; in 1865, $60.28. Total amount, $457.36.

HOLYOKE. — Incorporated March 14, 1850. Population in 1861, 4,997; in 1865, 5,648. Valuation in 1860, $2,080,834; in 1865, $2,579,250.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joel Russell, S. H. Walker, A. C. Slater; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, W B. C. Pearsons, Rufus Mosher, Chester Craft; in 1865, E. Whitaker, E. H. Ball, R. S. Howard.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during these years was Gustavus Snow.

1861. A town-meeting was held April 29th, to consider matters relating to the Rebellion, at which it was voted that the treasurer be authorized to borrow the sum of three thousand dollars, "to provide munitions and outfits for those who may volunteer to defend our country," and to make comfortable provision for their families.

1862. March 17th, Voted, to continue aid to the families of volunteers as provided by an act of the Legislature. July 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars "to every volunteer soldier who may enlist or who has enlisted in the military service" to fill the quota of the town, said bounty to be paid when mustered into the United-States service, and that the treasurer borrow a sum, not to exceed five thousand three hundred dollars, to pay the same. August 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting for nine months' service, and the treasurer be authorized to borrow money sufficient to pay the same. September 2d, The same amount of bounty was continued, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow more money for the purpose of paying it. December 9th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow, not to exceed eight thousand dollars, to pay aid to the families of volunteers.

1863. At the regular yearly town-meeting held March 16th, voted, to continue paying aid to the families of the soldiers; and for that purpose the treasurer was authorized to borrow, not

to exceed nine thousand dollars. It was also voted to refund the poll-tax to all three-years volunteers "that have paid on last year's tax." September 28th, Voted, "to pay and adjust the proportion of town bounty tax according to the provisions of the 9th section of chapter 218 of the Acts of 1863, and raise money for the same."

1864. March 21st, Voted, to refund to individuals the amounts subscribed by them for paying bounties to volunteers, "except so much as was lost by desertion, and non-acceptance." May 23d, Voted, to pay every man who shall be drafted and accepted "under the present call for fifty-two men, and shall go himself or furnish a substitute, one hundred and twenty-five dollars." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for the purpose. June 10th, Voted, "to raise a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars to each volunteer that shall be accepted," one hundred and seventy-five dollars of which to be paid in money, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars in notes of the town.

1865. March 20th, Voted, to continue aid to the families of volunteers, and the treasurer to borrow eight thousand dollars for that purpose. August 12th, The treasurer was directed to borrow, not to exceed ten thousand dollars, to refund to each resident of the town the amount contributed by him to fill the quota of the town in 1864; also, "for commutation money paid by him," not to exceed three hundred dollars to any one person; that persons who were drafted and sent substitutes, or who were drafted and went to the war, shall receive the same as those who paid commutation; also, that one hundred and twenty-five dollars be paid to each re-enlisted veteran who was credited to the town and has not received town bounty.

Holyoke furnished five hundred and thirty-three men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. Fifteen were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-four thousand and forty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents ($34,047.91).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the

war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,132.37; in 1862, $5,717.90; in 1863, $9,194.27; in 1864, $7,400.00; in 1865, $3,500.00. Total amount, $26,944.54.

LONGMEADOW — Incorporated Oct. 17, 1783. Population in 1860, 1,376; in 1865, 1,480. Valuation in 1860, $917,-994; in 1865, $1,016,500.

The selectmen in 1861 were Stephen T. Colton, David Lathrop, Abel H. Calkins. These gentlemen were re-elected every year of the war, with the exception of Mr. Calkins, who was succeeded in 1863 by Horace Hills.

The town-clerk during the whole time was Oliver Wolcott. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Samuel Kilborn; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Dimond Chandler.

1861. An extra town-meeting was held May 15th, at which Thomas Marther, William E. Boies, Alfred Cooley, William H. Burt, Henry E. Dewey, Charles B. Pomeroy, R. P O. Markham, Oliver Dwight, and Randolph Stebbins, were appointed to consider the "subject of appropriating money for supporting the Government and laws in the impending war against anarchy and Rebellion." They reported to pay each volunteer one dollar a day when engaged in drill or military exercise until mustered into the United-States service; also such sum which added to his Government pay, shall be equal to one dollar a day while in the service; that his family shall receive "all necessary support at the expense of the town;" and a committee was appointed to carry the same into effect, and to draw upon the treasurer of the town from time to time for money, not exceeding in all five thousand dollars. The town-treasurer was authorized to borrow the money, and the amount actually expended be provided for by a special tax at the next annual town-meeting. November 5th, The town voted to furnish State aid to the families of volunteers, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow the money.

1862. July 19th, Voted, to borrow one thousand dollars for aid to soldiers' families; also twenty-five hundred dollars for bounties and recruiting expenses. August 29th, Voted, to pay

a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for nine months to the credit of the town; also, to borrow one thousand dollars to pay State aid to the soldiers' families.

1863. October 9th, The treasurer of the town was authorized "to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary to adjust certain accounts of money paid to volunteers." December 18th, A committee of nine was appointed to act in concert with the selectmen in procuring volunteers to fill the quota of the town, and to procure and disburse money subscriptions in aid of recruiting. The meeting voted to act as a committee of the whole in aid of the same objects.

1864. April 25th, The town voted to raise by a tax four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to pay bounties to thirty-four men enlisting to the credit of the town. June 4th, Voted, to authorize the treasurer to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars up to March 1, 1865, to each recruit who shall be mustered into the service of the United States and credited to the quota of the town.

Longmeadow furnished one hundred and thirty-nine men for the war (of whom fourteen were substitutes put in by individual citizens at their own expense), which was a surplus of thirteen over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents ($13,655.77). The amount contributed by private subscription for the same purpose was $15,234.50, making the total amount $28,890.27

The amount of money raised and expended for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $64.63; in 1862, $670.39; in 1863, $1,477.60; in 1864, $1,176.76; in 1865, $593.46. Total amount, $3,982.84.

Ludlow. — Incorporated Feb. 28, 1774. Population in 1860, 1,174; in 1865, $1,233. Valuation in 1860, $440,-734: in 1865, $455,050.

The selectmen in 1861 were Benjamin Sikes, Roderick Col-

lins, Dan Hubbard; in 1862 and 1863, Benjamin Sikes, Roderick Collins, Gilbert E. Fuller; in 1864, Artemas H. Whitney, Jacob S. Eaton, Francis F M'Lean; in 1865, Francis F M'Lean, Henry Charles, Jacob S. Eaton.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861 was John P Hubbard; in 1862 and 1863, Albert Fuller; in 1864, John P Hubbard; in 1865, George E. Root.

1861. A legal town-meeting was held sometime during this year, at which it was voted to appropriate two thousand dollars "for volunteers in the United-States service from Ludlow, as follows: fifteen dollars per month for each when engaged in actual drill service, and five dollars per month for each volunteer's family while he is engaged in drill or actual service."

1862. A meeting was held August 23d. "Voted, that the town pay one hundred dollars to each of seventeen men who will volunteer, and are accepted in the United-States service, for the first call by the President for three hundred thousand."

1863. November 3d, "Voted, to appropriate twenty-four hundred dollars, to be paid as follows: one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer to fill the quota, on the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men."

1864. April 4th, Voted, to raise seventeen hundred and seventy-five dollars to pay bounties to volunteers. June 18th, "Voted, to raise twenty-five hundred dollars to make up the deficiency for paying volunteers for filling our last quota." This is all the record we have.

Ludlow furnished one hundred and thirty men for the war, which was a surplus of six over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents ($10,959.68).

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $262.08; in 1862, $1,502.58; in 1863, $2,119.20; in 1864, $2,547.60; in 1865, $1,900.00. Total amount, $8,331.46.

MONSON. — Incorporated April 25, 1760. Population in 1860, 3,164; in 1865, 3,132. Valuation in 1860, $1,103,-143: in 1865, $1,316, 700.

The selectmen in 1861 were D. G. Potter, E. R. Walker, E. W Sholes; in 1862, D. G. Potter, E. R. Walker, Austin Fuller; in 1863, D. G. Potter, E. R. Walker, N. F Rogers; in 1864, D. G. Potter, Hiram Newton, Dwight King; in 1865, D. G. Potter, Dwight King, J B. Foster.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was N. F Rogers; in 1865, E. B. Miles. The town-treasurer during all the years of the war was William N. Flynt.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 3d of May, at which it was voted that all residents of Monson, while drilling and preparing to enter the military service of the United States, "shall have their support;" and when enlisted and mustered into the military service "shall have a good outfit, and be paid ten dollars a month by the town while in actual service, and their families shall receive a sufficient sum to support them during their absence." The treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever sum of money might be required, and a committee of seven was appointed to carry the above votes into effect. The following resolution was read and unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That the people of Monson are unanimous for upholding, supporting, and defending the United-States Government, and to that end are ready to respond to the demand of the legally constituted authorities of Massachusetts and the United States in the performance of every loyal and patriotic duty.

1862. At a meeting held on the 26th of July, the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to the number of thirty-six, who shall enlist for three years in the military service, and be credited to the quota of the town. At another meeting held on the 8th of August, it was voted to pay the same bounty to volunteers who shall enlist for nine months' service, and be credited to the quota of the town. This bounty on the 24th of November was increased fifty dollars.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, during this year, in matters relating to the war, although recruiting went on, and the payment of State aid to the soldiers' families was continued.

1864. On the 18th of April the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars "to each volunteer, or drafted man, for three years' service, who shall be mustered into the military service and credited to the quota of the town;" and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. On the 30th of June the treasurer was authorized to borrow money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be used by the selectmen as they may deem expedient, to encourage enlistments, and to fill the quota of the town "upon any call, or calls, made by the President, which hereafter he may issue."

Monson, according to a return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished one hundred and eighty men for the war, which was at least one hundred less than the town actually furnished, as it filled its quota upon every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of eighteen over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents ($30,488.36).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $384.70; in 1862, $1,504.38; in 1863, $2,649.92; in 1864, $3,292.76; in 1865, $2,000.00. Total amount, $10,031.76.

The ladies of Monson "worked constantly and faithfully, as only mothers who have sons in need of their assistance can work. Packages of food and clothing were sent to the army often during the war."

MONTGOMERY — Incorporated Nov. 28, 1780. Population in 1860, 371; in 1865, 354. Valuation in 1860, $156,175; in 1865, $158,850.

The selectmen in 1861 were Augustus A. Moore, Henry S. Stiles, Horace F Moore; in 1862, William Squier, Aaron P Parks, Gilbert Squier; in 1863, William Squier, Augustus A. Moore, Orlando W Axtell; in 1864, Edwin S. Snow, Horace F Moore, R. Wesley Clark; in 1865, Aaron P Parks, R. Wesley Clark, Horace F. Moore.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1865, was Aaron P Parks; in 1863, Lewis F Allyn; in 1864, Horace Bartholomew. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Lewis T. Allyn; in 1864 and 1865, Augustus A. Moore.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its legal capacity, during this year in regard to the war.

1862. March 10th, Voted, to raise one hundred dollars for aid to soldiers' families. April 7th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow, not exceeding four hundred dollars, for the same purpose. July 28th, Voted, to raise five hundred and twenty-five dollars to pay bounties to volunteers, and to drafted men if there should be any. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money. Discretionary power was given to the selectmen to pay aid to soldiers' families. September 15th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service until the quota of the town should be filled. The selectmen were authorized to borrow the money.

1863. April 6th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was raised to two hundred dollars. Four hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families.

1864. April 11th, One thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families. The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. July 18th, The treasurer and selectmen were authorized to borrow fifteen hundred dollars with which to pay bounties. Voted, "to pay two hundred and twenty-five dollars per man, if necessary, in addition to one hundred and twenty-five dollars already voted by the town," to obtain eight men to complete the quota of the town. December 13th, Twelve hundred dollars were appropriated to pay "for procuring volunteers."

1865. March 28th, Voted, to authorize the town-treasurer to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for aid to soldiers' families.

Montgomery furnished forty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand and forty-nine dollars ($6,049.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $401.99; in 1863, $466.00; in 1864, $633.00; in 1865, $632.11. Total amount, $2,-133.10.

PALMER. — Incorporated Jan. 30, 1752. Population in 1860, 3,082; in 1865, 3,081. Valuation in 1860, $1,167,-291; in 1865, $1,254,000.

The selectmen in 1861 were George Moores, J. S. Loomis, Gilbert Barker; in 1862, J. S. Loomis, Abel Webber, Nathan Harwood; in 1863 and 1864, Abel Webber, E. B. Gates, P W Webster; in 1865, Enos Calkins, George Moores, E. B. Gates.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Daniel Granger; in 1864, J. H. Blair; in 1865, Lyman Dimock. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Daniel Granger; in 1864, J H. Blair; in 1865, L. Dimock.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 4th of May, at which the town voted to appropriate two thousand dollars "to arm, equip, and drill a company for military service, and three thousand dollars to provide for the support of the families of volunteers living in Palmer."

1862. A town-meeting was held on the 19th of July, at which the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. Another meet-

ing was held on the 16th of August, at which it was voted to pay the same bounty to volunteers for nine months' service who should enlist, and be credited to the quota of the town.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in relation to the war during this year, although recruiting was continued as before, and State aid was furnished to soldiers' families.

1864. On the 11th of April a town-meeting was held, at which it was voted to fix the bounty to volunteers for three years' service, who shall be credited to the quota of the town, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and this bounty was continued to be paid until the end of the war.

1865. At a meeting held during this year, it was voted to refund to citizens, who had paid of their own means to assist recruiting, the sum of eight thousand and forty-one dollars.

Palmer, according to a return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished three hundred and eleven men for the war, which was very nigh the exact number. The town furnished its full quota on every call of the President for men, and at the end of the war had a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars ($26,920.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $349.98; in 1862, $2,060.99; in 1863, $3,707.07; in 1864, $4,578.58; in 1865, $3,000.00. Total amount, $13,696.62.

The ladies of Palmer did much good work for the soldiers. The net profits of one fair held by them amounted to three hundred and forty-seven dollars. It is estimated that one thousand dollars in addition were raised by them for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

RUSSELL. — Incorporated Feb. 25, 1792. Population in 1860, 605; in 1865, 619. Valuation in 1860, $198,462; in 1865, $212,800.

The selectmen in 1861 were N. D. Parks, H. A. Gould, E. A. Russell; in 1862, N D. Parks, A. G Mullory, Horace Heath; in 1863, N. D. Parks, Dexter Parks, E. A. Russell; in 1864 and 1865, Roland Parks, Dexter Parks, D. S. Bronson.

The town-clerk during these years was Roland Parks. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Roland Parks; in 1865, Horace Parks.

1861. A legal town-meeting was held on the 1st of May, at which the following preamble and resolution were adopted: —

Whereas our Government is in a perilous condition, and men are needed to protect the rights and liberties of American citizens, and maintain our Government; therefore —

Resolved, That we will equip such of our townsmen as have, or may, volunteer their services to protect and maintain our Government; also, that we will pay the families of such volunteers the sum of ten dollars a month, to commence at the time said volunteers are called upon to leave their families, and continue until the close of their services in the present war, or until the General Government shall provide for their necessities.

The selectmen were also authorized to appropriate money, and to call out the militia of the town for drill, "if they think it expedient." November 5th, The town voted "to authorize the selectmen to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by act of the Legislature."

1862. July 15th, Voted, to respond to the call of the Governor for seven volunteers to fill the quota of the town; to raise seven hundred dollars to aid the family of each volunteer who may enlist to the credit of the town; and also to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who may enlist for that town. August 30th, The town voted to raise one thousand dollars for aid to the soldiers' families, and to pay bounties to volunteers. The town-clerk was also instructed to ascertain, if possible, whether any of the volunteers from that town had been wounded "in the late battles and needed assistance, and, if so, that the selectmen furnish what aid they may require."

1863. The town during this year had furnished all the men required of it, and at its close there were not as many able-

bodied men in the town between the military ages as they had in the service: more than one-half of the men liable to military duty were at the front.

1864. April 11th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who would enlist to fill the quota of the town. July 29th, Voted, to raise one thousand dollars for recruiting purposes, and to keep the quota of the town full.

1865. Two citizens of the town having put in substitutes at a large expense, the town voted, March 7th, to pay each of them one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Russell furnished sixty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The total amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was five thousand and forty dollars and fifty cents ($5,040.50).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $121.79; in 1862, $1,003.60; in 1863, $976.00; in 1864, $1,058.41; in 1865, $750.00. Total amount, $3,909.80.

SOUTHWICK. — Incorporated Nov. 17, 1770. Population in 1860, 1,188; in 1865, 1,155. Valuation in 1860, $593,595; in 1865, $604,200.

The selectmen in 1861 were Carmi Shurtleff, Abram Rising, Luther Fowler; in 1862, A. J Marvin, A. F Webb, A. P Easton; in 1863 and 1864, A. P Easton, A. J Marvin, A. F Webb; in 1865, A. P Easton, N S. Noble, A. J. Forward.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was C. J. Root. The town-treasurer during the years 1861 and 1862 was Heaton Granger; in 1863, Herman Laflin; in 1864 and 1865, S. L. Granger.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider questions relating to the war, was held November 26th, at which it was

voted to raise three hundred dollars to pay State aid to the families of soldiers living in the town, as provided by the act of the Legislature.

1862. July 12th, Voted, to raise sixteen hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the selectmen for the same purpose; and five hundred dollars were directed to be paid "for the benefit of the families or parents of volunteers belonging to the town who may have died in the service of their country." August 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months to fill the quota of the town. December 16th, Eight hundred dollars were appropriated to pay State aid to the families of volunteers.

1864. May 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer, and to each substitute for a drafted man, who shall be credited to the quota of the town. July 9th, The selectmen were directed to borrow money, sufficient to reimburse to individuals the money subscribed by them to pay bounties, not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer; also, that that amount shall be paid to each volunteer who shall hereafter enlist and be mustered into the United-States service to the credit of the town.

1865. April 2d, "Voted, to refund the money contributed by individuals in aid of, and for the purpose of, filling this town's quota."

Southwick furnished one hundred and eighteen men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars ($14,373.00)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $87.94; in 1862, $959.65; in 1863, $1,800.06; in 1864, $1,900.96; in 1865, $855.64. Total amount, $5,604.25.

"The ladies of Southwick did their full share of patriotic labor in aid of the soldiers all through the war."

SPRINGFIELD. — Incorporated as a town May 14, 1636; as a city April 12, 1852. Population in 1860, 15,199; in 1865, 22,038. Valuation in 1860, $8,669,806; in 1865, $13,379,212.

The mayor in 1861 was Stephen C. Bemis; aldermen, Henry Gray, Ephraim W Bond, H. N. Case, Nathaniel Howard, Charles Woodman, Amos Call, William Smith, A. J. Plumer. In 1862, Stephen C. Bemis, mayor; Henry Gray, E. W Bond, H. N. Case, T. W Wason, Horace Kibbe, Horace Smith, William Smith, H. S. Eveans, aldermen. In 1863, Henry Alexander, Jr., mayor; Justin M. Cooley, William Patton, William K. Baker, Daniel L. Harris, William Bodertha, Horace Smith, Virgil Perkins, Andrew J. Plumer, aldermen. In 1864, Henry Alexander, Jr., mayor; Norman W Talcott, William Patton, Albert D. Briggs, Frederick H. Harris, Charles Barrows, Warren H. Wilkinson, Virgil Perkins, Harvey E. Moseley, aldermen. In 1865, Albert D. Briggs, mayor; Henry S. Hyde, George R. Tormsley, Otis Childs, Frederick H. Harris, Charles Barrows, Warren H. Wilkinson, Andrew J. Plumer, aldermen.

The city clerk and city treasurer in 1861 was Horace C. Lee; in 1862, Samuel B. Spooner, Jr.; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Albert F Folsom.*

1861. The first action taken by the city, in regard to the war, was the passage of a resolve by the city council on the 18th of April appropriating five thousand dollars to assist the military companies of Springfield in making necessary preparations for entering upon active military service. On the 29th of the same month twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for the same general purposes.

1862. August 26th, The city government passed the following resolution: —

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* Horace C. Lee resigned Oct 21, 1861, to take command of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and Henry Smith was chosen to serve the balance of the year. Samuel B. Spooner, Jr., resigned Sept. 30, 1862, to accept the commission of captain of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment, and Albert F. Folsom was chosen to fill the vacancy, and has remained in office ever since.

Resolved, That in view of the limited time in which we are called upon to fill our present quota of nine-months men, it is earnestly recommended that the citizens close their several places of business at the hour of four P.M., and thereafter on each day until the full number of men is secured.

On the 30th of September an order was passed "authorizing the city treasurer to pay as a bounty, out of the 'militia fund,' the sum of one hundred dollars each to all persons, residents of Springfield, who have been, or may be, within thirty days from this date, mustered into the service of the United States at 'Camp Banks,'* as members of the 'Union Guards,' even though the number of men thus paid would exceed the quota required of the city of Springfield under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men for nine months' service."

Mr. Folsom, the city treasurer and clerk of Springfield, writes: —

"The sentiments of our citizens have been much better expressed by the promptness with which they met every call of the President for troops, and by the liberality in voting money for bounty and other necessary expenditures, than by resolutions written and recorded; consequently I can report but an extract from the only resolutions relating directly to war matters passed by the city council during the war; and, with the recommendations therein expressed, will say, that nearly all places of business were promptly closed, and mass meetings of the citizens, presided over by the mayor, were held daily — Sundays not always excepted — in front of the city hall, until the quota was filled. As will be seen by the order passed Sept. 30, 1862, which I enclose, we did not stop the good work as soon as our quota was filled, but continued the payment of bounties until we exceeded the quota, so that we were able to furnish Boston with one hundred and eight men, West Springfield with eleven, Westfield with ten, Chester with ten, Agawam with seven, and Holland and Monson with two each."

Springfield furnished twenty-five hundred men for the war, which was a surplus of two hundred and six over and above all demands. Ninety-six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the city on

* "Camp Banks" was a military camp established a few miles from the city of Springfield.

account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was two hundred and eighteen thousand and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents ($218,099.55). In addition to this, eighty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars were subscribed and paid by individual citizens to encourage recruiting, of which amount thirty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars were reimbursed by the city.

The amount of money raised and expended by the city during the war for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,752.89; in 1862, $12,128.23; in 1863, $20,878.10; in 1864, $35,189.02; in 1865, $27,500.00. Total amount, $97,449.24.

The ladies of Springfield were equally liberal and patriotic in their contributions for the soldiers during the whole of the war. A soldiers' fair was held by them in December, 1864, for the benefit of the "Soldiers' Rest," an institution located at that time near the railroad depot for the care of the sick and wounded, which netted the handsome sum of nineteen hundred and forty-six dollars.

TOLLAND. — Incorporated June 14, 1810. Population in 1860, 596; in 1865, 511. Valuation in 1860, $280,774; in 1865, $298,588.

The selectmen in 1861 were Philander F Twining, Daniel Spring, Edward L. Tinker, Jr.; in 1862, Hiram C. Brown, Lyman Twining, George W Granger; in 1863 and 1864, George W Granger, Philander F Twining, Lyman Twining; in 1865, George W Granger, Philander F Twining, Nathan E. Slocum.

The town-clerk during the years 1861 and 1862 was Rufus Smith. During 1863, 1864, and 1865, William W Harrison. The town-treasurer all through the war was Edward L. Tinker.

1861. The first legal town-meeting held in Tolland, to act upon matters connected with the war, was held in June, at which it was voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars to pay State aid to the families of volunteers living in the town.

1862. January —, One hundred and seventy dollars were

appropriated for the same purpose. July —, Eight hundred and forty dollars were appropriated to pay bounties to volunteers enlisting to fill the quota of the town. August —, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars "for each volunteer to fill our quota of nine-months men called for by the President." December —, Voted, to pay each drafted man or volunteer a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars "to fill the quota." December 29th, Voted, to raise five hundred dollars for bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of the town.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity in relation to the war during this year, although recruiting was continued during the whole time.

1864. April —, The town appropriated thirteen hundred dollars for State aid for the year to the families of soldiers residing in the town.

1865. April 24th, Voted, to raise four hundred dollars to pay bounties to veteran recruits who had re-enlisted to fill the quota of the town.

Tolland furnished seventy-four men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-nine cents ($7,297.49).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $179.62; in 1862, $746.57; in 1863, $785.00; in 1864, $658.80; in 1865, $200.00. Total amount, $2,569.99.

WALES. — Incorporated September 18, 1762. Population in 1860, 677; in 1865, 696. Valuation in 1860, $277,868; in 1865, $254,600.

The selectmen in 1861 were Warren Shaw, S. V R. Smith, William L. Needham; in 1862, Adams Stewart, Eden D. Shaw, Warren Needham; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Absalom Gardner, C. D. Brewer, Warren Shaw.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was G. S. Rogers.

1862. The first legal town-meeting to consider questions in relation to the war was held August 18th, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service who enlists and is credited to the quota of the town, and to refund "all moneys paid by the citizens to volunteers furnished by the town." August 23d, The same bounty was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. April 6th, "Voted, to raise by tax eight hundred and fifty dollars to reimburse the subscribers who advanced the money paid as bounties last summer to the three-years volunteers from this town."

1864. May 2d, "Voted, to assess a tax to pay back the money subscribed and paid by individuals to volunteers, since last July, not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each man."

From this time to the end of the war the town continued to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and several meetings were held, at which money was appropriated to pay bounties, and to reimburse citizens who had voluntarily expended of their own private means to encourage recruiting, to pay bounties to volunteers, and to furnish aid to their families.

Wales furnished eighty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of nine over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eight thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-two cents ($8,519.82).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $155.00; in 1862, $891.12; in 1863, $1,362.21; in 1864, $1,202.46; in 1865, $750. Total amount, $4,360.79.

"The ladies of Wales were active and liberal on behalf

of the soldiers from the beginning to the end of the war, and every few weeks sent to the army hospitals, for the sick and wounded, boxes and barrels of lint, bandages, clothing, and bed clothes."

WESTFIELD. — Incorporated May 19, 1669. Population in 1860, 5,055; in 1865, 5,634. Valuation in 1860, $2,801,834; in 1865, $3,244,600.

The selectmen in 1861 were Leroy C. Gillett, Hiram Hall, Seth Bush; in 1862, Leroy C. Gillett, Reuben Loomis, William Provin; in 1863, William Provin, Leroy C. Gillett, L. F Thayer; in 1864 and 1865, L. F Thayer, L. F Root, William Provin.

The town-clerk during all these years was P. H. Boise. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was L. R. Norton; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Henry Loomis.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 29th of April; at which the following resolutions were read and adopted: —

Resolved, That it is incumbent on all citizens, by every consideration of interest and of duty to show their patriotic sentiments by word and act, in order to make known the opinions of the great body of the people, and bring the present unhappy contest to a speedy end.

Resolved, That the blessings and the memories of our National Union are too great and too precious to be abandoned, its flag too grand to be tarnished; and we pledge our unalterable attachment to the nation, the Union, and the flag, and our unqualified support of their representatives and constituted authorities.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the evidence, in the conduct of her government, her people, and her soldiers, that the Massachusetts of to-day is not inferior to the Massachusetts of her forefathers; and that no efforts, nor sacrifices of ours shall be wanting to maintain her in the place where she stood, as she stood long ago, — FIRST IN THE FIELD.

Ten thousand dollars were appropriated to purchase outfits and equipments for volunteers, and to pay such while drilling the same pay as is received by soldiers in the service of the

United States, and to properly provide for their families while absent in the service.

1862. At a meeting held on the 19th of July, it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town, and to raise seven thousand five hundred dollars to pay the same. A series of patriotic resolutions was read and adopted: first, congratulating the town for its liberality in furnishing money and men for the war; second, thanking the noble-hearted citizens of the town who had entered the military service. The third we give entire: —

Resolved, That the volunteers who have heretofore gone out from us, and who have stood so undaunted in the shock of battle, bravest among the brave, so as to receive as they richly deserved the especial thanks of their commanding officer, commend themselves to our affection and admiration for the exhibition in so remarkable a degree of those noble qualities which go to make up the true soldier; and while we deeply condole with the friends of the fallen, we send greeting to their living comrades in arms. Well done, brave men! your fellow-townsmen are proud of your fame, and grateful for your sacrifices.

Another meeting was held on the 18th of August, when it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service when credited to the quota of Westfield, and ten thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same.

1863. There does not appear to have been any action taken by the town in regard to the war during this year, although recruiting volunteers and the payment of State aid to their families were continued.

1864. On the 4th of April it was voted to raise three thousand dollars to reimburse those citizens who had voluntarily contributed of their means to fill the quota of the town. Another meeting was held on the 6th of July, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years and be credited to the quota; also fifty dollars to each of the veterans of Westfield who had re-enlisted in the service.

1865. On the 6th of May the town voted to raise twenty thousand dollars to reimburse citizens for money which they had paid to aid the town in filling its quota.

Westfield furnished six hundred and thirty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of fifty-three over and above all demands. Twenty-eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventy-six thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars ($76,483.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,636.72; in 1862, $5,935.32; in 1863, $9,806.74; in 1864, $60,000.00; in 1865, $7,400.00. Total amount, $34,278.88.

WEST SPRINGFIELD. — Incorporated Feb. 23, 1774. Population in 1860, 2,105; in 1865, 2,100. Valuation in 1860, $1,011,772; in 1865, $1,319,550.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Nathan Loomis, Alvin Sibley, F F French; in 1863, Aaron Bagg, Charles C. Smith, Lucius Dwinnell; in 1864 and 1865, Albert D. Bagg, Carlos W Hoisington, Aaron L. Hayes.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during the years 1861 and 1862 was Charles White; in 1863, Edward Parsons; in 1864 and 1865, J. M. Harmon.

1861. A legal town-meeting was held April 30th, at which it was voted to borrow a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, in aid of volunteers belonging to the town. William Melcher, J O. Moseley, Reuben Champion, Aaron Bagg, Julius Day, Edward Parsons, and Henry Dickinson were chosen a Finance Committee, who were authorized to aid the families of the soldiers, and to furnish each soldier with a revolver. June 4th, The vote to furnish revolvers was reconsidered. July 19th, The finance committee were instructed to pay each volunteer from that town a bounty of one hundred dollars, and it was voted that such volunteer "be exempt from taxation for war purposes."

1862. August 15th, Voted, that each person who volunteers to the credit of the town, "before Monday next, be paid a bounty of one hundred and ten dollars," after that time a bounty of one hundred only. December 1st, The treasurer was authorized to borrow two thousand dollars, and the finance committee were directed to enlist men for nine months' service wherever they could get them, to fill the urgent demand made by the Government.

1863. April 6th, The town appropriated four thousand dollars "out of which soldiers' families shall be paid for the ensuing year;" and "that the widows of those who have died in the service shall receive the same aid as before;" "that each soldier who enlisted in the Tenth Regiment, for whom a revolver was bought, and who did not receive it, shall receive an equivalent in money; and, if deceased, the amount shall be paid to his heirs;" and three hundred dollars were appropriated for this purpose.

1864. April 6th, Voted, to reimburse all money paid by individuals for bounty purposes, and to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to any volunteer or drafted man who shall enter the military service from March 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865. August 2d, The treasurer was directed to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each person who furnished a substitute. C. W Hoisington, A. D. Bagg, A. L. Hayes, J. L. Worthy, and Ethan Brooks were chosen "a committee of ways and means" to fill the quota of the town.

1865. May 10th, Voted, to refund to drafted men three hundred dollars commutation-money which each had paid; also, to refund to each person the amount he had advanced for recruiting purposes.

West Springfield furnished two hundred and twenty-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-four over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The amount of money raised and expended by the town by reason of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-six cents ($35,486.76). This was exclusive of other expenditures made

by individuals. The aggregate amount of money furnished by the town, in its corporate capacity, and by citizens by voluntary contributions, was more than fifty thousand dollars.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which was refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $528.10; in 1862, $2,549.40; in 1863, $3,719.03; in 1864, $3,380.25; in 1865, $2,100.00. Total amount, $12,276.78.

WILBRAHAM.—Incorporated June 15, 1763. Population in 1860, 2,081; in 1865, 2,111. Valuation in 1861, $841,633; in 1865, $872,100.

The selectmen in 1861 were Philip P Potter, William V. Sessions, Horace Clark; in 1862, Horace Clark, Marcus Beebe, Hiram Hendrick; in 1863, Horace Clark, Porter Cross, Walter Hitchcock; in 1864, John Baldwin, Horace Clark, Sumner Smith; in 1865, John Baldwin, Sumner Smith, William V. Sessions.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Howard Stanton;* in 1863 and 1864, John M. Merrick; in 1865, Gilbert Roewood.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 27th of May; at which it was voted to pay State aid to the families of soldiers living in Wilbraham, as provided by law.

1862. April 7th, The town-treasurer was authorized to borrow money in aid of the families of volunteers. July 26th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, the number not to exceed twenty. The treasurer was authorized to borrow two thousand dollars for the payment of said bounties. The town-clerk was directed to keep a record of the names of residents of Wilbraham who have served or shall serve in the armies of the

* Howard Stanton died in office during the year, and his father, James, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

United States. August 28th, "Voted, that the town use its best endeavors to obtain soldiers without drafting." Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, when mustered in and credited to the town. On the 23d of September this bounty was increased to two hundred dollars, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. April 6th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of soldiers living in that town, "provided that the funds of the town are not sufficient for the same."

1864. July 28th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, "to be called a recruiting fund," and to be used to procure men to fill the quota of the town under the recent call of the President for more men, it having been reported that some of the men who had enlisted from Wilbraham had been credited to other towns. Porter Cross and Sumner Smith were chosen "to investigate the matter at Boston," and have the rolls there corrected.

1865. January 16th, The treasurer was directed to borrow five thousand dollars as a recruiting fund to be used by the selectmen in procuring volunteers to the credit of the town. The following resolve was passed: —

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to General B. F. Butler for his services in the United-States military department during the present civil war.

Wilbraham furnished two hundred and twenty-three men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-six over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars ($13,255.00)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $209.82; in 1862, $2,356.14; in 1863, $3,163.00; in 1864, $3,377.14; in 1865, $1,700.00. Total amount, $10,806.10.

The ladies of Wilbraham contributed liberally of their time and means to the comfort of our soldiers. One lady "made two feather-beds into pillows for them." The contributions were forwarded chiefly through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

CHAPTER IX.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

THIS county is bounded south by Hampden, west by Berkshire, north by Franklin, and east by Worcester Counties. It is located in the centre of the alluvial basin of the Connecticut River; it has a rich soil and considerable water power, much of which is used for manufacturing purposes; it is also well provided with railroad accommodations. The county is divided into twenty-three towns, the largest and most important of which is Northampton, the county seat. The value of its agricultural and manufacturing products in 1865 was $13,143,957 The population in 1860 was 37,822; in 1865 it was 39,199, an increase in five years of 1377; the population in 1870 was 44,388, which is a gain of 5,189. The valuation of the county in 1860 was $17,737,649; in 1865 it was $20,510,994, an increase in five years of $2,773,345.

The number of men furnished by the several towns in the county, according to the returns made by the selectmen in 1866, was three thousand seven hundred and ninety-three (3,793), which is very near the exact number. Each town furnished its full contingent upon every call made by the President for men, and at the end of the war had a surplus over and above all demands, which in the aggregate amounted to three hundred and forty-four men (344). The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the several towns on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was four hundred and fifteen thousand and forty-two dollars and seventy-six cents ($415,042.76). The total amount raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by

the Commonwealth, was one hundred and eighty-four thousand and seventy-five dollars and seven cents ($184,075.07), making the total expenditure $599,117.83.

The following is the war record of the various towns: —

AMHERST. — Incorporated Feb. 13, 1759. Population in 1860, 3,206; in 1865, 3,413. Valuation in 1860, $1,581,521; in 1865, $1,860,457 The selectmen in 1861 were Ezra Ingram, Eleazor Kellogg, H. Pomroy; in 1862 and 1863, Ezra Ingram, Eleazor Kellogg, Daniel Converse; in 1864, Ezra Ingram, Eleazor Kellogg, Avery R. Cushman; in 1865, Ezra Ingram, Eleazor Kellogg, Porter Dickinson.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was Samuel C. Carter.

1861. May 1st, The selectmen were authorized to borrow not exceeding five thousand dollars to be applied to the purchase of outfits for volunteers, their comfort while in the military service, and the maintenance and support of their families at home.

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay one hundred dollars bounty to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years in the military service and be mustered in to the credit of the town. Voted, That it is the wish of the citizens that volunteers enlisting from Amherst "associate with the volunteers from Hadley, Hatfield, Leverett, Pelham, Sunderland, and Granby, in forming a company." August 25th, Voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists in the nine-months service, and is credited to Amherst, "provided that the whole number required for this town shall be enlisted before the first day of September." "Voted, that the first names on the enlisting rolls *shall have the first preference to go into the army.*" * October 11th, The selectmen were authorized "to make an arrangement with any other city or town for our surplus of enlisted men, reserving to the town the benefit of such surplus in a future call of the President."

* This vote was passed after the enlisting committee had reported that more than sixty men had offered themselves, and that the volunteers would far exceed the number required.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity during this year, in relation to the war.

1864. May 24th, Voted, To assess nine thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars; of which two thousand dollars is to refund to the volunteer fund what was paid in October, 1863, twelve hundred dollars to fill a deficiency in the quota of the town, and sixty-five hundred to pay bounties to volunteers who shall enlist to the quota of the town during the year ending March 1, 1865.

Amherst furnished three hundred and thirty-two men for the war,* which was a surplus of twenty-nine over and above all demands. Twenty were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-seven cents ($29,535.47) In addition to this sum $23,779.50 were contributed by individuals, and received from fairs held by the patriotic ladies of Amherst for the benefit of the soldiers.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the soldiers' families and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $672.71; in 1862, $2,995.34; in 1863, $4,612.51; in 1864, $4,810.31; in 1865, $2,676.89. Total amount, $15,769.76.

Belchertown. — Incorporated June 30, 1761. Population in 1860, 2,709; in 1865, 2,636. Valuation in 1860, $1,063,603; in 1865, $1,108,591.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Joshua G. Longley, Martin Sedgewick, Henry J. Chandler; in 1863, Leonard Barrett, Wright Barrett, Joshua G. Longley; in 1864 and 1865, Joshua G. Longley, A. Ralph Owen, Henry J. Chandler.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Edwin R. Bridgeman.

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* The town authorities claim to have furnished three hundred and forty-five men for the war, of whom twenty-one were in the navy.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters in relation to the war was held on the 30th of April, at which it was voted to uniform and clothe, "from head to foot, all who volunteer in the Belchertown company, and to furnish a revolver to each of them who go into active service." It was also voted to hire a competent drill-master, and to pay each man for the time spent in drilling; also to pay each volunteer's family ten dollars a month while he is in active service.* The selectmen were authorized to borrow five thousand dollars to carry out the purposes of these votes. July 6th, The act of the Legislature in relation to the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers was adopted by the town.

1862. July 21st, "Voted, to pay one hundred dollars to each recruit to the number of thirty-four, and that the assessors levy a tax upon the valuation of last May, and collect it within twenty days." Voted, "that the treasurer go to the camp with the soldier, and pay one hundred dollars to each upon his being mustered into service." August 22d, A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer for nine months' service, and a committee was appointed "to canvass the town to procure men to fill our quota."

1863. February 10th, The selectmen were authorized "to procure upon the best possible terms eighteen men to fill the quota of the town for the last call of the Government." The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money for that purpose. September 23d, Voted, "that in all cases when necessary the selectmen may furnish supplies to families of volunteers in addition to State aid."

1864. June 23d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow not exceeding ten thousand dollars to procure volunteers to relieve citizens who had been drafted or who might thereafter be; and to those citizens who were drafted, and had procured substitutes or had paid commutation, there be paid the sum of three hundred dollars; and for this purpose the selectmen and treasurer were directed to borrow thirty-six hundred dollars.†

* The ladies of Belchertown made shirts and drawers for a company of sixty men at this time.

† This amount was borrowed on the personal notes of the selectmen and

June 30th, Voted, to raise a sum of money sufficient to procure forty volunteers.

1865. January 2d, Voted to raise twenty-five hundred dollars "to procure recruits on the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men."

Belchertown furnished two hundred and eighty men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty over and above all demands. Nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-nine thousand dollars ($29,000.00)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war, for the payment of State aid to the soldiers' families, and which was afterwards reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $484.01; in 1862, $3,137.93; in 1863, $3,901.81; in 1864, $3,834.27; in 1865, $2,218.47. Total amount, $13,576.49.

CHESTERFIELD. — Incorporated June 11, 1762. Population in 1860, 897; in 1865, 802. Valuation in 1860, $415,746; in 1865, $372,790.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Eli A. Sylvester, Loren L. Tower, Samuel House; in 1863, Patrick Bryant, Samuel House, Chauncy Witherell; in 1864, Patrick Bryant, Ebenezer Edwards, Chauncy Witherell; in 1865, Patrick Bryant, Samuel House, Chauncy Witherell.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Albert Nichols.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity during this year in relation to the war.

1862. At a special town-meeting held on the 5th of August, it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who would enlist either for three years or nine months, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

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treasurer, on a guarantee to them signed by about three hundred voters of the town; on the 20th of May, 1865, the town assumed the liabilities incurred by the selectmen and treasurer.

1863. At a meeting held on the 17th of January, Samuel House, one of the selectmen, was appointed to visit Boston and obtain information in regard to the number of men the town was to furnish to complete its quota.

1864. On the 2d of April the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist and be credited to the town; also to raise eight hundred and seventy-five dollars to repay citizens money which they had advanced for recruiting purposes. This bounty was continued to be paid until the end of the war.

1865. At a meeting held on the 22d of May, it was voted to raise by taxation six thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars to pay citizens money which they had advanced for recruiting purposes, "one half to be assessed this year, and the balance next year."

Chesterfield furnished ninety-five men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars ($14,662.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town, during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $36.30; in 1862, $644.30; in 1863, $1,689.21; in 1864, $1,477.70; in 1865, $1,165.50. Total amount, $5,013.01.

The ladies of Chesterfield contributed three hundred and seventy-five dollars in money, besides clothing and valuable work for the soldiers.

CUMMINGTON. — Incorporated June 23, 1779. Population in 1860, 1,085; in 1865, 980. Valuation in 1860, $354,219; in 1865, $342,842.

The selectmen in 1861 were Nathan Orcutt, William H. Mitchell, Charles Harlow; in 1862, Nathan Orcutt, John C. Reed, Charles Harlow; in 1863 and 1864, N F. Orcutt, Charles Harlow, John C. Reed; in 1865, L. J Orcutt, L. E. Dawes, C. M. Tillson.

The town-clerk during all these years was Almon Mitchell. The town-treasurer during the same period was William Packard.

1861. The first town-meeting at which action was taken in regard to the war was held August 31st, which voted to raise five hundred dollars "in aid of families of such citizens as had or might hereafter volunteer in the United-States service."

1862. A meeting was held July 28th, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer to fill the quota of the town, the number required being fourteen.

Almon Mitchell who had been town-clerk since 1855, and all through the war, writes, "that the above were the first actions of the town after the war commenced. We had many subsequent meetings at which various appropriations were made. There was no unusual incident in our community during the war. I believe we may claim a full average share of public spirit and patriotism, and if there were any persons who began to grow faint-hearted, when our prospects were gloomiest, they had the grace to keep silent."

Cummington furnished one hundred and five men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents, $10,589.34.

The amount of money raised and expended for State aid to the families of the soldiers during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $777.95; in 1863, $2,019.17; in 1864, $1,034.95; in 1865, $1,000.00. Total amount, $4,832.07.

EASTHAMPTON. — Incorporated June 17, 1785. Population in 1860, 1,916; in 1865, 2,869. Valuation in 1860, $924,567; in 1865, $1,700,599.

The selectmen in 1861 were Levi Parsons, Lewis S. Clark, Alanson Clark; in 1862, Seth Warner, Lewis S. Clark, Alanson Clark; in 1863, Lawrence D. Lyman, Seth Warner, E. S. Jones; in 1864, Eli A. Hubbard, Edwin S. Jones, Law-

rence D. Lyman; in 1865, Edwin S. Janes, Lewis S. Clark, Joel Bassett.

The town-clerk in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Lucius Preston; in 1864, George S. Clark; in 1865, Charles B. Johnson. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Ambrose Stone; in 1864 and 1865, Levi Parsons.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 30th of April, at which the following preamble and resolution were adopted: —

Whereas a large portion of the citizens of the United States are in open rebellion against the Government of the same, and the President of the United States has by proclamation called for a large force of volunteer soldiers to defend and vindicate the Government, and there is a strong probability of a still larger force being soon called for; and as we deem it to be the privilege as well as the duty of every good citizen and lover of his country to contribute in some way towards supporting the Government from which he receives protection: therefore, in order to encourage the citizens of this town to volunteer their services in defence of our General Government, be it

Resolved, That the town appropriate five thousand dollars for the purpose of equipping such volunteers as may be called into service, and for the relief of families and relatives dependent upon them for snpport.

November 5th, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by law.

1862. August 11th, Voted, that the town pay the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each of the twenty-one volunteers, or to any portion of them, who have enlisted from this town, and shall be received into the service of the United States under the last call of the President. Voted, to pay fifty dollars to each volunteer who enlists for nine months when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, "and in case after the nine months' service they enlist for three years or the war they shall receive seventy-five dollars additional." August 27th, Voted, "that seventy-five dollars in addition to the fifty dollars voted on the eleventh instant be paid volunteers for nine months."

1863. August 17th, The families of drafted men were put

on the same footing as regards State aid as the families of volunteers.

1864. August 20th, Voted, "to raise and appropriate one hundred and twenty-five dollars each for thirty-four men to complete the town's quota, and that it be paid in gold or its equivalent."

Easthampton furnished two hundred men for the war, which was a surplus of eighteen over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers.* The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars ($30,367.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $256.40; in 1862, $1,600.05; in 1863, $1,847.34; in 1864, $1,601.24; in 1865, $1,400.00. Total amount, $6,705.03.

The sympathies of the ladies of Easthampton were early in the war enlisted in favor of the soldiers. "Individuals, neighborhoods, sewing societies, and town societies, one and all were engaged in the work of providing comforts for the absent." The children of the Sunday schools also gave liberally of their small means for the same purpose. It appears from the brief records of one ladies' society, called "The Society to Aid the Sick and Wounded Soldiers," that as early as 1861 a box valued with its contents at one hundred and fifty dollars was sent to the sick and wounded in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1863 contributions were taken up in the churches, and there was "received from girls in the factories" upwards of two hundred dollars, which were expended in purchasing materials to make into clothing, that filled four large boxes. The same year

* Major George C. Strong, U. S. A., and Major-General of Volunteers, who was killed in the attack upon Fort Wagner, South Carolina, Feb. 1863, was a native of Easthampton. His name with other of Easthampton men, who fell in the war, is inscribed on a marble tablet "in the Soldiers' Memorial Tower" of the splendid town hall, erected in 1868–69 at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars.

the ladies sent to the "contrabands" two barrels of second-hand clothing. The money value of these shipments was at least six hundred dollars. In 1864, the same society sent through the Christian Commission nine boxes filled with under garments and other contributions; one large box was also sent to the freedmen, and one to the Union refugees in Cairo, Illinois. The value of these contributions was at least one thousand dollars. In 1865, two boxes containing contributions valued at two hundred dollars were sent to the front early in the spring. Contributions were taken up from time to time in each of the churches and Sabbath schools, but it is not in our power to give the exact amounts obtained. The Sabbath school of the First Congregational Church, it is estimated, gave during the war in cash and books for the soldiers to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars. Touching and appropriate resolutions were passed by them on the occasion of their superintendent, Edmund W Clark, "exchanging these peaceful scenes for the dangers of the battle-field."

ENFIELD. — Incorporated Feb. 16, 1816. Population in 1860, 1,025; in 1865, 999. Valuation in 1860, $583,850; in 1865, $610,644.

The selectmen in 1861 were Micah H. Gross, D. Allen, H. M. Potter; in 1862 and 1863, Ezra Cary, Daniel B. Gillett, Edward Cary; in 1864 and 1865, Cyrus F Woods, Micah H. Gross, Henry M. Smith.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Joseph S. Jones.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters in relation to the war, was held on the 6th of May, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: —

Whereas a large section of our country with arms in their hands are now in open rebellion, for the overthrow of our Government, and the destruction of our free institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That we as true and loyal citizens are bound to respond to the call of our country, and rally to its support, by furnishing men and money in its defence.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed consisting of Ezra

Cary, Augustus Moody, N. W Aldrich, Joseph Root, and D. B. Gillett, to be called the Executive Committee of the town, whose duty it shall be to receive and disburse all moneys given by individuals and assessed by the town for the purpose of raising men and furnishing them for the army, and providing for their families during their absence, and for any other purpose they may deem necessary in order to carry out the spirit of the preamble and resolutions.

The town voted to assess a tax of two thousand dollars at once, to be paid in instalments to the Executive Committee as they might require it. September 9th, A bounty of thirty dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer who should enlist for three years, and be mustered in to the credit of the town; and the selectmen were authorized to draw warrants upon the treasurer in favor of the Executive Committee to pay the same.

1862. July 26th, Voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of twelve volunteers who shall enlist for three years and be mustered in to fill the quota of the town. August 3d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each nine-months volunteer to fill the quota of the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay these bounties.

1863. January 1st, The selectmen were authorized to fill the quota called for under the last call of the President, and to pay such bounties as might be necessary to procure the men.

1864. June 8th, Voted, that a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars be paid to all volunteers who shall enlist and be credited to the town during the year.

Enfield furnished about one hundred and seven men for the war, which was a surplus of nine over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand eight hundred and one dollars and four cents ($13,801.04).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $188.45; in 1862, $1,012.13; in 1863, $1,466.80;

in 1864, $1,335.83; in 1865, $561.00. Total amount, $4,564.21.

GOSHEN. — Incorporated May 14, 1781. Population in 1860, 439; in 1865, 412. Valuation in 1860, $157,942; in 1865, $152,796.

The selectmen in 1861 were Hiram Barrus, C. A. Packard, C. C. Dresser; in 1862, C. A. Packard, C. C. Dresser, Alonzo Shaw; in 1863, C. A. Packard, C. C. Dresser, George Dresser; in 1864, C. A. Packard, Alonzo Shaw, George Dresser; in 1865, C. A. Packard, Alvan Barrus, Joshua Knowlton.

The town-clerk in 1861 was Benjamin White; in 1862, Alvan Barrus was elected and served until August 5th, when he enlisted and went to the war; Benjamin White was appointed to fill the vacancy; in 1863, Benjamin White; in 1864 and 1865, Joshua Knowlton. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Timothy P Lyman; in 1862 and 1863, Henry H. Tilton; in 1864 and 1865, Joshua Knowlton.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider questions relating to the war, was held on the 6th of May, at which it was voted to appropriate two hundred dollars to be expended in recruiting volunteers; and C. A. Packard, H. H. Tilton, Hiram Packard, Daniel Williams, and Francis Jepson "were chosen a committee to attend to the same." November 5th, Voted, to furnish aid to the families of those citizens of the town who have enlisted, or may hereafter enlist, in the military service of their country, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow "such sums of money as will be necessary for this purpose."

1862. September 3d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who has enlisted, or shall hereafter enlist, to the credit of the town, either for three years or nine months' service, and to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. January 19th, Voted, to instruct C. A. Packard to borrow eleven hundred and forty dollars to pay bounties to volunteers. March 2d, Voted, to use one thousand dollars of the

"James Fund" to pay bounties to volunteers.* April 6th, The selectmen were directed to borrow three hundred dollars to pay aid to the soldiers' families.

1864. April 4th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow whatever sums of money were necessary to pay State aid to the soldiers' families during the year, and to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town under the last two calls of the President for men. June 15th, Voted, to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer "to fill our quota under all further calls up to March 1, 1865."

1865. May 22d, Voted, to assess one-third of the amount of $3,049.75, "it being the amount raised for the purpose of reimbursing money borrowed, and to borrow the other two-thirds."

Goshen furnished forty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of six over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was three thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents ($3,374.50)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $41.92; in 1862, $573.57; in 1863, $768.60; in 1864, $638.88; in 1865, $155.45. Total amount, $2,178.42.

GRANBY. — Incorporated June 11, 1768. Population in 1860, 907; in 1865, 908. Valuation in 1860, $476,382; in 1865, $470,125.

The selectmen in 1861 were Andrew White, Park Warner, Phineas D. Barton; in 1862, Andrew White, William W Ferry, Simeon C. Stebbins; in 1863, Simeon C. Stebbins, Francis E. Taylor, James M. Barton; in 1864, Andrew

* This was a local fund left with curious requirements to the town by a person by the name of James.

White, C. C. Aldrich, Charles F Clark; in 1865, Andrew White, James M. Barton, Frederick Taylor.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Philo Chapin.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, during this year in regard to the war.

1862. July 16th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years, who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town; and on the 22d of August the same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1864. August 3d, The bounty to be paid to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Granby furnished one hundred and twelve men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. Eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty-six cents ($10,946.86).

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $678.46; in 1863, $1,156.94; in 1864, $638.88; in 1865, $155.45. Total amount, $2,178.42.

The ladies of Granby were very active, doing every thing in their power for the health and comfort of the soldiers. Several barrels of clothing and sanitary stores were prepared by them and forwarded to the army.

GREENWICH. — Incorporated April 20, 1754. Population in 1860, 699; in 1865, 647 Valuation in 1860, $268,824; in 1865, $261,416.

The selectmen in 1861 were Thomas S. Gilmore, Jonathan W Goodell, Lynus Tourtelott; in 1862, Zebe Snow, Albert L. Doak, Luther D. Fuller; in 1863, John T. Warner, Luke Earle, Luther D. Fuller; in 1864, John T. Warner, Marvin

Bond, Lynus Tourtelott; in 1865, Calvin W Richards, Marvin Bond, Lynus Tourtelott.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Jonathan P Smith. The town-treasurer during the same period was John T. Warner.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, during this year.

1862. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. A paper was signed by the tax-payers to agree to have the bounty-money raised by a tax upon property. September 10th, Voted, to pay the same amount of bounty to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. April 6th, Voted, to comply with the requirements of the act "to provide for the reimbursements of bounties paid to volunteers;" and the town-clerk was authorized to arrange and settle the matter with the treasurer of the Commonwealth.

1864. August 18th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years to the credit of the town, and to borrow twelve hundred dollars to pay the same. Several other meetings were held during the year and in the early part of 1865, at which measures were taken to recruit volunteers and to fill the quota of the town.

Greenwich furnished sixty-three men for the war, which was a surplus of two men over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-nine cents ($6,893.29).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war, for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $70.17; in 1862, $677.48; in 1863, $1,034.00; in 1864, $818.43; in 1865, $428.83. Total amount, $3,033.91.

"The ladies of Greenwich sent to the soldiers from time to time blankets and other articles needed for their comfort."

HADLEY. — Incorporated May 22, 1661. Population in 1860, 2,104; in 1865, 2,246. Valuation in 1860, $1,249,679; in 1865, $1,279,320.

The selectmen in 1861 were R. M. Montague, Enos E. Cook, Thomas Reynolds; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, John S. Bell, L. N. Granger, J. S. Smith; in 1865, L. N Granger, Francis Edson, Horace Cook.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was William S. Chipman.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held on the third of May, at which it was —

Resolved, That while we lament the necessity of the present war against the sister States of our Republic, we are fixed in the determination by all the money and means in our power to support it until we obtain an honorable peace.

It was then voted to raise fifteen hundred dollars to purchase uniforms for such volunteers as may enlist from Hadley, "either native or adopted citizens, for at least three months;" also, fifteen hundred dollars to pay to each volunteer a sum sufficient to make his monthly pay twenty-six dollars a month while in actual service. June 8th, Voted, that each person who has enlisted in the military service from Hadley for three years shall be paid a bounty of fifty dollars. September 24th, This bounty was authorized to be paid to three-years volunteers until March 1st, 1862.

1862. August 22d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting for nine months to the credit of the town, and to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town during this year, although the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and the enlisting of volunteers were continued.

1864. August 6th, Voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who has enlisted, or who may enlist "under the last call of the President for five hundred thousand men," and who shall be credited to the quota

of Hadley. The treasurer was also directed to deposit a sum of money with the State Treasurer to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each recruit which the State might furnish. The selectmen were authorized to borrow four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars "to carry the above votes into effect."

1865. May 4th, Voted, to raise six thousand six hundred dollars to reimburse those citizens of the town who voluntarily contributed that sum to pay bounties and encourage recruiting.

Hadley furnished two hundred and twenty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-three over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town to carry on the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars ($27,700.00). Many patriotic citizens furnished money to aid recruiting, which was not refunded, and of which no record appears on the town books.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $168.41; in 1862, $1,235.60; in 1863, $2,455.82; in 1864, $2,713.57; in 1865, $1,805.16. Total amount, $8,378.56.

"Much good work in behalf of the soldiers was done by the ladies of Hadley"

HATFIELD. — Incorporated May 11, 1670. Population in 1860, 1,337; in 1865, 1,405. Valuation in 1860, $1,071,747; in 1865, $1,442,691.

The selectmen in 1861 were Roswell Hubbard, Moses Morton, Lemuel Cooley; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, William H. Dickinson, R. H. Belden, J. T. Fitch.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was W D. Billings. The town-treasurer during the same period was D. F. Wells.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 6th of May, at which Moses Morton, William H. Dickinson, George Waite, J D. Billings,

George W Hubbard, Elijah Bardwell, and Erastus Cowles, were authorized to borrow in behalf of the town not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be expended by them as they might deem expedient "on such soldiers from this town and their families as shall be mustered into the United-States service, during the continuance of the present war." It was also voted to furnish each volunteer with a uniform, if needed, and a sufficient amount of money to make his monthly pay twenty-six dollars. "Voted, that the town will provide *liberally* for the families of such as volunteer." — "After giving three cheers for the *star-spangled banner*, the meeting adjourned for two weeks." May 20th, The committee were instructed to pay each volunteer in the Tenth Regiment for time spent in drilling "as they shall deem just."

1862. April 7th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of volunteers during the year. July 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' military service, and be credited to the quota of the town; and in case of the death or disability of any volunteer belonging to the town, State aid shall continue to be paid to his family, "until said family is able to support itself." The assessors were directed to abate the taxes of volunteers. August 25th, A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service, until the quota of the town was filled; the money to pay the same "to be assessed upon the polls and estates."

1863. No action by the town appears to have been necessary in regard to military matters during this year.

1864. April 4th, The bounty to each volunteer, "under the calls of the President of October, 1863, and February and March, 1864," was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Voted, "to refund to individuals the money contributed by them for recruiting purposes to fill said calls." The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money "in anticipation of the tax." A similar vote was passed on the 30th of July.

1865. May 23d, Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents were appropriated to refund to indi-

viduals money advanced by them for recruiting purposes during the past year, said money to be raised by taxation, one-half in 1866, and one-half in 1867. The assessors were also *requested* to assess upon the polls and estates "a sum sufficient to pay each drafted man who furnished a substitute a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars, said tax-list to be delivered to the collector *without* a warrant," and the money so collected to be paid *pro rata* to those entitled to it.

Hatfield furnished one hundred and forty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-one cents ($14,994.71).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $154.55; in 1862, $1,291.00; in 1863, $2,406.27; in 1864, $2,026.82; in 1865, $800.00. Total amount, $6,678.64.

The ladies of Hatfield sent to the soldiers and to the hospitals during the war articles of various kinds to the money value of three thousand dollars; and the citizens generally collected and sent to the Christian Commission one thousand dollars.

HUNTINGTON. — Incorporated June 29, 1773. Population in 1860, 1,216; in 1865, 1,163. Valuation in 1860, $442,651; in 1865, $409,395.

The selectmen during the years 1861 and 1862 were Charles H. Kirkland, Gilbert S. Lewis, William P Miller; in 1863, Daniel Fry, Jairius J Lyman, E. B. Tinker; in 1864 and 1865, John Parks, Jairius J. Lyman, Charles H. Kirkland.

The town-clerk during 1861 and 1862 was A. J Stanton; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, E. N. Woods. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Daniel Fry; in 1864 and 1865, Jabez Stanton.

1861. A special town-meeting was held in September, which voted to appropriate a sufficient sum to provide aid to

the families of volunteers in the military service from that town as provided by law.

1862. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years to the credit of the town, and to raise eighteen hundred dollars to pay the same. August 23d, Voted, to pay the same bounty to men enlisting for nine months' service.

1863. Nothing of special interest was acted upon in town-meeting in regard to military matters.

1864. April 4th, The selectmen were authorized "to hire the number of men necessary to fill the quota of the town under the recent call of the President for two hundred thousand volunteers, and to pay each man a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars." June 6th, Gary Munson and E. W Lathrop were appointed to procure volunteers to the credit of the town, to fill the present demand and all future demands which may be made upon it; also, to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to each citizen of the town who has been, or may be, drafted and mustered into the military service to fill the quota of the town. July 30th, Voted, to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer for one year's service, eighty dollars to each for two years', and one hundred to each for three years' service. The treasurer was authorized to deposit five hundred dollars with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to pay bounties for volunteers furnished by the State for the town. Voted, to raise two thousand dollars by subscription "in one week's time;" also, to assess a tax of two thousand dollars, and to borrow one thousand dollars.

1865. January 2d, The recruiting committee were directed to continue the enlistment of volunteers, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow, not exceeding two thousand dollars, for bounty purposes. May 24th, The town voted to pay back the money contributed by individuals for military purposes in 1864.

Huntington furnished one hundred and thirty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appro-

priated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.00).

The amount of money raised and expended for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $229.69; in 1862, $2,227.12; in 1863, $3,248.99; in 1864, $3,112.71; in 1865, $1,550.00. Total amount, $10,368.51.

MIDDLEFIELD. — Incorporated March 12, 1783. Population in 1860, 748; in 1865, 723. Valuation in 1860, $308,332; in 1865, $351,881.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were John L. Bell, Morgan Pease, Jacob Robbins; in 1863, Matthew Smith, John W Cross, Samuel Smith, Jr.; in 1864, John L. Bell, Morgan Pease, John W Cross; in 1865, John L. Bell, Morgan Pease, E. J. Ingham.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Jonathan McElwain. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Oliver Church; in 1863, 1864, and 1665, Solomon F Root.

A number of meetings called "war meetings" were held during the Rebellion, at which money was voted to procure volunteers to fill the several quotas assigned to Middlefield, and to provide for the comfortable support of the soldiers' families.

Middlefield furnished eighty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war was fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety dollars ($14,490.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $146.74; in 1862, $536.62; in 1863, $902.80; in 1864, $260.00; in 1865, $111.00. Total amount, $1,957.76.

The ladies of Middlefield "united in making clothing for the soldiers, and sent at one time a large box filled with various kinds of garments and other articles for their comfort, including domestic cordials."

NORTHAMPTON. — Incorporated Oct. 18, 1654. Population in 1860, 6,788; in 1865, 7,927 Valuation in 1860, $3,689,-965; in 1865, $4,789,965.

The selectmen in 1861 were John B. Graves, Sylvester S. Wright, Haynes K. Starkweather, Jr., John F Warner, Nathaniel Day; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, John B. Graves, John F Warner, Nathaniel Day, Haynes K. Starkweather, Jr., Emery B. Wells.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was A. Perry Peck. The town-treasurer during the same period was Ansel Wright.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 26th of April, at which the Hon. Erastus Hopkins offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted: —

Whereas the President of the United States has made a recent call upon various States for quotas of militia; and whereas the militia of this town are liable under said call to be mustered by His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth into the service of the United States; therefore, —

Resolved, That a special tax be, and hereby is, laid upon the inhabitants of this town to the amount of ten thousand dollars, for the benefit of the residents of this town who offer themselves, or who may be mustered into the service of the United States.

June 17th, The selectmen were authorized to pay any demand, arising "from the equipment and support of the volunteers sent from this town, which in their judgment constitutes an equitable charge against the town." *

1862. March 17th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow whatever amount of money they should deem necessary to pay State aid to the families of volunteers. December 18th, Voted, to assume the sums advanced by individuals for bounties to volunteers.

1863. March 16th, The selectmen were authorized to bor-

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* This has reference to Company C, Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, recruited in Northampton, and which left the town for three years' active service on the 14th of June.

row money for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers. A vote of the same nature was passed each year of the war.

1864. March 28th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars for the payment of bounties to volunteers. August 8th, The bounty to volunteers, enlisting for three years and credited to the quota of the town, was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war.

1865. May 8th, Voted, to raise thirty-three thousand dollars to refund to individuals the money voluntarily contributed by them to fill the quotas of the town under the several calls of the President for volunteers during the year 1864.

Northampton furnished seven hundred and thirty-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of fifty-nine over and above all demands. Thirty-nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventy-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-one cents ($77,452.91).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,611.72; in 1862, $8,044.98; in 1863, $10,738.89; in 1864, $10,597.31; in 1865, $5,611.64. Total amount, $36,604.54.

The ladies of Northampton formed a Soldiers' Aid Society at the commencement of the war, with Miss Martha Cochrane as president. It met once a week for the purpose of making garments, packing boxes, and forwarding the same to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Their labors were very great, and their contributions very liberal, and were continued until the return of peace rendered further efforts unnecessary.

Pelham. — Incorporated Jan. 15, 1742. Population in 1860, 748; in 1865, 739. Valuation in 1860, $174,513; in 1865, $197,457

The selectmen in 1861 were James M. Cowan, Warren

Randall, Asahel Gates; in 1862, James M. Cowan, Lemuel H. Newell, Philander Bartlett; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, John Jones, Dexter Thompson, Alfred Taylor.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was Calvin D. Eaton.

1861. No action by the town in its corporate capacity in regard to the war appears to have been necessary during this year.

1862. July 21st, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of volunteers; also to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer to the number of ten, who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town; and that the cost of "the same be assessed on the next annual assessment." August 29th, The selectmen were empowered "to procure all money necessary by borrowing or otherwise, and pay the sum of one hundred dollars to each person entitled thereto when mustered into service." October 20th, "Voted, to pay the five men now in camp at Greenfield, over and above our quota, one hundred dollars each."

1863. No action by the town appears to have been necessary in regard to military matters during this year.

1864. June 1st, The selectmen were authorized "to borrow and pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars for seventeen volunteers, to fill the quotas of Pelham under the present and future calls for men."

Pelham furnished seventy-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand five hundred and one dollars ($7,501.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to the families of soldiers during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $163.86; in 1862, $766.53; in 1863, $1,192.66; in 1864, $1,426.27; in 1865, $676.64. Total amount, $4,125.96.

PLAINFIELD. — Incorporated March 16, 1785. Population in 1860, 639; in 1865, 579. Valuation in 1860, $246,739; in 1865, $239,097

The selectmen during all the years of the war were Levi N. Campbell, Merritt Torrey, Samuel W Lincoln, Albert Dyer, Merritt Jones, and Joseph Sears.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during the same period was Freeman Hamlin.

There does not appear to have been any meeting held by the town during the year 1861 to consider matters relating to the war. Two meetings were held in July and August, 1862, and it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who would enlist to fill the quota of the town. The immediate effect of which was that three persons enlisted for three years, and eighteen for nine months' service. The town continued to furnish her quotas all through the war.

Plainfield furnished sixty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes was four thousand five hundred and five dollars ($4,505.00). In addition to which twenty-seven hundred dollars were paid by men who were drafted for substitutes, and eighteen hundred and fifty-five dollars were voluntarily contributed by patriotic citizens to encourage recruiting.

The amount of money raised and expended for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers during the war, and which was afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $299.61; in 1863, $877.60; in 1864, $233.90; in 1865, $210.91. Total amount, $1,622.02.

The ladies of Plainfield did all in their power for the sick and wounded, and to aid the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

PRESCOTT. — Incorporated Jan. 21, 1822. Population in 1860, 611; in 1865, 596. Valuation in 1860, $245,168; in 1865, $221,712.

The selectmen in 1861 were Eli W Chapin, R. H. Allen, Edward A. Thomas; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, William H. Winter, Chester H. Gray, Franklin B. Paige.

The town-clerk during all these years was Elisha S. Haskins. Town-treasurer during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was Charles Hodgkin; in 1865, Chester H. Gray.

1861. No legal town-meeting appears to have been held during this year to act upon matters connected with the war.

1862. April 7th, Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to the families of volunteers living in the town. September 5th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars "to each person who will volunteer into the military service of the United States until the two quotas of the town are filled."

1863. Feb. 7th, The same bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist and be credited to the town was authorized to be paid. April 6th, Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers.

1864. April 20th, "Voted, to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each of the eleven persons who have volunteered as substitutes to fill the quota of the town. At a meeting held August 27th, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was directed to be paid to volunteers enlisting to the credit of the town, "on the last call of the President" for more men. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1865. April 3d, Voted, to raise five hundred dollars to pay bounties and fifteen hundred dollars for State aid to the soldiers' families; also to pay Henry S. Upton, Dexter M. Oaks, Forest M. Hanson, and Henry Peirce, "one hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece at the time of their being mustered out of service." May 6th, Voted, to refund all money paid by subscription or otherwise, as allowed by law, "to encourage enlistments." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for that purpose.

Prescott furnished sixty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($6,427.50).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for

State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $49.32; in 1862, $901.82; in 1863, $868.60; in 1864, $973.96; in 1865, $512.64. Total amount, $3,306.34.

The ladies of Prescott "sent to the hospitals in Alexandria several boxes and barrels of lint, bandages, clothing, socks, wines, jellies, and other necessaries, to the value of one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

SOUTH HADLEY — Incorporated April 12, 1753. Population in 1860, 2,277; in 1865, 2,098. Valuation in 1860, $1,040,313; in 1865, $1,103,491.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Hiram Smith, Jr., Broughton Alvord, Thomas M. Nash; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Hiram Smith, Jr., Broughton Alvord, Byron Smith.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was David Turner; * in 1864 and 1865, Joseph Bardwell.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 2d of May, at which Ezra Allen and Paoli Lathrop were, with the selectmen, appointed a committee to endeavor to raise and drill a military company, to "arm and equip such persons belonging to South Hadley as may volunteer into the military service, to make all proper and necessary provision for the comfortable maintenance of their families," to aid and assist the Government as far as practicable in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to borrow upon the credit of the town not exceeding five thousand dollars, which sum should be subject to their order.

1862. A town-meeting was held on the 17th of March, at which the town authorized the treasurer to borrow one thousand dollars for the purpose of paying aid to soldiers' families, and other expenses in regard to recruiting. Another vote of a similar kind was passed on the 4th of November, and the treasurer authorized to borrow an additional sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

1863. A town-meeting was held on the 16th of March, at

* Mr. Turner was town-clerk and town-treasurer twenty-three years.

which the treasurer was authorized to borrow four thousand dollars for the payment of bounties to volunteers and State aid to the families of the soldiers, and an additional four thousand dollars to "cancel the debt already incurred by the town on account of the war."

1864. At a meeting held on the 14th of March, the town voted to raise by taxation four thousand dollars to pay debts already contracted on account of the war. At another meeting held on the 1st of June, the selectmen were authorized to borrow whatever sums of money they may require to keep the quota of the town filled. On the 4th of November, the town voted to raise three thousand dollars to pay State aid to the families of soldiers and bounties to volunteers.

South Hadley furnished two hundred and forty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-three over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents ($24,668.52).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $364.74; in 1862, $1,737.13; in 1863, $2,861.26; in 1864, $3,333.00; in 1865, $2,000.00. Total amount, $10,296.13.

SOUTHAMPTON. — Incorporated Jan. 5, 1753. Population in 1860, 1,130; in 1865, 1,216. Valuation in 1860, $496,462; in 1865, $502,448.

The selectmen in 1861 were Isaac Parsons, Jonathan N. Judd,* Harris Nimocks; in 1862, Isaac Parsons, Edson Hannum, Artemas Barnes; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Zeno E. Colman, Henry S. Sheldon, Lyman C. Tiffany.

* Mr. Judd died in July, 1861, and Edson Hannum was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Board of Selectmen, and E. A. Edwards was appointed town-clerk. In October Mr. Edwards raised a company and went to the war, and Elisha Edwards was appointed town-clerk to fill the vacancy.

The town-clerk in 1861 was Jonathan N. Judd; in 1862, Elisha Edwards; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Lyman C. Tiffany. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was A. G. Judd; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Lewis Hannum.

1861. The first legal meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 14th of October, at which it was voted to pay to each wife, and to each child under sixteen years of age, and to each parent, brother, or sister of those who have volunteered or may hereafter volunteer in the service of the United States, and are dependent upon them for support, the sum of one dollar a week "when found necessary." The treasurer was authorized to borrow five hundred dollars to pay the same.

1862. March 17th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow whatever sum of money was necessary to pay State aid to the families of volunteers. September 2d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service for nine months, and be credited to the quota of the town.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity in regard to the war during this year.

1864. April 4th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and to re-enlisted veterans twenty-five dollars additional, when credited to the quota of the town; nineteen hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated to pay said bounties. The payment of this amount of bounty was continued until the end of the war.

1865. May 22d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow thirty-two hundred and sixty-six dollars, to reimburse individuals who in the year 1864 had advanced money to encourage recruiting, and for the payment of bounties.

Southampton furnished one hundred and twenty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of sixteen over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and twelve cents ($10,808.12).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $92.28; in 1862, $1,131.86; in 1863, $2,013.61; in 1864, $1,662.21; in 1865, $1,000.00. Total amount, $5,899.96.

WARE. — Incorporated Nov. 25, 1761. Population in 1860, 3,597; in 1865, 3,307. Valuation in 1860, $1,309,890; in 1865, $1,306,545.

The selectmen in 1861 were Samuel H. Phelps, Lucas Gibbs, William A. Root; in 1862, Otis Lane, William A. Root, John H. Pepper; in 1863, Otis Lane, John H. Pepper, Darius Eaton; in 1864, Otis Lane, William E. Bassett, Andrew J. Harwood; in 1865, Charles A. Stevens, George Rich, Otis Lane.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Francis Dewitt; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, S. B. Witherell. The town-treasurer during all these years was Addison Sandford.

1861. A legal town-meeting was held on the 1st of May, at which on motion of W S. B. Hopkins it was —

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated to equip such volunteers as may be raised in said Ware to provide for their families in their absence, and for all purposes connected with the present war.

Resolved, That the town-treasurer be, and hereby is, authorized to borrow such sums of money on behalf of the town, not exceeding the above appropriation, as may be necessary, and to keep such sum for the purposes above named.

Resolved, That William Hyde, Rev. Patrick Healey, S. J. Witherell, C. A. Stevens, George H. Gilbert, Addison Sandford, S. H. Phelps, J. E. Bowdoin, E. Hall, T. F. Sherman, John H. Pepper, J. N. Lewis, G. W Witherell, Sylvester Bowen, and J. W Brackenridge, be a committee to manage and expend the above fund, and that all orders of said committee shall be honored by the town-treasurer.

It was voted to pay each volunteer twenty dollars when mustered into active service, and at the rate of one dollar a day while engaged in drilling, to "those who enlist."

1862. July 17th, A citizens' meeting was held, at which it

was voted to pay each volunteer for three years' service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred dollars, which vote was ratified at a legal meeting held on the 26th of July, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money sufficient to pay the same. It was also —

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to furnish our share of the three hundred thousand men called for and apportioned to this town, and to furnish material aid for the support of the war, and to make such sacrifices as are necessary to sustain the Government and the army in their endeavors to support the Union of the States, and to defeat the rebel leaders and traitors who are engaged in destroying the Government they have sworn to support.

Resolved, That if there should be a failure to get the number of men called for by voluntary enlistment, we would recommend to the Government to call out by *draft* five hundred thousand men, to take the field and uphold the Constitution.

August 30th, Voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money for that purpose.

1864. April 18th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding four thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars to pay citizens who had contributed money for the payment of bounties since Oct. 17, 1863; also to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who had enlisted to fill the quota of the town since Feb. 6, 1864, by re-enlistment from old regiments. July 30th, Fifty-five hundred dollars were appropriated "to pay the forty-four men the town is called upon to furnish."

1865. March 6th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding twelve thousand dollars for State aid to soldiers' families, "or the payment of the town debt." May 10th, Voted to appropriate eight thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars for the payment of money subscribed and paid by citizens to fill the quota of Ware for 1864.

Ware, as reported by the selectmen in 1866, furnished three hundred and eleven men for the war, which, we think, is forty less than the number actually furnished, as Ware filled its quota

on every call, and had a surplus of twenty over and above all demands. Nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-six thousand and twenty-nine dollars ($36,029.00).

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $712.27; in 1862, $4,741.61; in 1863, $5,463.50; in 1864, $5,400.00; in 1865, $2,600.00. Total amount, $18,917.38.

WESTHAMPTON. — Incorporated Sept. 29, 1778. Population in 1860, 608; in 1865, 637. Valuation in 1860, $298,404; in 1865, $291,384.

The selectmen in 1861 were Medad King, Anson Chapman, John Bates; in 1862, Medad King, John Bates, Enoch H. Lyman; in 1863, Medad King, Enoch H. Lyman, Henry M. Parsons; in 1864, Enoch H. Lyman, Henry M. Parsons, Elbert Langdon; in 1865, Elbert Langdon, Albert G. Jewett, Henry W Montague.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was David W Clark.

1861. There does not appear to have been any action taken by the town in its corporate capacity in relation to the war during this year.

1862. The first meeting held by the town to consider matters in relation to the war was on the 1st of August, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of seventy-five dollars to each volunteer credited to the town who shall enlist for nine months in the military service. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money for that purpose. October 4th, The treasurer was directed "to pay back to the several collectors all moneys paid in by them as bounty money for the town's first quota of three hundred thousand men, and that the town treasurer be authorized to borrow six hundred dollars to pay equally to each of the six volunteers."

1863. April 25th, The town voted to raise seventeen hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

1864. July 22d, The selectmen and treasurer were authorized to borrow money to refund to each man who has paid commutation or has furnished a substitute, or who may pay it under the last two calls of the president for men, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; also, to borrow fifteen hundred dollars "to aid, when needed, to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town under any future call of the President, by paying a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, the same amount to be paid to each person who pays commutation or provides a substitute."

1865. May 9th, Voted to pay three hundred dollars to each drafted man who in 1864 paid commutation money, or furnished a substitute; also, to assess "this year twelve hundred dollars," and the remainder in the two succeeding years, to pay money borrowed on account of the war. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money in advance of the assessment and payment of the tax.

Westhampton furnished sixty-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for expenses on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nine thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents ($9,454.50).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $81.60; in 1862, $561.53; in 1863, $912.93; in 1864, $514.75; in 1865, $270.92. Total amount, $2,341.99.

WILLIAMSBURG. — Incorporated April 24, 1771. Population in 1860, 2,095; in 1865, 1,972. Valuation in 1860, $906,206; in 1865, $1,085,693.

The selectmen in 1861 were William A. Nash, William E. Thayer, Nathan C. Wrisley; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Nathan C. Wrisley, Elnathan Graves, Thomas Nash.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during these years was Thomas M. Carter.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters

growing out of the war was held on the 2d of May, at which H. H. White, D. F Martin, and William A. Nash were chosen "to draft a set of resolutions." They reported as follows: —

Whereas a crisis has arrived in the history of our general government which calls for every one, whether in his national, State, county, town, or individual capacity, to speak out his sentiments and use prompt and energetic action in sustaining it against the Rebellion that is now aiming to undermine its foundations. Therefore —

Resolved, By the inhabitants of Williamsburg, now in town-meeting assembled, that we tender to it all the men and means we possess, in proportion to our ability, and that we raise the sum of two thousand dollars to be placed in the hands of a committee to be expended in whole or in part, as necessity require, under the direction of the town, for the benefit of such persons as have volunteered or may volunteer as soldiers from the town, and for the use of their families.

Resolved, That it is not only one of the legitimate, but imperative, duties of the general government to enforce its laws in every one of the States of this Union, whether it has seceded or not; and that it has a perfect right to call out troops for that purpose, whenever it may deem it wise and judicious so to do; and that there is no alternative for patriot citizens but to aid them to the extent of their power.

The resolutions were adopted. Lewis Bodman and D. F. Martin were joined with the selectmen "to disburse the money raised for volunteers and their families." They were instructed to furnish equipments for volunteers, and to pay to each ten dollars a month while in service. June 17th, The above vote was reconsidered, and it was voted that the selectmen have power to borrow eleven hundred dollars to fulfil contracts already made with volunteers, and to furnish aid to their families, as provided by act of the Legislature.

1862. September 1st, Voted, to raise by taxation six thousand one hundred dollars to pay bounties to volunteers who enlist to the credit of the town. November 17th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever money may be required to pay State aid to the families of soldiers "until the first day of March next."

During the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, several meetings

were held to raise money to pay bounties and State aid to the families of volunteers.

Williamsburg furnished two hundred and fifty men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-nine over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty thousand dollars (20,000.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $355.08; in 1862, $1,833.81; in 1863, $3,108.48; in 1864, $2,700.00; in 1865, $2,000.00. Total amount, $9,997.37

WORTHINGTON. — Incorporated June 30, 1768. Population in 1860, 1,041; in 1865, 925. Valuation in 1860, $430,943; in 1865, $409,655.

The selectmen in 1861 were Horace Cole, William A. Bates, Russell Bartlett; in 1862, John Adams, Charles F Cole, Aaron Stevens; in 1863 and 1864, John Adams, Oren Stone, A. B. Curtis; in 1865, John Adams, Oren Stone, Marcus A. Bates.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was E. C. Porter.

We have not been able to obtain an abstract from the town-records, and therefore cannot give the exact war record of the town.

Worthington, according to the report made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished eighty-six men for the war; but as it filled its quota upon every call made by the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of nine over and above all demands, it must have furnished about one hundred and two men. Four were commissioned officers. The amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was four thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars ($4,462.00).

The amount raised and expended for State aid to the soldiers'

families during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $135.36; in 1862, $932.37; in 1863, $2,053.01; in 1864, $589.79; in 1865, $687.89. Total amount, $4,398.42.

The ladies of Worthington did every thing within their power and means to provide comfortable articles for the sick and wounded soldiers, which were sent forward to the front.

CHAPTER X.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

THIS county is the most populous in the Commonwealth, and next to Suffolk the most wealthy. It has a grand historic renown: within its limits are "Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill." It is bounded north by New Hampshire, north-east by the county of Essex, south-east by Charles River, Boston Harbor, and Norfolk County, and west by the county of Worcester. Its rivers are the Merrimac, Charles, Mystic, Sudbury, Concord, and Nashua. Nearly every town is now intersected with a railroad. It contains fifty-four cities and towns. Since the war the town of Hudson, formed of parts of Marlborough and Stow, and the town of Everett, formed of a part of Malden, have been incorporated as separate and distinct towns; the former, March 19, 1866, and the latter, March 9, 1870. Their war records form a part of that of the towns from which they were set off, and therefore do not appear distinct and separate in this volume. In "old times" the county seat was Concord; at the present time the courts of the county are held in Cambridge and Lowell. Middlesex is not only celebrated for its Revolutionary renown, but for containing Cambridge University, and the Navy Yard at Charlestown. Lowell and Waltham are well known for their cotton manufactures, as are Marlborough, Woburn, Natick, and other towns for the manufacture of shoes. The aggregate value of the agricultural and manufacturing products of the county in 1870 was $83,102,442. "The surface of the county is uneven, and the soil barren. It presents a great variety for the admiration of the patriot, scholar, farmer, mechanic, and painter."

The population of Middlesex County in 1860 was 216,352;

in 1865 it was 220,618, being an increase in five years of 4,266. The population in 1870 was 274,353, being an increase in five years of 53,735. The valuation of the county in 1860 was $135,458,009; in 1865 it was $155,324,723, being an increase in five years of $19,866,714.

The number of men which Middlesex County furnished for the war, according to returns made by the selectmen of the towns and mayors of the cities in 1866 — with the exception of Concord and West Cambridge, which do not appear to have made a return — was 28,646. West Cambridge and Concord furnished 524 men, which would make the aggregate, as reported, 29,170, which we believe to be at least three thousand more than was furnished; and therefore the returns were in many cases inaccurate. This fact, however, is certain: that every city and town in the county furnished its quota on every call made by the President, and at the end of the war each had a surplus, which in the aggregate amounted to one thousand six hundred and seven. The amount of money expended by the various municipalities on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was $2,400,860.40. The amount raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was $1,560,825.63, making a grand total of three million nine hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and three cents ($3,961,686.03).

The following are the war records of the cities and towns: —

ACTON. — Incorporated July 3, 1735. Population in 1860, 1,726; in 1865, 1,660. Valuation in 1860, $821,401; in 1865, $854,719.

The selectmen in 1861 and during the war were James E. Billings, James K. Putney, J. K. W Wetherbee.

Town-clerk during the same years, William D. Tuttle. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Winthrop F. Conant; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, John E. Cutter.

1861. A legal town-meeting was held, April 27, "to see if the town would appropriate a sum of money for the assistance of the needy families of the Acton 'Davis Guards,'* now in the

* The Davis Guards was in the Sixth Regiment, which passed through Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861.

service of the United States," at which it was resolved, first, "that the citizens of Acton, one and all, whatever may have been their former political opinions, will unite and rally around the Constitution and flag of our Union, and be ready to imitate the noble example of our fathers, who shed their blood in defence of our civil and religious liberties;" second, "that it is the duty of every citizen to come forward, and do all in his power, to assist in maintaining the rightful authority of the national government;" third, "that the soldiers of the Acton Davis Guards, starting, like their namesakes in 1775, at a minute's warning, with the Sixth Regiment—being the first to respond to the President's call, armed and equipped for the defence of the national capital—have honored themselves and the town, and shown by their gallant conduct that they are true lineal descendants of Davis, Hosmer, and Heyward,—men who were 'not afraid to go,' and who fought and fell in defence of our liberties;" fourth, that the town appropriate five thousand dollars "for the benefit of the families of soldiers in the town of Acton, who are, or may hereafter be, engaged in the service of the United States." A committee was appointed to superintend the expenditure of the money; "also, to purchase pistols for the use of the Davis Guards." July 16th, A meeting was held to make preparations to receive the Davis Guards on their return from their three months' service. It was voted to give a dinner to the soldiers, their wives, and families. "A band of music, and powder and cannon, were furnished." The reception was a very pleasant occasion for the soldiers and the citizens.

1862. July 16th, The town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town, and the selectmen and treasurer were authorized to recruit the men, and borrow the money to pay the bounties. August 20th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars "to each resident of the town who volunteers in the Davis Guards for nine months," and the further sum of twenty-five dollars to each of the twenty-three recruits for three years' service. December 2d, Voted, that if any more men are required from Acton the same bounty shall be paid as before; and if any man is drafted and enters the service he shall receive the same bounty.

1863. At a town-meeting held November 3d the selectmen were authorized to keep on recruiting men, and to pay such bounties as they might think proper. This system was continued to the end of the war.

Acton furnished one hundred and ninety-five men for the military service, which was a surplus of thirty over and above all demands. Twenty were commissioned officers. The total amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand and seventy-two dollars ($13,072.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $731.05; in 1862, $2,416.01; in 1863, $2,556.71; in 1864, $1,883.26; in 1865, $1,150.00. Total amount, $8,737.03.

ASHBY. — Incorporated March 5, 1767 Population in 1860, 1,091; in 1865, 1,080. Valuation in 1860, $555,386; in 1865, $508,393.

The selectmen in 1861 were Silas Rice, Joseph Foster, Benjamin F Wallis; in 1862, Joseph Foster, Benjamin F Wallis, J. S. Jaquith; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, F W Wright, J. S. Jaquith, Liberty Wellington.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Perez C. Burr; in 1863, James M. J. Jefts; in 1864 and 1865, E. Hobart Hayward. The town-treasuer in 1861 was Stephen Wyman; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Francis W Wright.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters connected with the war, was held on the 1st of May, at which the following resolutions, preceded by a patriotic preamble, were adopted: —

Resolved, That we, the men of Ashby, heartily approve of the most energetic and active measures to secure and hold the public property and to sustain the Government and laws.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves and our property to sustain the Constitution, the freedom and rights bequeathed to us by our fathers, and we will defend them to the last.

Resolved, That there ought to be immediately organized in this town a volunteer force, under military discipline, to act as a "Home Guard," and, if necessary, for the service of the country.

Resolved, That if any citizen of Ashby will volunteer his services to the Government, he shall be aided by the town.

Resolved, That we loan fifteen hundred dollars to the Government, to be paid on application of the Governor of Massachusetts.

It was then voted that each volunteer shall be provided with a revolver, a bowie knife, and a Bible, and shall receive also ten dollars in money. Levi Burr, Liberty Wellington, and B. F. Wallis were chosen to recruit volunteers. November 5th, The selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by law.

1862. August 28th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service, and be mustered in to the credit of the town. The selectmen were directed to recruit the quota of the town; after which it was "voted that every man and woman of Ashby be a committee to assist them in procuring volunteers."

1864. August 22d, The selectmen were authorized to pay to each volunteer enlisting for three years to fill the quota of the town a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars *in gold*.

1865. July 8th, "Voted, to refund the money paid by sundry persons to raise soldiers to fill the quota of Ashby under the calls of the President in 1864."

Ashby furnished one hundred and fourteen men for the war, which was a surplus of fifteen over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by Ashby on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars ($16,985.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $45.20; in 1862, $325.46; in 1863, $1,310.00; in 1864, $1,461.05; in 1865, $1,000.00. Total amount, $4,141.71.

The ladies of Ashby sent to the front barrels, boxes, and packages containing hospital stores and under-clothing for the soldiers, to the value of several hundred dollars, at intervals during the entire period of the war.

ASHLAND. — Incorporated March 16, 1846. Population in 1860, 1,554; in 1865, 1,702. Valuation in 1860, $577,860; in 1865, $632,632.

The selectmen in 1861 were Elias Grout, W A. Scott, J N. Pike; in 1862, J N Pike, Henry Cutter, Charles Alden; in 1863 and 1864, J. N. Pike, Charles Alden, John Clark; in 1865, J. N. Pike, Charles Alden, Alvah Metcalf.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Arthur A. Cloyes; in 1863, J. Edward Tilton; in 1864, George S. Goddard; in 1865, George F. Seaver. The town-treasurer during all these years was Benjamin Homer.

1861. A town-meeting was held June 29th, at which it was voted to appropriate five hundred dollars in aid of the families of the volunteers. November 6th, Voted eight hundred dollars for the same purpose.

1862. April 7th, Appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars in aid of soldiers' families. August 2d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town. August 30th, Voted, to appropriate thirty-five hundred dollars for recruiting purposes. September 27th, Voted, to appropriate two thousand dollars additional.

1863. March 2d, Voted, to appropriate two thousand dollars in aid of the families of soldiers, and five hundred dollars to bring home the dead bodies of Ashland volunteers who had died in the service. December 11th, Voted, to appropriate five hundred dollars for recruiting purposes.

1864. June 29th, The town voted three thousand dollars to pay bounties to volunteers enlisting to the credit of the town.

Ashland furnished one hundred and eighty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war pur-

poses, exclusive of State aid, was twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents ($12,468.59).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $564.06; in 1862, $2,144.93; in 1863, $3,301.58; in 1864, $3,843.32; in 1865, $2,000.00. Total amount, $11,853.89.

BEDFORD. — Incorporated Sept. 23, 1729. Population in 1860, 843; in 1865, 820. Valuation in 1860, $470,657; in 1865, $489,123.

The selectmen during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, were William A. Stearns, William M. Ashby, Oliver T. Lane.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Thomas Stiles; in 1864 and 1865, William A. Stearns. The town-treasurer during all the years of the war was P W Chamberlin.

When information was received of the attack upon the Sixth Regiment in Baltimore (April 19th), great indignation was expressed. A citizens' meeting was immediately held, in which several gentlemen of Bedford made speeches which expressed strongly the patriotic feelings of the people, and twenty-two hundred and twenty-eight dollars were subscribed to fit out volunteers for military service, and to provide for their families. Other meetings were held for a like purpose. The first legal town-meeting was held on the 8th of July, at which the act passed May 23d, in relation to State aid to soldiers' families, was adopted.

1862. March 31st, The free use of the town hall was tendered to the ladies of Bedford in which to hold the meetings of the Ladies' Soldiers-Aid Society. August 11th, A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to each of eight volunteers who should enlist for three years' service before the 15th, and be credited to the town. September 10th, Voted to pay each volunteer for nine months' service a bounty of one hundred dollars. On the 1st of October this bounty was increased to two hundred dollars, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. April 6th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for the payment of aid to the families of volunteers; also to assess a tax of one thousand dollars "to pay the amount borrowed for war purposes." November 3d, Voted, to pay the widows of Henry Hosmer and D. V Cone "their proportion of State aid between the death of their husbands and the time the law was made allowing State aid to widows."

1864. Meetings were held March 29th and June 3d, at which measures were adopted to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town, and the treasurer authorized to borrow money to pay bounties.

1865. January 4th, Voted, to raise by taxation six hundred dollars, "exempting from tax those who in any way are represented in the military service of the United States." Several acts of the Legislature amendatory of the State-aid law were adopted by the town.

Bedford furnished ninety-five men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $188.96; in 1862, $842.27; in 1863, $1,318.45; in 1864, $1,055.37; in 1865, $519.73. Total amount, $3,924.78.

The ladies of Bedford did a large amount of good work for the soldiers, knitting socks, making garments, and otherwise providing for the comfort of the sick and wounded. They also raised money by fairs, which was sent to the Christian Commission. The articles of clothing, &c., were sent to the Sanitary Commission.

BELMONT. — Incorporated March 18, 1859. Population in 1860, 1,198; in 1865, 1,278. Valuation in 1860, $2,141,709; in 1865, $3,521,429.

The selectmen in 1861 were Mansir W Marsh, Jacob Hittinger, J. V Fletcher; in 1862 and 1863, Mansir W Marsh,

Thomas Livermore, William Henry Locke; in 1864, William Henry Locke, Amos Hill, Jr., Charles L. Heywood; in 1865, George W Ward, Amos Hill, Jr., Daniel A. Tainter.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, was Frances E. Yates. The town-treasurer during these years was George S. Adams.

1861. There does not appear to have been any action taken by the town in its corporate capacity during this year in regard to the war.

1862. A meeting was held July 23d, at which it was voted to authorize the selectmen to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer to the number of fifteen who shall enlist to fill the quota of the town. "J. V Fletcher offered to pay twenty-five dollars additional, and Amos Hill, Jr., to give a handsome rifle to the first volunteer." August 2d, "A large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The Belmont Musical Association were present and sang during the evening several patriotic pieces." Voted, that the town-clerk place the name of every volunteer upon the town records. August 23d, A bounty of two hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months to fill the quota of the town. "The rallying committee reported that through the generosity of citizens they had been able to offer an extra bounty of twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service." September 17th, The selectmen were authorized to pay volunteers their expenses from the time they enlisted until they were mustered into the United-States service.

1863. During this year several persons were drafted; those who were not rejected on surgical examination paid commutation.

1864. April 13th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow fifteen hundred dollars to pay to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; also voted to raise by taxation three thousand dollars to repay money which had been advanced by citizens to encourage recruiting. The selectmen were directed to continue recruiting volunteers and paying bounties until March 1, 1865.

Belmont furnished one hundred and thirty-seven men for the

war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. Seven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-two thousand and six dollars ($22,006.00). This is exclusive of four thousand two hundred dollars which were contributed by citizens and not repaid by the town. Fourteen citizens, not liable to draft, put in "representative recruits."

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $22.00; in 1862, $234.00; in 1863, $599.08; in 1864, $641.44; in 1865, $400.00. Total amount, $1,896.52.

Billerica. — Incorporated May 29, 1655. Population in 1860, 1,776; in 1865, 1,808. Valuation in 1860, $1,042,071; in 1865, $1,086,563.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joseph Down, Leander Crosby, Gardner Parker; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Gardner Parker, William S. Gleason, Charles W French.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Dudley Foster.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the rebellion was held on the 6th of May, at which Stephen Gilman, Thomas Talbot, and George P Elliot were appointed a committee to consider and report what action the town ought to take in regard to the threatened civil war. This committee reported in favor of immediate and vigorous action; also a series of resolutions, the substance of which is as follows: —

Resolved, That the town appropriate twenty-five hundred dollars to be subject to a committee of nine persons to be chosen by this meeting, and that the treasurer be authorized to borrow from time to time, in sums not to exceed that amount, as the committee may direct.

Resolved, That the committee provide such articles of clothing and equipment, not furnished by the State, for the comfort and convenience of such citizens of Billerica as may volunteer in the military service of the United States, and that they look after and provide for the

families of such volunteers, and appropriate such sums as they may think wise from said fund.

This report was unanimously adopted, and James R. Faulkner, Thomas Talbot, Josiah Bowers, George P Elliot, Stephen Gilman, Edward Spaulding, Jona Merriam, and Peter B. Bohonan were chosen the committee of nine. It was then voted to add to the committee R. T. Bryant, Joseph Down, Leander Crosby and John Baldwin. June 17th, The committee reported that, under the recent acts of the legislature, all appropriations made in aid of the families of volunteers must be expended under the direction of the selectmen. It was then voted to rescind the vote of the 6th of May, by which the expenditure of the money was given to a committee, and to appropriate one thousand dollars for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers.

1862. July 21st, A committee appointed for that purpose reported the following resolutions, which were adopted: —

Resolved, That the people of Billerica will respond to whatever call is made upon them, either for men or money, to the full extent of their resources.

Resolved, That the selectmen be authorized to pay to each volunteer, to the number of eighteen, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, who shall be accepted by the United States authorities as a soldier, and be credited to the quota of the town; and that the selectmen be requested to use their utmost endeavors to procure the men.

The "quota was filled almost immediately." August 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months' military service, and be credited to the quota of the town.

1863. No action appears to have been necessary by the town, in its corporate capacity, during this year to keep its quota filled.

1864. May 30th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' service, and be credited to the town; and Thomas Talbot, Gardner Parker, James Faulkner, Elijah Corliss, and Dudley Foster were appointed to assist the selectmen in recruit-

ing service, with authority to "draw upon the treasury of the town for such sums of money as they might require for the purpose." The treasurer was directed to borrow the money.

Billerica furnished one hundred and seventy-three men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. Seven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war was six thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-one cents. This, however, does not include eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-six cents which was contributed by subscriptions made by citizens, of which seven thousand and forty-seven dollars and fourteen cents were afterwards repaid to them by the town; which made the aggregate expenses of the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, $13,278.05.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $389.05; in 1862, $2,359.28; in 1863, $3,581.66; in 1864, $3,713.29; in 1865, $2,200.00. Total amount, $12,243.28.

BOXBOROUGH. — Incorporated Feb. 25, 1783. Population in 1860, 403; in 1865, 454. Valuation in 1860, $221,755; in 1865, $238,592.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Varnum Taylor, R. T. Cobleigh, George Hager; in 1863, Varnum Taylor, Grenville Whitcomb, Jacob Littlefield; in 1864, Varnum Taylor, Benjamin S. Mead, Ephraim B. Cobleigh; in 1865, Ephraim B. Cobleigh, Benjamin S. Mead, Walter Mead.

The town-clerk during all these years was Daniel W Cobleigh. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Benjamin S. Hager; in 1864 and 1865, Daniel W Cobleigh.

1861. No meetings appear to have been held during this year in regard to the war.

1862. August 2d, A citizens' meeting was held; Oliver Wetherbee was elected chairman, and Daniel W Cobleigh secretary. A vote was passed to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each man "who would come forward and volunteer,"

and be mustered in to the credit of the town. Four men responded and were subsequently mustered into the military service. Several other citizens' meetings were held. A legal town-meeting was held August 23d, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, and an extra five dollars to those who would enlist within one week, and ten dollars extra to those who would enlist on the spot. Five persons came forward and enlisted, who were soon after mustered into the service. October 13th, A town-meeting was held at which the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty to each volunteer who would enlist to the credit of the town of one hundred and fifty dollars, and the same amount to each person who may be drafted. This was continued until the end of the war.

Boxborough furnished for the war fifty-one men, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. None of them were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand and forty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents ($7,046.87).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $99.82; in 1863, $276.20; in 1864, $445.00; in 1865, $526.51. Total amount, $1,347.53.

About two hundred dollars were raised by the ladies of the town for the Christian Commission.

BRIGHTON. — Incorporated Feb. 24, 1807 Population in 1860, 3,375; in 1865, 3,859. Valuation in 1860, $3,488,577; in 1865, $3,812,694.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were J F Taylor, Granville Fuller, Wm. R. Champney; in 1863, Granville Fuller, William R. Champney, W D. Bickford; in 1864, William R. Champney, W D. Bickford, Patrick Colby; 1865, W D. Bickford, William R. Champney, C. H. B. Breck.

The town-clerk for all these years was W W Warren. The town-treasurer from 1836 to 1869, thirty-three years, was Henry H. Leonard.

1861. May 3d, A town-meeting was held to consider what the town would do to raise and equip a volunteer company to be ready for action. (This was the day before the President called for men for three years' service.) It was voted to appropriate two thousand dollars for the purpose; to uniform and equip the men with what they might require, in addition to what the State would furnish; and a committee was chosen to carry the vote into effect. It was also voted to pay a bounty of twenty dollars to each private of said company, "in case he should be called into active service;" and a further sum of thirteen hundred dollars was placed at the disposal of the committee. It was also voted that ten dollars a month be paid "to each citizen of the town who has joined or may join a military company" while in service, and "ten dollars a month additional to the support of his family." It was also voted to place five thousand dollars in the hands of the selectmen "to carry the last vote into effect."

1862. July 15th, It was voted to appropriate "one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer to make up the town's quota of forty men; that five thousand dollars be raised by a tax on property, and that the poll-tax payers "have the privilege of paying to the committee such sums as they see fit." This was in fact a voluntary tax. The treasurer was required to keep a correct account of all sums thus raised, and the tax-bill was to be made out separate and distinct from the usual legal tax-bill, and he was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars in anticipation, to meet present wants. The moderator of the meeting was Joseph Breck; and he appointed W D. Bickford, H. W. Jordan, J F. Taylor, C. C. Southard, and J. W George, on the committee. August 21st, The town voted to pay each volunteer for nine months one hundred dollars; and the same committee was appointed to manage recruiting, except that A. W Brabiner was put on it in the place of J. W. George. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money. The assessors were also authorized to assess a tax to meet the expenditure, and the collector was directed to collect it "as soon as practicable." November 5th, The committee reported that they had received five thousand dollars, and had paid it to forty volunteers for the town, each receiving one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

In addition to which they had received from voluntary subscriptions, to wit: J. F Taylor one hundred dollars, H. W Baxter one hundred dollars; and from Thomas Sinclair, N & S. Jackson, John W Hollis, Life Baldwin, and Henry Claflin fifty dollars each, for recruiting purposes. The committee was voted the thanks of the town for their services. November 26th, It was voted to appropriate seven thousand two hundred dollars "to be used by the selectmen" to furnish the quota of Brighton under the new call of the President.

1863. November 20th, It was voted to open a recruiting office, and a large committee was appointed to obtain the men. It was also voted to employ a band of music, and a committee was appointed to collect funds; also that the treasurer be authorized to borrow money to meet the expenditure.

Several other meetings were held, but all for the same purpose, to obtain recruits and pay bounties, which were continued from time to time until the close of the war.

1865. At a town-meeting held April 24th, a report was made by Charles Heard on the subject of erecting a monument in honor of the soldiers of Brighton who had fallen in the war, the cost of which was to be raised by voluntary subscription from "each adult male and female, and from each of the school children in town;" which report was accepted and a committee appointed to carry into effect the recommendations therein made. This monument has since been erected, and at a town-meeting held December 8th, twelve hundred dollars "were appropriated for enclosing the soldiers' monument."

Brighton furnished three hundred and sixty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands. Fifteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventy-eight thousand and fifty dollars ($78,050.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $191.36; in 1862, $1,093.32; in 1863, $1,996.96; in 1864, $4,606.40; in 1865, $3,935.06. Total amount $11.823.10.

BURLINGTON.—Incorporated Feb. 28, 1799. Population in 1860, 606; in 1865, 594. Valuation in 1860, $328,461; in 1865, $408,136.

The selectmen in 1861 were Nathan Blanchard, William Winn, John Wood; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Nathan Blanchard, William Winn, Abner Shed; in 1865, Nathan Blanchard, William Winn, John Wood.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was Samuel Sewell, Jr.

1861. The first meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held April 30th, at which Oakes Tirrill, William Winn, Nathan Blanchard, Charles G. Foster, and Marshall Wood were chosen to consider the subject of an appropriation of money to volunteers and report at an adjourned meeting. May 7th, The committee reported that ten dollars a month be paid by the town to each unmarried volunteer, and twenty dollars a month to each married volunteer, who shall enlist and be mustered in to the credit of the town, the pay to continue for three months from date of muster; also to furnish each volunteer with a uniform, the money to be expended under the direction of the selectmen. The report was adopted.

1862. July 21st, Voted, to authorize the selectmen to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years to fill the quota of the town. A large committee was appointed to canvass the town for recruits. August 29th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist to the credit of the town for nine months' service. Several meetings were held during the year to hear reports of the recruiting committee and to encourage enlistments.

1863. December 5th, The recruiting committee reported that it would be necessary to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer, in order to fill the quota of the town under the pending call of the President for more men, and it was decided that the money to pay these bounties be raised by private subscription; and Nathan Simonds, Oakes Tirrill, and Otis Cutter were added to the recruiting committee.

1864. April 9th, It was unanimously voted to authorize

the treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, to refund the money contributed for recruiting purposes by private citizens of the town during the year 1863, and to raise the same by taxation; also to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each of five men who will volunteer to fill the quota of the town, "under the last call of the President for two hundred thousand men;" and William Winn and Oakes Tirrill were chosen to recruit them. June 6th, Voted, to pay the same bounty to volunteers until the 1st of March, 1865, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow such sums of money as may be required to pay bounties.

1865. June 9th, Voted, to reimburse the money raised by subscription during the past year, "though not till after being assessed and paid into the treasury."

Burlington furnished eighty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars ($10,651.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $157.46; in 1862, $300.00; in 1863, $255.85; in 1864, $637.00; in 1865, $450.00. Total amount, $1,800.31.

CAMBRIDGE. — Incorporated as a town Sept. 8, 1633, and as a city March 17, 1846. Population in 1860, 26,060; in 1865, 29,114. Valuation in 1860, $20,515,905; in 1865, $25,987,971.

The mayors, aldermen, city-clerk, and city-treasurer during the years of the war, were as follows: In 1861, James D. Green, mayor, who resigned on the 24th of July, and was succeeded by Charles Theodore Russell. The aldermen were Levi L. Cushing, Jr., Curtis Davis, Amory Houghton, Henry Lamson, Charles H. Saunders, Samuel Slocumb, Albert Stevens, James H. Thayer, Israel Tibbetts, Albert Vinal. In 1862, Charles Theodore Russell, mayor; Levi L. Cushing, Jr.,

Curtis Davis, Amory Houghton, Henry Lamson, Charles H. Saunders, James H. Thayer, Israel Tibbetts, Hosea Jewell, J. Warren Merrill, Henry Whitney, Samuel W Dudley, aldermen. In 1863, George C. Richardson, mayor; Henry Lamson, Albert Stevens, James H. Thayer, Israel Tibbetts, Hosea Jewell, Samuel W Dudley, George H. Folger, Samuel James, Ezra Parmenter, John P Putnam, aldermen. In 1864, Z. L. Raymond, mayor; Samuel W Dudley, George H. Folger, Ezra Parmenter, George P Carter, Charles F Choate, John Livermore, Arthur Merrill, James R. Morse, Fordyce M. Stimson (to March 23d), Francis L. Chapman (from April), Joseph H. Tyler, aldermen. In 1865, J. Warren Merrill, mayor; Samuel W. Dudley, George P. Carter, Charles F Choate, John Livermore, Joseph H. Tyler, Francis L. Chapman, George B. Lothrop, Alpheus Meade, James M. Price, John L. Sands, aldermen.

The city-clerk during all the years of the war was Justin A. Jacobs. The city-treasurer during the same period was Joseph Whitney.

1861. The first meeting of the city government, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 17th of April, at which five thousand dollars were appropriated "for support of the families of volunteers, to be expended under the direction of a joint-committee consisting of the mayor, two aldermen, and three members of the common council. A joint-committee was also appointed to confer with commanders of military companies of Cambridge in regard to their wants, and to make them known to the citizens of Cambridge. A vote of thanks was passed to the ladies of Cambridge, through Hon. Joel Parker, for their offer of flannel under-garments for the volunteers "who this day marched from Cambridge." April 22d, A communication was received from Hon. Joel Parker stating that the above offer was "his own personal offer, and renewing the same." Drs. Wellington, Wyman, and Webber offered to supply medical or surgical assistance to the families of volunteers, free of charge, for which the thanks of the city were given. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted: —

Whereas civil war exists in our country, by reason of the lawless and rebellious conduct of a portion of the citizens, in armed opposition to the Government; and —

Whereas the President has called upon all loyal citizens to assist him in the execution of the laws; and —

Whereas a large number of the citizens of our own city have volunteered to render aid in obedience to said call, and have enrolled themselves in the militia, in conformity with the laws relating thereto, and have appealed to the public for aid in supplying them with clothing and other necessaries for which they do not feel able to bear the expense; be it therefore —

Resolved, That this city council recognize in the alacrity with which citizens have volunteered to go forward in sustaining the honor o the country and the maintenance of law, an exhibition of true patriotism, and a spirit worthy of the admiration of all good men; and that it is our duty to show them by all means we possess our hearty encouragement and support.

Resolved, That we consider it of the highest importance that no time be lost in the departure of the militia to their post of duty, and that their necessities and comfort should be immediately and amply provided for; and in furtherance thereof be it —

Ordered, That the joint special committee on the disbursement of the sum appropriated for the rendering of assistance to the families of Cambridge volunteers be authorized to provide uniforms and such articles as may be necessary for the comfort of the troops for such companies as may be raised in Cambridge.

Ordered, That the mayor be authorized to draw his order upon the city treasurer for such sums as may become due under the above order, the same to be charged to the appropriation for incidental expenses.

An appropriation of seventeen hundred dollars for watering streets was transferred to the appropriation for aid to soldiers' families. April 24th, a petition was received signed by Hon. Jared Sparks and others asking that the city council would take action in relation to a mass meeting to be holden on the 27th instant, under the "Washington Elm," to consider and act upon the present state of the country. Referred to the mayor with full power.* May 1st, Dr. C. H. Allen offered his professional

* A brief account of the meeting will be found in volume I., pp. 116 and 117.

services, free of charge, to the families of volunteers. Several orders were passed to provide rations, barracks, and room for enlistments, and drill for the company being recruited by Captain S. W Richardson; also, to provide for the families of the men who were not yet mustered into the service; also, to decorate with a flag the chair of Lieutenant Porter, a member of the common council, who had volunteered for active service. May 8th, Drs. Anson Hooker, Anson P Hooker, Moses Clark, J. B. Taylor, and Ephraim Manster tendered their professional services to the families of volunteers. May 15th, The ladies of the First Universalist Church made an offer of $304.25, contributed by said society for aid to volunteers. June 8th, Two hundred dollars were voted to Captain John T. Burgess, for expenses incurred by him in raising a company of volunteers, which was afterwards increased to three hundred dollars. This company afterwards went to New York and joined "The Excelsior Brigade." July 16th, Three hundred dollars were appropriated to give a reception to Captain J P Richardson's Company on its return from three months' service. September 11th, Two hundred dollars were appropriated to aid Captain J B. Whorf in raising a company. September 25th, One hundred and seventy-five dollars were voted to aid enlistments in Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. October 9th, The use of a room in the city hall was granted to Mrs. Agassiz and Miss Felton, wherein to employ the families of volunteers "in making clothing under a contract." October 9th, A committee of the city government was appointed to solicit donations "of blankets and stockings for soldiers." November 27th, The mayor and one member of the common council were appointed a committee to visit, at the expense of the city, the regiments on the Potomac, in which there were Cambridge soldiers, see that they were well cared for, and take charge of any sums of money which they might wish to send home to their friends.

1862. March 12th, Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to volunteers and their families. May 7th, Voted, to pay the same aid to the families of sailors in the navy as is paid

to the families of soldiers in the army.* May 14th, The following preamble and order were adopted: —

Whereas Cambridge learns with mournful pride that in the battles of the past few days some of her brave citizens in the service of their country have lost their lives, and it is eminently becoming and right that prompt measures be taken to have their remains brought home with all care and respect. Therefore —

Ordered, That a committee of two, consisting of his honor the mayor and one member of the common council, is hereby appointed to proceed to the different battle grounds where our men have been engaged, if they deem it expedient, and provide for the securing and proper transmission of the remains to our city; and the committee shall look after the sick and wounded of our city, ministering liberally in all cases where necessary; and the mayor is authorized to draw his warrant for all expenses incurred in the discharge of these duties; and it is further —

Ordered. That the sum of five hundred dollars is appropriated and put into the hands of his honor, in advance, for disbursement, and the mayor is authorized to draw his warrant for this amount before proceeding on the duty; the same to be charged to the appropriations for Cambridge soldiers and their families.

July 9th, A communication was received from the mayor in regard to the new call of the President for more troops, which was referred to a joint committee, which reported as follows: —

Whereas a call has been made upon the Governor of Massachusetts by the President of the United States for fifteen thousand volunteers, the proportion of the city of Cambridge being four hundred and four men, which number it is desirable to raise as soon as possible; therefore, to encourage enlistments, it is —

Ordered, That seventy-five dollars be paid by the city to each accepted recruit, to the number of four hundred and four, who shall enlist from this city as one of the quota, and shall be mustered into the service of the United States as a volunteer for three years or during the war; said sum to be paid him on satisfactory evidence being presented that he has been so mustered in; the amount thus expended to be charged to the appropriation for volunteers and their families. The men thus recruited shall, if authorized by the commander-in-chief, be formed into four companies, to constitute a part of one regiment.

* At this time men in the navy were not credited to the quotas of cities or towns.

A joint committee on recruiting was appointed; also, a committee to make arrangement for a public meeting to be held on the 12th, "to respond to the call of the Governor for immediate action." July 16th, The bounty to each volunteer was increased to one hundred dollars. July 30th, The appropriation for volunteers and their families was increased fifty thousand dollars. August 13th, The police were ordered to assist the assessors in making an enrollment of citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. August 20th, A committee to secure the quota of Cambridge, under the second call of the President for nine-months men, were directed to open a rendezvous, and to pay each volunteer a bounty of fifty dollars. Two thousand dollars were put into the hands of the committee to fill up the quota of three-years men, "and to encourage the nine-months men." A warrant was issued for a general meeting on the 28th, to take action in regard to securing the quota of volunteers for nine months' service. August 28th, A roll of the volunteers of Cambridge was ordered to be engrossed and placed on file. The citizens' meeting recommended the payment of a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, which, on the 29th, was concurred in by the city council. September 5th, Ninety-five thousand dollars were appropriated for payment of bounties. September 17th, it was —

Ordered, That recruiting be continued after the quota of four hundred and seventy nine-months men is secured, to the extent of another company, "so as to be sure that the quota shall be filled."

October 15th, Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to the families of volunteers. November 21st, The proposal of Hon. Amos A. Lawrence to furnish for the quota of Cambridge seventy-five men for the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars was accepted, and twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated "for volunteers and their families." December 31st, A lot was ordered to be set apart in the Cambridge Cemetery as a burial place for Cambridge soldiers "who shall fall in their country's service."

1863. A committee of arrangements was appointed to give

an appropriate reception to Company F, Sixth Regiment, of Cambridge on its return from nine months' service. July 1st, The same for the reception of Companies I, Forty-Third Regiment; also soldiers in the Forty-Fourth, Forty-Fifth, and Fifth Regiments, "and the two Cambridge companies in the Forty-Seventh Regiment." All of these organizations were in the nine months service. July 22d, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of men who may be drafted. The thanks of the city were voted to the "Cambridge Reserve Guard," Captain Bullard, "Washington Home Guard," Captain Bradford, Company F, Sixth Regiment, Captain Sawyer, "Harvard Cadets," Captain Longley, "for their services during the draft riots." September 16th, An order was passed to pay from the city treasury seventy-six thousand ninety-eight dollars and ninety-four cents to the Commonwealth, the same being the proportion of Cambridge of the State tax for reimbursement of bounties. October 30th, A resolve was passed to petition the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature "to take measures to secure the quota of Massachusetts." The recruiting committee was authorized to expend "whatever money was necessary to fill the quota of the city."

1864. March 23d, "Voted all necessary money to fill the quota of Cambridge under the late call of the President for two hundred thousand men."

May 18th, The thanks of the city were voted to George C. Richardson, of the Common Council, "to whose efforts in a great degree is due the success of Cambridge in filling its quota, and avoiding the necessity of a draft." June 22d, Voted, to give a public reception to the two Cambridge companies in the Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and the Seventy-Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, on their return home after a service of three years. July 16th, Resolutions were adopted in relation to P Stearns Davis, colonel of the Thirty-Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, who resigned his seat in the common council to take command of the regiment.* August 17th, The city voted to pay to each Cambridge soldier

* Colonel Davis was one of the best and bravest officers in the Commonwealth. He was killed in action, July 11, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

in the First Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, who did not receive Government bounty because discharged before serving two years, a gratuity of one hundred dollars, which on the 31st of August was extended so as to include men who were in other regiments and similarly discharged.

1865. January 2d, The recruiting committee was authorized "to spend all necessary sums to fill the quota of Cambridge under the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand additional volunteers." May 24th, Voted, to give a public reception to Companies A, B, and F, Thirty-Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, on their return to Cambridge at the end of the war.

Cambridge furnished three thousand six hundred men for the war, which was a surplus of one hundred and fifty-eight over and above all demands. One hundred and eighty-five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by Cambridge on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was four hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and seventy eight dollars and forty cents ($450,978.40).

The amount of money raised and expended by Cambridge during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of soldiers and sailors engaged in the war, and which was afterwards refunded to it by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $13,529.44; in 1862, $55,000.00; in 1863, $73,403.77; in 1864, $64,000.00; in 1865, $37,000.00. Total amount, $242,933.21.

The ladies of Cambridge were early enlisted to do charitable and Christian work for the soldiers. Every religious society was interested in the cause, and in each ward of the city organizations were formed. In East Cambridge there were two organizations; one, "The Soldiers' Aid Society," was connected with the Unitarian society, and had thirty-one members, of which Mrs. Samuel Slocomb was president, Mrs. Walter S. Blanchard, secretary, and Miss Mary Parmenter, treasurer. This society raised four hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-four cents in money, made one thousand and thirty-six garments, which were forwarded to the army in eleven boxes.

The other East Cambridge organization was called the "Soldiers' Relief Association," and numbered three hundred and sixty members who were attached to different religious societies. This society was organized in 1862, and was joined by the members of the other society which was then disbanded. The officers were Mrs. J. R. Knight, president, Miss H. E. Reed, recording-secretary, Miss Mary Parmenter, corresponding-secretary, Miss H. Davis, treasurer. They raised in money two thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents, and forwarded to the front twenty-seven boxes of clothing and other useful articles. "The Cambridgeport Soldiers' Aid Association" was organized by a union of the ladies of the different religious societies in that part of the city in 1864. The officers were Mrs. J M. S. Williams, president, Mrs. H. O. Houghton, corresponding-secretary, Mrs. W W Wellington, recording-secretary, Mrs. J M. Cutter, treasurer. The Association numbered three hundred members. The amount of money which it raised was two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-five cents. Number of garments made, three thousand three hundred, which were forwarded in seventeen boxes. Previous to the organization of this union society, the ladies of the various religious societies in Cambridgeport had raised in money five thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-one cents, and had sent forward sixty-five boxes of articles.

The Old Cambridge "Sanitary Society" was started in October, 1861, two months before the formation of the Boston Branch of the United-States Sanitary Commission, by two young ladies, Miss Marianne G. Washburn and Miss Catherine A. Eliot. For three years and two months they took charge of all the society work, assisted by various ladies in the cutting and making of garments, and the packing of the articles made and received as donations; Miss Washburn acting as treasurer, and Miss Eliot as secretary. In January, 1865, the Society was reorganized, its labors having become too onerous to be longer carried on without more subdivision of labor and responsibility; and Mrs. Jane L. Gray appointed president, Mrs. Mary H. Cooke, treasurer, and Miss Catherine A. Eliot, secretary.

They continued the work of the Society till July, 1865, when the return of peace ended their labors. The officers were, — executive committee, Mrs. H. W Paine, Miss Catherine B. Foster; purchasing committee, Mrs. A. K. P Welch, Miss Abby Francis; and a finance committee of nineteen ladies. The amount of money raised was twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents ($12,468.25), and the estimate of work done was seventeen thousand two hundred and forty-eight (17,248) articles made. Articles forwarded (made by the Society, and received as donations), twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (21,892). The first three boxes, packed between October, 1861, and January, 1862, were sent to St. Louis. After the formation of the Boston Branch of the United-States Sanitary Commission in January, 1862, all the articles (with the exception of one box to St. Louis) were forwarded to the Boston Branch in boxes, barrels, and bundles, as was most convenient for the express.

CARLISLE. — Incorporated April 28, 1780. Population in 1860, 621; in 1865, 629. Valuation in 1860, $328,461; in 1865, $354,122.

The selectmen in 1861 were George F Duren, Joel Boynton, Selar Simons; in 1862, George F Duren, Joel Boynton, Isaac Blaisdell; in 1863, John Q. A. Greene, L. Wilkins, James M. Currier; in 1864, George F Duren, John Jacobs, Seba D. Bartlett; in 1865, George Duren, Seba D. Bartlett, Joel Boynton.

The town-clerk during all these years was George F Duren. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Thomas Greene; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, William Greene.

1861. The first action taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in matters relating to the war, was on the 11th of May, when it voted to pay each volunteer nine dollars a month in addition to his Government pay, the number not to exceed ten, and the payment to continue for one year. Selar Simons, Benjamin F Heald, and Artemas Parker "were authorized to draw on the town-treasurer for such sums as may be requisite to carry the above vote into effect."

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to the number of nine, who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow nine hundred dollars to pay the same. Rev. Josiah Ballard, Selar Simons, Artemas Parker, S. H. Robbins, and Humphrey Prescott "were appointed to canvass for volunteers." August 27th, The same bounty was authorized to be paid for nine-months recruits, and Asa Nickles, Charles T. Worthley, and William A. Ingham were chosen to recruit the quota of the town. September 8th, Voted, to pay one hundred dollars to each of the volunteers credited to the town who has received no bounty The bounty to nine-months men was increased to one hundred and fifty dollars.

1863. March 2d, Appropriated one thousand dollars for aid to the families of volunteers. April 6th, The selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the families of deceased volunteers, and to those who have been disabled by disease.

1864. April 4th, One thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to the families of volunteers, and it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer and drafted man when credited to the quota of the town. August 15th, Voted, to pay the bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars in *gold ;* and the selectmen were authorized to enlist as many men "as they may think necessary to fill the quota of the town on any call that may be made prior to March, 1865," and the treasurer was authorized to borrow the money to pay the same.

Carlisle furnished seventy-four men for the war, which was a surplus of two over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety cents ($10,724.90). "During the struggle nearly all the citizens of the town exerted themselves as best they could to meet the demands of the Government and aid in putting down the rebellion."

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the

Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $37.60; in 1862, $903.41; in 1863, $1,423.80; in 1864, $1,251.16; in 1865, $900.00. Total amount, $4,515.97

CHARLESTOWN. — Incorporated as a town, June 24, 1629; as a city, March 10, 1847 Population in 1860, 25,062; in 1865, 26,398. Valuation in 1860, $15,420,760; in 1865, $18,292,544.

Officers: In 1861, Horace G. Hutchins, mayor; Edwin F Adams, William W Peirce, Naham Chapin, Nathaniel Brown, Joseph Caldwell, Rufus Mason, aldermen. In 1862, Phinehas J. Stone, mayor; Andrew Sawtell, Francis Childs, Francis Thompson, Philander S. Briggs, Otis Little, James F Dwinell, Joseph Caldwell, Joseph Lovett, Charles A. Barker, aldermen. In 1863, Phinehas J. Stone, mayor; Andrew Sawtell, Francis Childs, Francis Thompson, Philander S. Briggs, James F Dwinell, Otis Little, Joseph Lovett, Charles A. Barker, Joseph F. Boyd, aldermen. In 1864, Phinehas J Stone, mayor; Andrew Sawtell, Francis Thompson, Anthony S. Morss, James F Dwinell, Otis Little, Matthew H. Merriam, Joseph Lovett, Joseph F Boyd, Oliver H. P Smith, aldermen. In 1865, Charles Robinson, Jr., mayor; Edwin F Adams, Robert Todd, John B. Wilson, William H. Kent, Samuel P Langmaid, Liverus Hull, John F Gilman, Jeremiah Prescott, Joseph Caldwell, aldermen.

The city-clerk in 1861 was Charles Poole; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Daniel Williams. The city-treasurer in 1861 was James Bird; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Lowell W. Chamberlain; in 1865, Linus A. Pearson.

1861. April 16th, The mayor was directed to tender to the Governor the use of the city hall, "or any other suitable public building," for the accommodation of troops; also to cause the American flag to be hoisted upon the staff over the city hall until otherwise ordered. April 19th, The mayor called a special meeting of the city council, and sent in a message recommending the appropriation of ten thousand dollars in aid of the two Charlestown companies which had been ordered into active service, and the families of the members, to be expended

under the direction of a committee of the council. October 8th, The treasurer was directed to borrow, not exceeding six thousand dollars, for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families.

1862. March 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow fifteen thousand dollars for State aid to soldiers' families, to be expended under the supervision of the "joint-standing committee on finance." May 26th, Ten thousand dollars were appropriated "to provide for the wants, and supply the necessities, of the soldiers and their families, who shall enter the service of the United States" under a recent call of the President. The city-clerk was directed to notify "the captains of the two companies of this city of the passage of this order;" and the committee was authorized to make any arrangements they may deem proper for the departure of the companies to the seat of war. July 16th, Forty-two thousand dollars were appropriated to fill the quota of the city, amounting to four hundred and eight three-years men. August 29th, A special meeting of the council was called by the mayor, to consider matters relating to recruiting volunteers to fill the quotas of the city. He complained of the delay experienced in having the enlisted men mustered into service, which had been a great hindrance to recruiting. After the mayor's message was read, the council voted to pay each volunteer, who enlists for three years, a bounty of two hundred dollars, and to each nine-months volunteer a bounty of one hundred dollars when mustered in and credited to the quota of the city. The city-treasurer was authorized to borrow sixty thousand dollars to pay said bounties. October 8th, Voted, to appoint two persons as agents to remain near to the Federal army, and to render all the assistance in their power to the sick and wounded soldiers belonging to Charlestown, and to make detailed reports from time to time of their doings. It was also voted to increase the bounty to nine-months volunteers to two hundred dollars. October 13th, The mayor communicated to the city council that the quotas of Charlestown had been filled. October 27th, Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated "for the relief of soldiers and their families."

1863. March 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow six thousand dollars "to supply the deficiency in the amount expended in recruiting the city's quota of troops during the last year." September 21st, A memorial signed by Horatio Wellington and others was received, asking that the city purchase a lot in Woodlawn Cemetery for the burial of deceased soldiers belonging to Charlestown, the same to be "properly graded and adorned"; referred to a committee.

1864. April 11th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding ten thousand dollars for the payment of bounties to volunteers under the new call of the President for more men. July 25th, Voted, to pay each person whose name "is borne upon the list of enrolled citizens subject to a draft," who shall enlist for three years, or shall procure a substitute for that term of service, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, the same to be paid when the man is mustered in and credited to the quota of the city. The finance committee was authorized to borrow thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars to pay the same. December 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, eighty dollars for two years, and forty dollars for one year's service.

1865. January 9th, Messrs. Kent, Wilson, and Gilman, of the aldermen, Messrs. Smith (of Ward 1), Lawrence, Dunton, Hatch, Stover, and Daniels of the common council, were appointed a committee to have the charge and superintendence of recruiting volunteers, and determine the amount of bounty to be paid, not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars to any one person; and the treasurer, under the direction of the finance committee, was authorized to borrow money to pay said bounties. The recruiting committee was authorized to employ a suitable person or persons to continue the correction and revision of the United-States enrollment-list of Charlestown. January 16th, A series of resolutions in memory of the death of Hon. Edward Everett was read by Alderman Kent, and adopted, of which we copy the following: —

Resolved, That the City Council of Charlestown have learned with unfeigned sorrow of the death of Hon. Edward Everett, which

took place at his residence in Boston, Sunday morning, January 15th, at five o'clock.

Resolved, That in passing away even in the fullness of his years and crowned with distinguished honors, the State has lost one of its most illustrious ornaments, and the Republic one of its noblest and stanchest upholders and defenders, who, in the period of its greatest adversity, by his profound argument and wondrous eloquence brought conviction to the hearts of many who wavered, and held them to their faith in the justice of the cause and the ultimate triumph of the Republic. and whose counsel nerved and encouraged our rulers to persevere in maintaining inviolable the great trust delegated to them by the people.

A brief and feeling address was made by the mayor, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. April 10th, The Board of Aldermen met, but, in honor of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee's army, on motion of Alderman Adams, the Board adjourned without transacting any business. April 17th, On this day a meeting was held and the death of President Lincoln was officially announced by his Honor the Mayor. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were read by Alderman Kent and unanimously adopted, one of which was as follows: —

Resolved, As a manifestation of our sorrow for this sad event and of respect for the memory of the great deceased, that the rooms of the City Council be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that on the day of the funeral His Honor the Mayor direct the schools to be closed, and request a suspension of business on the part of all our citizens, and that they assemble in their respective places of public worship to humble themselves before Almighty God, because of the great bereavement which is laid upon our nation.

On the same day an order passed the Council to cease recruiting, the same being in accordance with orders received through Governor Andrew from the Secretary of War.

Charlestown furnished four thousand three hundred and seven men for the war, which was a surplus of one hundred and eleven over and above all demands. One hundred and twenty-three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the city on account of the war

was one hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents ($168,654.50).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $10,348.57; in 1862, $40,738.49; in 1863, $54,683.97; in 1864, $46,000.00; in 1865, $25,000.00. Total amount, $176,771.03.

The ladies of Charlestown began their soldiers' work with the war. The Bunker-Hill Soldiers' Relief Society originated April 19, 1861, and as it was undoubtedly the first which was organized in the loyal States we propose, therefore, to give the names of its first officers, as follows: President, Mrs. Horace G. Hutchins; vice-president, Mrs. William L. Hudson; secretary, Mrs. Henry Lyon; treasurer, Miss Almena B. Bates.

Executive committee, Mrs. Peter Hubbell, Mrs. George E. Ellis, Mrs. W W Wheilden, Mrs. James B. Miles, Mrs. T. T. Sawyer, Mrs. R. Williams, Mrs. George W Little, Mrs. Richard Frothingham, Mrs. John Hurd, Mrs. George Hyde, Mrs. Arthur W. Tufts, Mrs. S. T. Hooper, Mrs. Frederick Thompson, Mrs. O. C. Everett.

Committee on work, Miss Louisa Bray, Miss L. J. Walker, Mrs. S. T Hooper, Mrs. Nathan Merrill, Mrs. B. Edmunds, Mrs. George Edmunds, Mrs. J A. Bates, Mrs. C. S. Cartee, Mrs. Henry Edes, Miss Hannah Osgood, Miss Elizabeth Bray, Miss R. Edmunds.

Mrs. President Hutchins, in her excellent address at the first annual meeting of the society April 19, 1862, says: "When, one year ago, we were all agitated and excited by the news of the rebellious attack made upon our government, feeling willing and anxious to do something, and yet not quite clear in our minds what our duty demanded of us, a young woman of our city, one of New England's active and spirited daughters, saw and pointed out a way in which we could render service in the noble cause without entrenching on the duties of others. It was proposed to form a society of the women of our city, for the purpose of rendering aid and sympathy to the families of the patriot soldiers who at the first call of their country left their peaceful homes for the untried duties of the camp and

battlefield. The proposal met with a hearty response from all, and this society was at once organized."

The Society had open weekly meetings at their rooms during the war to supply material for sewing. We have not received a complete statement of the work done by the Society during the period of its existence; but taking the twelve months from April 19, 1863, to April 19, 1864, as a criterion of the whole, we may form a pretty accurate judgment of the good accomplished. During the months named the receipts of the Society in money amounted to four thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and seventeen cents; and there were forwarded to the front 402 flannel shirts, 369 cotton shirts, 271 pairs of flannel drawers, 212 pairs cotton drawers, 95 dressing-gowns, 156 jackets, 75 pairs pants, 15 vests, 43 pairs slippers, 47 caps, 622 cravats, 1,060 towels, 1,259 handkerchiefs, 70 flannel bands, 579 arm-slings, 265 hair brushes, 902 combs, 21 needle-books, 1,189 pairs of socks, 213 cans condensed milk, 79 cans coffee, 259 lbs. farina, 166 lbs. corn starch, 130 maizena, 67½ gelatine, 59 tea, 262 castile soap, 264 dried apple, 39 arrowroot, 25 sugar, 66 cans of jellies, and preserves of different kinds; oat meal, rice, 68 gallons old New-England rum, 10 gallons Jamaica rum, 10 bottles Jamaica rum, 64 bottles whiskey, 75 bottles brandy, 10 bottles Madeira wine, 23 bottles sherry, 20 bottles port, 32 bottles California, 4 bottles Isabella, 3 bottles blackberry, 3 bottles blueberry, 9 bottles elderberry, 4 bottles gin, 10 bottles cherry-brandy, 10 bottles tamarinds, 22 bottles cider, 211 bottles cologne, 83 bottles lemon syrup, 62 bottles raspberry, 12 bottles ginger, 10 bottles bay rum, 6 bottles lavender water, 10 bottles pickles, 12 sets knives and forks, 11 waiters, 5 coffee pots, 75 plates and saucers, 15 pitchers, 2 salts, 3 sieves, 8 sugar bowls, 25 tin mugs, 150 spoons, 615 fans, 16 holders, 124 hospital pillows, 1 air pillow, 45 hair rings, 2 nurse lamps, 115 pamphlets, 75 bound volumes, 135 checkerboards, 94 boxes dominos, 60 *jews-harps*, 36 solitaire boards, 36 wire puzzles, 20 miscellaneous games, 8 Bibles, 11 Testaments, 7 books of psalms; bandages, lint, linen, and cotton rags; files of the Atlantic Monthly, of Putnam's Magazine, Harper's Monthly, Religious Monthly, Godey's Ladies' Book, New York Ledger, Peterson's

Magazine, New-York Independent. The money-value of the contributions made by the ladies, and received through their exertions, was probably not far from fifty thousand dollars. The city has taken measures to erect a splendid monument in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Charlestown who died in the war.

CHELMSFORD. — Incorporated May 29, 1655. Population in 1860, 2,291; in 1865, 2,296. Valuation in 1860, $1,371,-136; in 1865, $1,546,508.

The selectmen in 1861 were J. R. Fletcher, Christopher Roby, Elisha Shaw.* In 1862, J R. Fletcher, Elisha Shaw, Edmund F Dupee; in 1863, Elisha Shaw, E. F. Dupee, Joseph Reed; in 1864 and 1865, Joseph Reed, E. F Dupee, N. B. Edwards.

The town-clerk from 1836 to 1871 was E. F Webster. The town-treasurer from 1842 to 1868 was Joseph Manning.

1861. April 29th, A town-meeting was held, at which it was voted that H. W B. Wightman, Joseph Manning, Christopher Roby, William Fletcher, and H. B. Proctor be a Committee to consider and report what action the town shall take to sustain the Government. The Committee reported in favor of raising a military company, the members of which be required "to drill two afternoons in each week" for two months, and each member to be paid five dollars a month; that the town furnish each with the usual arms and equipments; also "that the town furnish a capable drill-master." Three thousand dollars were voted to aid the families of volunteers from the town, and eight dollars a month to be paid to each volunteer while in actual service. November 5th, Voted, that the action of the selectmen in providing aid to the families of volunteers be approved, and they were instructed to pay to other towns the expenses incurred by them in aiding the families of Chelmsford volunteers living therein.

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each person who should volunteer for

* Mr. Roby enlisted in the military service in 1862.

three years' service to the quota of the town. August 25th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, "not exceeding forty in all," provided that "twenty-five dollars shall be deducted from all those who may so enlist, after twelve o'clock at noon on Tuesday next." September 29th, The town voted to continue to pay one hundred and fifty dollars to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. March 2d, The selectmen were authorized to give such assistance to the families of volunteers as they might think proper, this to be in addition to the aid allowed by law. June 8th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for the benefit of the families "of deceased or disabled soldiers."

1864. March 7th, It was voted to continue paying aid to the families of soldiers in the service, and to those soldiers who may have been discharged for wounds or sickness. April 11th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town until March 1, 1865. The selectmen assumed the responsibility of paying this bounty in gold or its equivalent, so that the bounty actually paid to each volunteer, in currency, was three hundred and eighteen dollars. Their action was subsequently approved by the town.

Several other meetings were held at which means were taken to recruit volunteers to keep the quota of the town full until the end of the war.

Chelmsford furnished for the war two hundred and forty-nine men, which was a surplus of twenty-nine over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The total amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($27,623.00).

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $390.92; in 1862, $2,725.66; in 1863, $3,491.00; in 1864, $4,194.20; in 1865, $3,766.04. Total amount, $14,567.82.

CONCORD. — Incorporated Sept. 2, 1635. Population in 1860, 2,246; in 1865, 2,231. Valuation in 1860, $1,663,-507; in 1865, $1,658,881.

The selectmen in 1861 were Ephraim W Bull, B. N Hudson, Nathan H. Warren; in 1862 and 1863, Addison G. Fay, Elijah Wood, Nathan B. Stowe; in 1864 and 1865, Nathan B. Stowe, Elijah Wood, Benjamin Tolman.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was George Heywood. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Julius M. Smith; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, George Heywood.

1861. The first war-meeting held in Concord was a popular citizens' meeting held on the 19th of April, the day on which the Concord Company G, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, left for Washington. At this meeting a fund of five thousand dollars was raised by subscription in aid of the company and their families, which it was voted should be distributed by George M. Brooks, Louis A. Lurette, and George Heywood. The first legal town-meeting was held on the 13th of June, at which one thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to the families of volunteers; and a vote was passed to purchase, at the expense of the town, a suitable uniform for a new company which had been raised in the town, whenever it should be ordered into actual service.

1862. A legal town-meeting was held on the 14th of July, at which three thousand dollars were appropriated to pay bounties to volunteers who should enlist for three years' service, to fill the quota of the town under the recent call of the President, and to assess the same "upon the inhabitants, and be payable on the first day of August next." Another town-meeting was held on the 27th of August, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist in the Concord Company then being recruited for nine months' service, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same. Two days after, namely, on the 29th of August, a citizens' meeting was held, at which Louis A. Lurette, George M. Brooks, Julius M. Smith, and A. G. Fay were appointed a committee to aid in recruiting volunteers to fill the quota of the town. This committee raised by private

subscription twenty-two hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be expended in adding to the bounty legally authorized to be paid by the town.

1863. So far as the transcript of the town records which we have received shows, no action was taken by Concord, in its corporate capacity, during this year in relation to the war, though we believe citizens' meetings were held, and recruiting and the payment of State aid were continued.

1864. A legal town-meeting was held on the 20th of December, when it was voted to assess and raise by tax three thousand dollars for recruiting purposes, which sum was to be collected and paid over to the town-treasurer on or before the 15th of January, 1865; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money sufficient to fill any quota, "provided the amount to be raised by taxation should be inadequate."

Concord furnished two hundred and twenty-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of twelve over and above all demands. Twenty-five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand five hundred dollars. Ten thousand dollars were raised by private subscription, making a total of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars ($17,500.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $504.94; in 1862, $1,968.55; in 1863, $3,668.00; in 1864, $1,770.60; in 1865, $1,146.60. Total amount, $9,058.69.

"The ladies of Concord did very much through their Soldiers' Aid Society in providing for our companies, and they sent much clothing and hospital stores for general use. I have no doubt two thousand dollars were subscribed for these purposes, and it was expended under their direction."

DRACUT. — Incorporated Feb. 26, 1701. Population in 1860, 1,881; in 1865, 1,905. Valuation in 1860, $962,723; in 1865, $1,109,304.

The selectmen in 1861 were George W. Coburn, Josiah

Ames, Joseph B. V Coburn; in 1862 and 1863, George W. Coburn, Joseph B. V Coburn, Ira Hall; in 1864, Atkinson C. Varnum, Charles A. Hamblett, Levi F. Jones; in 1865, George W. Coburn, Joseph B. V Coburn, Levi F. Jones.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Henry Richardson. The town-treasurer during the same period was Jesse Swain.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act upon matters relating to the war, was held on the 6th of May, at which it was voted "to pay each man belonging to Dracut who has gone, or may go, to assist the Government of the United States" in the maintenance of the Union, ten dollars a month while in the military service, to be paid either to the soldier himself or to his family or relatives. One thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same, and two thousand dollars "to raise and equip a military company in Dracut." November 5th, The action of the selectmen in paying Edward Coburn thirty dollars was approved, he having been wounded in the march of the Sixth Regiment through Baltimore on the 19th of April.

1862. March 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever amount of money was necessary for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers. July 21st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' service and be credited to the quota of the town. August 25th, A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer for nine months' service.

1863. February 20th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for the payment of State aid during the year to the families of soldiers.

1864. July 11th, The treasurer was directed to borrow, not exceeding four thousand dollars — the rate of interest not to exceed six per cent — for the payment of bounties to volunteers enlisting to the credit of the town upon any call of the President for men, "after the 1st of March, 1864, and before the 1st of March, 1865," each volunteer to receive one hundred and twenty-five dollars. August 9th, It was voted to pay the bounty in *gold*, and the treasurer was authorized to bor-

row an additional sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Dracut furnished two hundred and eighteen men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventeen thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars ($17,616.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $380.37; in 1862, $2,439.82; in 1863, $3,069.45; in 1864, $2,604.71; in 1865, $2,100.00. Total amount, $10,594.35.

DUNSTABLE. — Incorporated Oct. 15, 1673. Population in 1860, 487; in 1865, 533. Valuation in 1860, $397,551; in 1865, $391,146.

The selectmen in 1861 were Isaac Kendall, James M. Swallow, Ashur G. Jewett; in 1862, James T. Burnap, James M. Swallow, Daniel Swallow; in 1863, Andrew Spaulding, Benjamin French, Thomas H. Parkhurst; in 1864, Benjamin French, Thomas H. Parkhurst, Andrew Spaulding; in 1865, Thomas H. Parkhurst, Benjamin French, Libni Parker.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was James T. Burnap; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, James C. Woodward. The town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Libni Parker.

1861. No legal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the war appears to have been held during this year.

1862. July 26th, The town-treasurer was authorized to borrow (if necessary) five hundred dollars, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of the five volunteers for three years' service, to fill the quota of the town, who shall enlist before the 15th of August. September 19th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever amount of money may be necessary to pay State aid to the families of soldiers residing in the town; also to borrow not exceeding two thousand dollars to pay bounties to volunteers. November 4th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay bounties to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. March 2d, A similar vote was passed in regard to paying bounties "to complete the quota of the town;" also, to authorize the treasurer "to settle the volunteer bounty tax with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth by securing the balance due the town."

1864. April 23d, Voted, to raise four hundred and fifty dollars to reimburse individual citizens who had contributed money to fill the quota of the town in 1863, and the selectmen were authorized to keep on recruiting to fill any quota until March, 1865; the bounty not to exceed one hundred dollars.

1865. November 7th, Voted, "to refund the money paid by subscription in 1864 for the purpose of filling the town's quota under the call of the President, June 16th, 1864."

Dunstable furnished seventy-two men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. There were no commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents ($12,725.79).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $00; in 1862, $108.00; in 1863, $268.00; in 1864, $506.00; in 1865, $517.61. Total amount, $1,399.61.

FRAMINGHAM. — Incorporated June 25, 1700. Population in 1860, 4,227; in 1865, 4,681. Valuation in 1860, $2,208,-537; in 1865, $2,799,308.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joel Edmunds, Albert G. Gibbs, Owen W Livermore; in 1862, Albert G. Gibbs, Alexander R. Esty, Gilman Fuller; in 1863 and 1864, Alexander R. Esty, Gilman Fuller, Francis C. Stearns; in 1865, Francis C. Stearns, Theodore C. Hurd, Andrew Coolidge.

The town-clerk during all of these years was Charles S. Whitmore. The town-treasurer for the same period was George Phipps.

1861. When the tidings were received of the attack upon the Seventh Regiment, in passing through Baltimore on the

19th of April, many of the young men of Framingham enrolled themselves in the active militia, and by the end of April a full company was nearly raised. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 6th of May, at which the following preamble, resolution, and votes were passed: —

Whereas a grave and extraordinary emergency now exists, whereby the security of our beloved Government is threatened by a portion of the people who are bound and sworn to support, defend, and obey it; and,

Whereas in the prosecution of its designs, the rebellious portion have resorted to the employment of armed force, have unlawfully and forcibly seized, and do now hold, much property belonging to the common Government, and do generally disown and set it at defiance; therefore —

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Framingham are ready to maintain our loyalty to the Government made by the sacrifice of the blood and treasure of our fathers, and handed down to us as a sacred and inestimable gift, under which we have enjoyed all the blessings which make life happy; and we have assembled together this day to take such measures as lie in our power to assist in preserving and maintaining for ourselves and our children this goodly heritage.

The town appropriated eight thousand dollars to provide suitable outfits for the soldiers belonging to Framingham, and to furnish proper aid to their families while absent in the military service, and a large committee was chosen to take charge of the expenditure of the money.

1862. July —, A meeting of citizens was held, at which a committee was chosen to raise by subscription a fund from which to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years to fill the quota of the town under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men. (Forty-seven citizens contributed forty-seven hundred dollars, and paid out the same in bounties.) In August, another call having been made by the President for three hundred thousand nine-months men, a legal town-meeting was held on the 1st of September, at which it was voted to raise eighteen thousand dollars for the payment of bounties to men enlisting to fill the

quota of the town, and to refund the money voluntarily contributed by the forty-seven citizens to the amount of forty-seven hundred dollars. September 3d, A meeting of the subscribers to the volunteer bounty fund was held, at which they voted that the money refunded by the town should be placed in the hands of C. C. Esty, Oliver Bennett, Albert Ballord, Wm. H. Carter, and Francis Jaquith, to be expended at their discretion "for the promotion of enlistments, and for the relief of the soldiers and their families."

1863. March —, The selectmen were directed to cause to be brought home and to be interred the bodies of all volunteers belonging to Framingham who may have died or shall hereafter die in the service of the country, the "expenses of which to be borne by the town;" and the trustees of the Edgell Grove Cemetery were directed to set apart a suitable lot, to be called "the soldiers' lot."

The town continued to recruit men, pay bounties and aid to soldiers' families, in accordance with the votes of the citizens passed at meetings held at various times, until the close of the war.

Framingham furnished four hundred and twenty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of nineteen over and above all demands. Nine were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars and twenty-nine cents ($31,149.29). This is exclusive of $29,142.50 raised by voluntary subscription and paid into the recruiting and bounty funds.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $458.81; in 1862, $3,251.48; in 1863, $5,083.40; in 1864, $6,200.00; in 1865, $4,800.00. Total amount, $19,793.69.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Association of the Sanitary Commission was organized June 23d, 1862. Weekly sewing-meetings were held from that time till July, 1865. As the result of these labors one hundred and twenty boxes were forwarded to the army, filled with bandages, lint, under-clothing, and other

necessaries and comforts for the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

GROTON. — Incorporated May 29, 1655. Population in 1860, 3,193; in 1865, 3,176. Valuation in 1860, $1,465,408; in 1865, $1,553,920.

The selectmen in 1861 were Phinehas G. Prescott, William H. Harlow, Willard Torrey; in 1862 and 1863, Eliel Shumway, William H. Harlow, Willard Torrey; in 1864 and 1865, Eliel Shumway, Willard Torrey, George W. Stuart.

The town-clerk during all these years was George D. Brigham. The town-treasurer during the same period was Alden Warren.

1861. A town-meeting was held April 29th, at which a series of patriotic resolutions were read and adopted, and the citizens pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors in defence of the Government and the preservation of the Constitution." It was voted to aid the families of the volunteers who were already at the front, and of those who would follow, and a sufficient amount of money was voted for that purpose. A thousand dollars were appropriated to clothe, uniform, and provide for the soldiers in the Groton Company in the Sixth Regiment, already in the service, and such as might afterwards enlist.

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars each to thirty-two men who shall enlist for three years to the credit of the town. August 25th, Voted, to pay the same amount to men enlisting for nine months. September 6th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the Sixth Regiment for nine months to the credit of the town. September 13th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of sixty-five men, if that number is required to fill the quota of the town. A. S. Lawrence, Colonel Walter Shattuck, George E. Jones, B. L. Howe, and J. Todd were chosen to act with the selectmen as a recruiting committee. October 13th, The selectmen reported that the quotas of the town were one hundred and eighty-seven men, and that the town had then in the military

service one hundred and twenty-five three-years volunteers, forty-eight nine-months, and eighteen enlisted but not mustered in.

1863. April 6th, The selectmen were authorized to use such sums as were necessary for aid to the families of volunteers. July 20th, They were directed to pay the same aid to the families of drafted men. November 23d, Charles H. Waters, B. L. Howe, Henry Butterfield, David McCaine, George W Fiske, and Alonzo Simmons were chosen a committee to act with the selectmen in recruiting men to fill the quota of the town, and seven hundred dollars were appropriated for expenses. December 1st, Voted, that a sum not less than forty-five hundred, and not more than five thousand, dollars be placed at the disposal of the selectmen to obtain thirty-four recruits.

1864. April 4th, Voted, to raise two thousand dollars to refund to citizens the money they had voluntarily advanced for recruiting purposes, and nine hundred dollars to fill up the present demand upon the town for men; also five thousand dollars to pay aid to families of soldiers. May 30th, The selectmen were directed to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer, and the same amount to each drafted man, or to a drafted man who procures a substitute, and is credited to the town. "Voted, that the selectmen be instructed to see that the town is not subject to a draft for the one man now due."

1865. July 3d, Voted, that the town refund to its citizens the money they have voluntarily advanced to aid recruiting, which amounted in gross to upwards of six thousand dollars. J M. Hollingsworth furnished two, and Eliel Shumway one "representative recruit," for which they paid a bounty of one hundred dollars to each.

Groton furnished four hundred men for the war, which was a surplus of forty-nine over and above all demands. Twenty-four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and appropriated by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-seven cents ($31,724.47).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,113.99; in 1862, $3,873.55; in 1863, $4,196.69; in 1864, $3,373.97; in 1865, $2,400.00. Total amount, $14,958.20.

HOLLISTON. — Incorporated Dec. 3, 1724. Population in 1860, 3,339; in 1865, 3,125. Valuation in 1860, $1,483,-443; in 1865, $1,502,682.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Sylvanus Pond, Ebenezer Kimball, S. Morse Cutter; in 1863, S. Morse Cutter, William R. Thayer, Sydney Wilder; in 1864, L. Leland, B. A. Bridges, Thomas E. Andrews; in 1865, L. Leland, B. A. Bridges, F O. Paddleford.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was George N. Pond; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, J M. Batchelder. The town-treasurer in 1861 was George N. Pond; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, George B. Fiske.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to act on matters in relation to the war, was held on the 29th of April, at which Alden Leland, Elbridge J. Cutter, Abel Pond, James F Simons, and Seth Thayer were appointed to "superintend the equipment of a military company in Holliston;" and Seth Thayer was authorized to receive and disburse, under direction of the committee, such sums as may be subscribed and paid for the above-named purpose. Five thousand dollars were appropriated "for military purposes." A large committee was appointed "to report a plan for the support of the families of soldiers," who reported that "four hundred dollars be appropriated for drilling the company," and, when called into active service, each single man should receive a bounty of twelve, and each married man a bounty of twenty dollars. The use of the town-hall was given to the company for drilling purposes, and the "upper hall for an armory." Certain tents belonging to the town were given to the company. September 30th, Voted, to give one dollar a month for the wife, and fifty cents for each child, of a volunteer belonging to the town, in addition to the State aid allowed by law.

1862. July 28th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years in the military service to fill the quota of the town. The following resolutions were passed : —

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Holliston, in town-meeting assembled, send greeting to our brothers in arms, wherever serving on land or sea; that we are proud of the men who went forth, that we recognize the patriotism of their sacrifice, that we sympathize in their toils and privations, that we exult in their heroism on the battle-field, that we will emulate their example.

Resolved, That to the relatives of Sergeant Elbridge G. Whiting, and of privates Caleb C. Waite, Albert G. Hunting, and James W Speakman, who fell in the fight before Richmond, we offer respectful and affectionate sympathy; that the death of these men was the death of brave men; that we will hold them in tender recollection, and inscribe their names as most honorable in the records of the town.

August 25th, A bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars was directed to be paid to each volunteer for nine months' service, and their families be allowed the same amount of State and town aid that is paid to the families of three-years volunteers.

1863. July 22d, Voted, unanimously, that the families of citizens or of aliens living in Holliston, serving in the army either as drafted men or as substitutes, shall be paid the same aid as is paid to the families of volunteers; also, that the families of those who have fallen be paid the same amount as before until the receipt of pensions.

1864. March 7th, The selectmen were authorized to pay one dollar a month to mothers and fifty cents to sisters of volunteers in addition to that paid to their families. March 28th, Voted, to reimburse to citizens money contributed by them for recruiting purposes. June 20th, The treasurer was authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer or drafted man when mustered in and credited to the town, and to borrow three thousand dollars to pay the same. It was also voted to give the Holliston Company a "suitable reception upon their return home."

1865. November 7th, The selectmen were directed to provide for the "necessities of the families of men who have died in the

service." November 27th, Voted, to refund to citizens all money paid by them for recruiting purposes.

In 1866 the town paid each volunteer who had received no bounty one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and to those who had received less than that sum sufficient to make it up to that amount. A soldiers' monument was erected by the town, of Concord granite, at a cost of three thousand dollars.

Holliston furnished three hundred and sixty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-three over and above all demands. Eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was forty thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and eight cents ($40,622.08).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,738,84; in 1862, $6,840.71; in 1863, $5,567.62; in 1864, $6,333.54; in 1865, $4,200.00. Total amount, $25,680.71.

The ladies of Holliston were unceasing in their good works for the soldiers during the entire war. The money value of their contributions was more than thirty-five hundred dollars. A balance of forty dollars remained in their hands at the end of the war, which was given to embellish the grounds of the soldiers' monument.

Hopkinton. — Incorporated Dec. 13, 1715. Population in 1860, 4,340; in 1865, 4,140. Valuation in 1860, $1,368,099; in 1865, $1,595,257

The selectmen in 1861 were Nathan P Coburn, Eliakim A. Bates, David Eames, Otis L. Woods; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Nathan P Coburn, Eliakim A. Bates, Gardner Parker, Charles P Morse, Thomas Mead; in 1865, Eliakim A. Bates, Erastus Thompson, Thomas Mead, Charles Seaver, Marcus C. Phipps.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Joseph A. Tillinghast; in 1864 and 1865, J. Augustus Woodbury. The town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Jonathan Whittemore.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war, was held April 29th, at which Nathan P. Coburn, Alonzo Coburn, William A. Phipps, Clement Meserve, and John A. Phipps were appointed to consider and report what should be done by the town "to aid in the defence of the nation." The committee reported, "That the town appropriate a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars, to be expended for the purpose of organizing and drilling military companies for the national defence." The report was accepted, and the money appropriated. Lee Claflin, William A. Phipps, Albert Wood, Charles P Morse, and Thomas Mead were chosen a committee to superintend the expenditure of the money.

1862. July 17th, Voted, to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer for three years' service to the number of forty-seven, to fill the quota of the town. On the 18th of August the bounty was increased to one hundred dollars, and on the 18th of September the same bounty was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service, and to pay the men Government pay from the time they enlist until they are mustered into service.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity during this year, although recruiting was continued as usual.

1865. April 11th, Voted, to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town for three years' service, to continue until March 1st, 1865. It was also voted to pay the same bounty to drafted men.

Hopkinton furnished four hundred and twenty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of sixteen over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand dollars ($30,000.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,499.03; in 1062, $6,572.11; in 1863, $8,178.71; in 1864, $8,600.00; in 1865, $5,000.00. Total amount, $29,849.85.

LEXINGTON. — Incorporated March 29, 1712. Population in 1860, 2,329; in 1865, 2,223. Valuation in 1860, $1,873,-634; in 1865, $1,747,459.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Charles Hudson, Webster Smith, William H. Smith; in 1863 and 1864 Webster Smith, William H. Smith, Hammon Reed; in 1865, Hammon Reed, Alonzo Goddard, Eli Simonds.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was A. W. Bryant. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Charles Nunn; in 1864, J. A. Damon; in 1865, L. A. Saville.

1861. At a legal town-meeting held on the 30th of April, the following resolution preceded by a preamble was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to obey the call of the Government, and flock to the standard of our country, and thus preserve our glorious Constitution, under which we have enjoyed greater blessings than have ever fallen to the lot of any other people; and to show our devotion to our free institutions and our just appreciation of the patriotism of the young men who are willing to respond to their country's call, it is —

Voted, That a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be appropriated from any money in the treasury, to be expended under the direction of a committee of ten for the purpose of clothing or otherwise encouraging the gallant men who may enter the service, and for the support of those who may have families dependent upon their labor during the period for which they are called into service."

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Charles Tidd, S. W Smith, Loring S. Pierce, W D. Phelps, C. K. Tucker, W. W Keith, Winslow Wellington, Eli Simonds, R. W Reed, and Charles Hudson. The committee were directed to pay ten dollars a month to single men, and fifteen dollars a month to those who have families, during active service; also suitable compensation while drilling. Lexington men who enlisted in other towns, if not paid by them, were to receive the same amounts. November 5th, State aid was directed to be paid to the families of volunteers as provided by the State law; but in any event they should receive sufficient "to make them entirely comfortable."

1862. July 19th, The following resolution and vote were passed: —

Resolved, That whereas the town of Lexington was the first to seal her devotion to Freedom and Equal Rights in 1775, and the blood of her slaughtered citizens cries to us from the ground to sustain the cause for which they offered themselves a living sacrifice; and as every citizen is under the most sacred obligation to bear his share, if not in the perils, yet in the burdens and sacrifices of the righteous contest, and is bound to encourage, support, and sustain those who obey their country's call, and manfully enroll themselves in defence of our dearest rights and privileges; it is therefore —

Voted, Unanimously, that a bounty of one hundred dollars be offered to each and every patriotic soldier who will volunteer into the service of the United States for the period of three years to fill the quota of twenty men required of this town.

August 29th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town.

1863. July 23d, The selectmen were directed to make suitable provision for the support and comfort of the families of volunteers. November 3d, The assessors were authorized to abate the taxes of all Lexington soldiers in the military service.

1864. April 4th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town from March 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865; and the selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1865. May 29th, Voted, to raise by taxation four thousand dollars to reimburse citizens who had contributed money to encourage recruiting to fill the quotas of the town.

Lexington furnished two hundred and twenty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. Seven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars ($25,337.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of

soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $603.39; in 1862, $2,237.29; in 1863, $3,056.32; in 1864, $2,677.95; in 1865, $1,546.12. Total amount, $10,121.07.

The Ladies' Soldiers-Aid Society raised by fairs and other means two thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-one cents, which was expended in the purchase of material to be made into under-garments for the soldiers, and for lint, bandages, and other articles for the sick and wounded in hospitals. Twenty-one boxes and eight barrels were sent to hospitals near Washington, ten boxes and six barrels to Alexandria, Va., and other parcels to other places.

LINCOLN. — Incorporated April 19, 1754. Population in 1860, 718; in 1865, 710. Valuation in 1860, $539,528: in 1865, $606,833.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 were William F Wheeler, Charles L. Tarbell, Amos Hagar, Jr.; in 1865, William F Wheeler, Amos Hagar, Jr., George Flint.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Henry L. Chapin; the town-treasurer for the same period was William F Wheeler.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 13th of May, at which it was voted to appropriate two thousand dollars to provide for bounty, "extra pay, arms, ammunition, clothing and provisions to such of the inhabitants of Lincoln as have enlisted, or may hereafter enlist, in the military service of the United States, and for aid to their families." It was also voted that two hundred and fifty dollars of the above sum "be assessed the present year, and that the selectmen and town-treasurer be authorized to borrow not exceeding seventeen hundred and fifty dollars."

1862. July 28th, On motion of C. L. Tarbell, voted, that eighteen hundred dollars be raised "to pay nine men who may enlist as our quota as soldiers in the service of the United States of America," and that eighteen hundred dollars be forthwith assessed on the taxable property of the town, and as much of it as may be necessary be expended by the committee appointed

at a citizens' meeting in securing said recruits; and "that all persons be requested to pay the same to the collector on the presentation of their bills on or before the first day of September next, and that interest of one per cent a month be charged on all taxes assessed under this vote, from the first day of September until paid." August 25th, Voted to pay each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of two hundred dollars, and the same committee which recruited the volunteers for three years' service be requested to recruit the nine-months men.

1863. March —, Six hundred dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families. November —, The treasurer was instructed to settle with the State Treasurer for the proportion of Lincoln of the volunteer bounty tax as authorized by law.

1864. April 25th, Fourteen hundred dollars were appropriated to refund money "raised by individual subscription, and paid for recruiting ten volunteers sometime during last December and January, — the money to be paid as soon as there is sufficient in the treasury for that purpose." Seven hundred dollars were also appropriated "to pay the veteran volunteers belonging to the town of Lincoln." June 13th, Samuel H. Pierce, William F Wheeler, and Francis Smith were appointed a committee to recruit "eight men, at least, to serve the town as volunteers," and the treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty-five hundred dollars for the purpose, to be used by the committee.

1865. October 21st, Voted to reimburse to citizens the money subscribed and paid by them "last spring" for procuring recruits to fill the quota of the town; also, voted to pay back all the money which W L. G. Pierce, who had been drafted into the military service, "has paid for war taxes on his property since July, 1863, up to the time of his discharge."

1866, March —, Voted, to pay the expenses of embalming and bringing home the body of Lieutenant Thomas J. Parker.*

* Mr. Parker was First Lieutenant in the Twenty-Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; and was mortally wounded in front of Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.

A great many citizens' meetings were held during the war, and the votes recorded above are little more than the embodiment in legal form of those passed at those meetings. As regards resolutions, Mr. Wheeler, one of the selectmen, writes: "I do not think that any were passed except at one of the earlier meetings of citizens. The feeling of the people, I suppose, was typified by a remark of one of the older citizens: 'We do not want any more resolutions; but if anybody has got any money or any pluck let him show it.'"

Lincoln furnished seventy-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents ($10,385.50) *

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $119.20; in 1862, $591.42; in 1863, $815.00; in 1864, $1,029.54; in 1865, $650.00. Total amount, $3,205.16.

The ladies of Lincoln did good service during the war. Mrs. Edward S. Hodges, president of the Soldiers' Aid Society, has written us a most excellent letter, from which we have only space for the following extracts: —

"However small our work really was it always seemed to be sanctified and ennobled by the blessed spirit which prompted its undertaking, and which kept alive to the last hour of our need the earnestness so noticeable in a New England community. From the first call to arms, which summoned away the men and boys from among us, we realized that there might be needed hospital comforts for which our government, under its long peace, would not have provided; and immediately we called ourselves together, feeling sure we could render some help under the pressure. The vestry of the Orthodox church was opened to us, and the earnest encouragement of every citizen of the town was ours."

"Very soon a society was founded called the 'Soldiers' Aid,' and in the Town Hall organized work commenced. Money was raised by

* Lincoln claims the distinction of having been the first town in the State to have paid off its war debt.

subscription in the churches. Gifts of materials on which to employ the ready hands of women and children were brought, and the work was begun in earnest, never to be laid aside until there was no further usefulness in it. The meetings were regular, the temper of them always good, and the unity of feeling which brought persons of varying faith close together in this great work was *beautiful.* From time to time, as it was required, money was raised by fairs, tea-parties, and tableaux, and while there was much pleasure felt by us all in these social gatherings the solemn refrain rang through the merriments. Repeatedly cases containing the result of our labors of love were sent to private hospitals; but for the last years they were put into the hands of the Sanitary Commission."

LITTLETON. — Incorporated Dec. 3, 1715. Population in 1860, 1,063; in 1865, 967 Valuation in 1860, $666,270; in 1865, $632,380.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were John F Robbins, John Cutter, James A. Parker; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Joseph A. Priest, William Kimball, George W Sanderson.

The town-clerk in 1861, and all through the war, was William Kimball. The town-treasurer in 1861 was William Chamberlain; and in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Luther White.

1861. The first legal town-meeting, to consider matters relating to the war, was held on the 1st of May, at which it was voted to raise by taxation one thousand dollars, and to authorize the selectmen to borrow two thousand, "if needed," to pay each soldier belonging to the town ten dollars a month while in the service, "and to provide for their families." July —, Richard Hall, Francis P Knowlton, Thomas S. Tuttle, and Benjamin Edwards were chosen to act with the selectmen in the expenditure of the money appropriated at the previous meeting.

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, when mustered in and credited to the town; also the two dollars bounty allowed by the United States.

1863. August 26th, The bounty was raised to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. It was also resolved that the town-

clerk keep a record of the names of volunteers belonging to the town, together with the company and regiment to which each belonged, and the date of muster, discharge, and death. Voted, to "pay the expense of the return of the body of the late Nahum W Whitcomb, and of interring the same." On motion of Francis P Knowlton, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted: —

Whereas Mr. Nahum H. Whitcomb, a soldier from this town in the Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, departed this life on the 13th of December, 1862, at Suffolk, Va., while in the service of our country, and his remains brought to this place for interment; therefore —

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to his afflicted friends, and as mourners with them for one of our number, who in early manhood has laid his life upon the altar of his country, we pledge ourselves anew to that cause for which he so nobly gave his life.

It was also voted that the clerk communicate the resolution to the family of the deceased. Littleton continued recruiting and paying bounties until the end of the war.

The whole number of men furnished by the town for the war was one hundred and seventeen, which was a surplus of eighteen over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eleven thousand one hundred and four dollars and thirty-three cents ($11,104.33).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $102.06; in 1862, $935.92; in 1863, $1,155.11; in 1864, $578.38; in 1865, $450.00. Total amount, $3,221.47

LOWELL. — Incorporated as a town, March 1, 1826; as a city, April 1, 1836. Population in 1860, 36,827; in 1865, 31,004. Valuation in 1860, $20,894,207; in 1865, $20,980,041.

In 1861, Benjamin C. Sargeant, mayor; Samuel T. Manahan, Jonathan P Folsom, James Watson, William G. Morse,

Hocum Hosford, Aldis L. Waite, Sager Ashworth, William S. Gardner, aldermen. In 1862, Hocum Hosford, mayor; Mertoun C. Bryant, Edwin A. Alger, James B. Francis, William A. Burke, Isaac F Scripture, Aldis L. Waite, Albert Wheeler, Jonathan P Folsom, aldermen. In 1863, Hocum Hosford, mayor; James B. Francis, Edwin A. Alger, Abiel Pevey, William A. Burke, Isaac F Scripture, Otis Allen, Albert Wheeler, William Nichols, aldermen. In 1864, Hocum Hosford, mayor; William S. Southworth, James B. Francis, Dana B. Gove, William T. McNeill, George W Norris, George Runels, Cyrus H. Latham, George F Richardson, aldermen. In 1865, Josiah G. Peabody, mayor; Edward F Watson, George W Morris, Dana B. Gove, William T. McNeill, Henry H. Wilder, Josiah Gates, Cyrus H. Latham, William Brown, aldermen.

The city-clerk during all the years of the war was John H. McAlvin. The city-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, was George W Bedlow; * in 1865, Thomas G. Gerrish.

1861. January 5th, A national salute was ordered to be fired on the 8th of January in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, and in honor of "Major Anderson and his brave command at Fort Sumter." January 21st, The services of the several military companies were tendered to the Governor, should troops be called for by the President. April 15th, The Sixth Regiment having been ordered to Washington, formed in Lowell, where it was addressed by leading citizens, and then proceeded to Boston. April 18th, Eight thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to the soldiers' families. The national flag was ordered to be displayed upon the public buildings. April 19th, Authority was given to gentlemen to organize new military companies. The attack upon the Sixth Regiment in Baltimore caused intense excitement in Lowell. New companies were immediately filled to the maximum. On the 21st, Sunday, "war sermons were preached in the churches." May 1st, Ten thousand dollars were appropri-

* Mr. Bedlow was treasurer until June 30, 1864. Thomas G. Gerrish was immediately chosen to succeed him and entered upon his duties July 1, 1864.

ated "to uniform and equip the several companies of volunteers, now or hereafter raised in this city." May 3d, A special committee was appointed "to receive the remains of the two Massachusetts soldiers (Ladd and Whitney) belonging to Lowell, who fell at Baltimore, and to make all necessary arrangements for the final disposition of their bodies, with such funeral obsequies as they may deem proper." The funeral of these, "the first martyrs" of the Rebellion, took place on the 6th of May, and was very largely attended. The funeral address was made by Rev. W R. Clark, and the bodies were buried in the Lowell cemetery.* May 14th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated to supply the wants of volunteers who were soon to be ordered into active service. June 11th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated "for the relief of the Hill Cadets and the Butler Rifles." August 2d, The Sixth Regiment arrived home after its service of three months and had a public reception by the citizens. September 5th, Major-General Butler received a public reception on his return home after the capture of Fort Hatteras. September 10th, Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families. On the 26th of November five thousand dollars, and on the 24th of December fifteen hundred dollars, were appropriated for the same purpose.

1862. January 3d. More money was appropriated for the families of volunteers. February 17th, One hundred guns were fired in honor of the capture of Fort Donelson. February 25th, A resolution passed allowing aid to be paid to the relatives and families of volunteers who are not included in the State law; also to volunteers "who have enlisted and gone from the city" March 25th, Twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. July 17th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the city; on the 22d ten dollars additional were added.† August 18th, Forty thousand dollars were appropriated

* They have since been removed and placed beneath the monument erected to their memory in the centre of Lowell, by the city and the State.

† The quota of three-years men required of Lowell under this call was three

for aid to families of soldiers, and a bounty of fifty dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer for nine months' service.

1863. March 17th, Sixty thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families. July 7th, A salute was fired in honor of the national victory at Gettysburg; the next evening the city was illuminated, fire-works discharged, and a congratulatory speech was made by General Butler. July 21st, Two thousand dollars were appropriated "for a monument to Luther Ladd and Addison O. Whitney (who fell in Baltimore, April 19th, 1861), to be erected in some public place in this city, under the direction of the Governor in connection with a joint special committee of the city council.

1864. On the 1st of February, Lowell had furnished her full complement of men under every call of the President, and had a surplus of thirteen. July 18th, Lowell was required to furnish six hundred and twenty-seven men under a recent call of the President. July 26th, Voted, to pay each volunteer for three years' service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the city, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars *in gold*, or its equivalent. The Sixth Regiment volunteered its services for one hundred days' service, being the fourth time it had been placed in service.

1865. April 5th, A mass meeting was held to rejoice over the fall of Richmond. On the 10th, another meeting was held to rejoice over the surrender of General Lee and his army. On the 15th, information of the assassination of President Lincoln was received, which caused gladness to be turned to sorrow. The flags were placed at half mast, and emblems of mourning were everywhere displayed. The dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Ladd and Whitney was to have taken place on the 19th, the fourth anniversary of their heroic death; but at the request of Governor Andrew, who was to deliver the address, it was postponed on account of the

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hundred and ninety-seven. A public meeting was held July 12, which was addressed by the mayor, the adjutant-general of the State, and many prominent citizens of Lowell. The men were soon obtained. Lowell claims to have been the *first city* to have furnished its quota.

death of the President until the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

On the occasion of the dedication of the monument the people of Lowell and of the surrounding towns observed it as a holiday The mills were stopped, the stores closed, and business of every kind was at a stand. The day was very warm, the procession very full, and the route very long. The address of Governor Andrew was of great merit.

Lowell furnished five thousand two hundred and sixty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of two hundred and eighteen over and above all demands. Two hundred and sixteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was three hundred and nine thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents ($309,242.39).

The amount of money raised and expended by the city during the war for State aid to soldiers families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $20,276.24; in 1862, $87,239.31; in 1863, $90,000.00; in 1864, $85,000.00; in 1865, $52,000.00. Total amount, $334,515.55.

The ladies of Lowell formed a "Soldiers' Aid Society" as early as April 20, 1861, which continued in vigorous action until the end of the war. A fair held in April, 1863, under the management of the ladies netted five thousand dollars. A great many boxes of clothing and sanitary stores were sent almost daily through the agencies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions to the soldiers in camp and in the hospitals. We have not been able to get an exact statement of the value of the articles thus furnished, but good judges estimate that one hundred thousand dollars were raised in Lowell during the four years of the war by voluntary contributions for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and for private relief connected with the war. It is claimed that Judge Crosby of Lowell gave the first money ($100) in aid of the soldiers (April 18, 1861) that was given anywhere. His example was followed by other generous citizens, among them General Butler, who gave his check for five hundred dollars.

MALDEN. — Incorporated May 2, 1649. Population in 1860, 5,865; in 1865, 6,871. Valuation in 1860, $3,366,963; in 1865, $4,040,431.

The selectmen in 1861 were John S. Rice, Henry H. Hyde, Paschal P P Ware; in 1862, Hubbard Russell, Henry H. Hyde, John S. Nichols; in 1863, Hubbard Russell, John Fenderson, Samuel Shute; in 1864, Hubbard Russell, John Fenderson, Samuel Shute, John H. Abbott, Edward Fuller; in 1865, John H. Abbott, Samuel Shute, Elisha B. Loring.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was A. F Sargent. The town-treasurer during the same period was Henry A. Newhall.

1861. A citizens' meeting was held on the 20th of April, the day after the attack upon the Sixth Regiment in Baltimore, at which it was —

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of every lover of his country and his race to assist in crushing out the Rebellion and treason now existing in the Southern States.

Resolved, That the town of Malden, true to its ancient history, will furnish the men and means to the extent of her ability for this object; and we recommend the immediate formation of a company of volunteer militia to aid in preserving the Government of the United States.

Messrs. J. H. Abbott, George D. B. Blanchard, J. S. Rice, Paschal P P Ware, M. Crocker, and L. L. Fuller were appointed a committee "to raise funds and appropriate the same for uniforms and other articles necessary for the comfort of the volunteers." J S. Rice was appointed treasurer; the amount of money subscribed and paid was twenty-five hundred and twenty-six dollars and six cents, all of which was properly expended.

The first legal town-meeting was held on the 1st of May, at which ten thousand dollars were appropriated to be expended under the direction of the selectmen, and a committee of seven citizens, for "the comfort and support of the families of those who have been or may be called into the naval or military service of the United States, and who shall be inhabitants of Malden."

1862. July 16th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' military service, and be credited to the quota of the town. David L. Webster, Rev. Gilbert Haven, and thirty others were chosen to assist the selectmen in recruiting. July 26th, A citizens' meeting was held, at which upwards of twenty-seven hundred dollars were subscribed by inhabitants of the town to encourage recruiting. A. D. Lamson was chosen treasurer. August 11th, At a legal town-meeting the treasurer was authorized to borrow two thousand dollars to be used by the recruiting committee "as in their judgment may best promote the enlistment of men to fill the quota of the town." August 27th, The bounty to volunteers for nine months' service was fixed at one hundred dollars, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars for that purpose.

Active measures were taken by the town all through the war to enlist volunteers and keep the quota of the town filled.

Malden, according to the returns made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished five hundred and sixty-seven men for the war, which is at least seventy-five less than the actual number, as at the end of the war it had a surplus of seventy-one over and above all demands. Sixteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixty thousand and eighty-five dollars ($60,085.00).*

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,600.00; in 1862, $7,561.20; in 1863, $8,907.13; in 1864, $8,000.00; in 1865, $4,800.00. Total amount, $31,868.33.

The ladies of Malden were extremely active and liberal during

* April 28th, 1861. Company K, of the Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, attended divine service at Rev. Mr. Reed's church. After the sermon each member was presented with a New Testament. May 26th, They attended Rev. Mr. Greenwood's church, and were presented with a silk banner valued at sixty dollars. Previous to leaving town for camp at Lynnfield, on the 9th of July, religious ceremonies were held in the town hall by the different clergymen of Malden. Each of the commissioned officers was presented with a sword, belt, and a revolver, valued at $123.50.

all the years of the war in their good works for the soldiers, and forwarded to the seat of war great quantities of hospital stores, under-clothing, bedding, lint and bandages, and other necessary articles for the comfort of the sick and wounded.

MARLBOROUGH. — Incorporated May 31, 1660. Population in 1860, 5,911; in 1865, 7,209. Valuation in 1860, $1,876,-599; in 1865, $2,530,622.

The selectmen in 1861 were Isaac Hayden, B. F Underhill, Stephen Morse, George E. Manson, John Goodale; in 1862 and 1863, B. F Underhill, William H. Wood, John F Cotting; in 1864 and 1865, William Wilson, Frederick H. Morse, Charles H. Robinson.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was John Phelps; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Edward L. Bigelow The town-treasurer in 1861 was Winslow M. Warren; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, N. Wetherbee.

1861. A town-meeting was held April 29th. Hollis Loring presented a preamble setting forth in patriotic language the treasonable conduct of the Southern secessionists, and a resolution to support the Government with their lives and fortunes. Hollis Loring, L. E. Wakefield, O. W Albee, Samuel Boyd, and Edward Walker were appointed to consider and report what action the town should take in the existing crisis. This committee reported that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated as a war fund, to be placed at the disposal of ten citizens, for the aid of the volunteers from that town who had enlisted or might hereafter enlist, and their families. The above-named gentlemen were selected as part of the committee; and M. Fay, William H. Wood, Stephen Morse, Elbridge House, and Francis Brigham were chosen to complete the committee of ten. The treasurer was authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars, and hold the same subject to the orders of the committee. July 13th, The selectmen were directed to pay aid to the families of volunteers in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature.

1862. April 7th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow six thousand dollars for aid to the families of volunteers. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five

dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow six thousand five hundred dollars for that purpose. At this meeting a series of excellent resolutions were presented by O. W Albee, which were unanimously adopted. They set forth, first, that the citizens of Marlborough would stand firm in support of the Government; second, that if slavery stands in the way of a successful prosecution of the war then slavery must perish; third, was complimentary to the volunteers, native and adopted, who had enlisted from the town; fourth, that the names of Casey and Reagan, who had died on the battlefield, would always be gratefully cherished by the people of Marlborough; fifth, that it was the duty of the citizens to respond to every call of the President for men; sixth, that although patriotism can neither be weighed nor measured by money, yet the town would compensate, in part at least, the pecuniary sacrifices of the volunteers at the front. August 21st, A bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer for nine months' service, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. August 10th, Voted, to borrow not exceeding five thousand dollars for aid to the families of volunteers or drafted men residing in the town.

1864. March 7th, Voted, that the selectmen give aid to the relatives of soldiers, "within the spirit and scope of the law." April 4th, Voted, to borrow ten thousand dollars to pay aid to the families of enlisted men; also, that ten thousand dollars be raised by taxation to refund to citizens money which they had advanced for recruiting purposes. June 8th, The selectmen were authorized to appoint three agents to look after the sick and wounded soldiers from that town, and to provide at the expense of the town for the return of the bodies of those citizens who have died or may die in the military or naval service. June 18th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town, and to borrow a sufficient sum of money to pay the same; the amount thus borrowed to be raised by taxation at the next annual assessment. December 9th, The selectmen

were directed to continue recruiting, in anticipation of another call for men by the President, and to pay the same bounties.

1865. March 6th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars for aid to the families of volunteers.

Marlborough furnished seven hundred and thirty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-eight over and above all demands. Twenty-one were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was fifty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and eleven cents ($51,584.11).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $3,179.37; in 1862, $9,147.30; in 1863, $9,941.78; in 1864, $14,400.00; in 1865, $8,700.00. Total amount, $45,368.45.

MEDFORD. — Incorporated Sept. 28, 1630. Population in 1860, 4,842; in 1865, 4,860. Valuation in 1860, $4,978.071; in 1865, $5,491,054.

The selectmen in 1861 were Albert H. Butters, Joshua T. Foster, E. Boynton, Jr.; in 1862, E. Boynton, Jr., Charles S. Jacobs, Francis E. Foster; in 1863, Albert H. Butters, Alvah N. Cotton, William B. Thomas; in 1864, Nathan W Bridge, John P Perry, Atwood Litchfield, Jr., Charles Currier, Charles Russell, Henry M. Wild, Francis H. Kidder; in 1865, Nathan W Bridge, John P Perry, Charles Currier, Charles Russell, Joshua Clark, Parker R. Litchfield, Elbridge Teel.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Joseph P Hall; in 1865, Parker R. Litchfield. The town-treasurer during all of these years was George B. Green.

1861. A meeting of citizens was held on the 18th of April, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: —

Whereas the President of the United States has called upon all true and loyal citizens to aid and support the General Government, and to protect the property and enforce the laws thereof; and whereas the Governor of this Commonwealth has called upon our friends and

fellow citizens to do their duty as patriots and soldiers; therefore be it —

Resolved, By us, the citizens of Medford, that we will, to our utmost ability, assist in the preparation and outfit of those who have generously volunteered their services to fight for the good cause, and glorious Union.

Resolved, That we will regard the wives and families of those who go forth to battle as a sacred trust, to be religiously respected and protected.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by this meeting to raise funds and appropriate the same to these objects.*

The first legal town meeting was held on the 13th of June, at which five thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to the soldiers' families.

1862. July 21st, A bounty of one hundred dollars was directed to be paid to each volunteer to the number of one hundred and one, who shall enlist within two weeks, for three years, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. August 4th, A resolution was passed approving of the new call for three hundred thousand more men, and earnestly requesting the President to prosecute the war with vigor, and "to use all rebel property within the reach of our armies for their support, and all the slaves of the rebels to preserve the lives and preserve the health of our soldiers." August 11th, The following resolution was passed: —

Resolved, That, having merged all political parties into one great war party, we expect our Governments, State and National, to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, and to use all the means at their command to bring it to a speedy and successful conclusion.

A resolution in favor of employing colored regiments was offered but was indefinitely postponed, and one heartily approving "the course of the present administration" was adopted.

* The citizens responded with great liberality. Immediate measures were taken to procure an outfit for the "Lawrence Light Infantry," which formed part of the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which left for Washington on the 21st of April, under command of Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence (who lived in Medford), for three months' service. This regiment was in the first battle of Bull Run, and behaved bravely, when the Colonel was slightly wounded.

1863. November 3d, The selectmen were authorized to open a recruiting office, and to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. They were also requested to call public meetings to encourage recruiting, and to petition his Excellency the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to pass a law legalizing the payment of bounties to volunteers, under the last call of the President. A committee was appointed to raise by subscription "a guarantee fund to secure the payment of bounties in case it cannot be legally paid by the town."

1864. March 7th, The selectmen were requested "to consider and report some place to perpetuate the memory of those who have fallen or may hereafter fall in defence of our Union;" also, "to pay whatever in their judgment is necessary for the support of families of volunteers, without regard to what the State may allow."

Medford furnished five hundred and fifty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of sixty-one men over and above all demands. Twenty-one were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifty-six thousand and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents ($56,099.80).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,076.46; in 1862, $7,655.17; in 1863, $12,412.37; in 1864, $10,000.00; in 1865, $6,400.00. Total amount, $37,544.50.

MELROSE. — Incorporated May 3, 1850. Population in 1860, 2,532; in 1865, 2,866. Valuation in 1860, $1,373,324; in 1865, $1,704,583.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863, were John H. Clark, George M. Fletcher, William B. Burgess; in 1864, John H. Clark, William E. Fuller, William B. Burgess; in 1865, Wingate P Sargent, George M. Fletcher, Isaac Emerson, Jr.

The town-clerk during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864

was Edward R. Knights; in 1865, Stinson Sewell. The town-treasurer during 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Caleb Howard; in 1865, David Fairbanks.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the war was held on the 6th of May, at which three thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to the families of volunteers, and to purchase necessary equipments for citizens who should enlist in the military service; to each of whom with a family the monthly sum of fifteen dollars was paid by the town, and to single men ten dollars a month while in the military service. The town-treasurer was authorized to borrow the money, and John H. Clark, William B. Burgess, and George M. Fletcher were appointed to superintend the disbursement of the money

1862. July 14th, A citizens' meeting was held to adopt measures to fill the quota of the town under a late call of the President for three hundred thousand men. A proposition was adopted, that "enough of the citizens of the town to fill the quota then and there pledge themselves either to enlist or furnish substitutes." Nineteen gentlemen signed the pledge. July 28th, A legal town-meeting was held, which confirmed the proceedings of the citizens' meeting. A bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service was directed to be paid by the selectmen when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. Two hundred dollars were appropriated to pay expenses of recruiting, and a committee was appointed to aid the selectmen in filling the quota of the town. Henry A. Norris offered fifty dollars to the first five men who would enlist. Daniel W Wilcox offered to pay ten dollars to each of the next ten men who would enlist, and N. B. Bryant the same amount to each person who would sign the enlistment roll that evening. An adjourned meeting was held on the evening of the 2d of August, at which patriotic speeches were made by distinguished gentlemen. The effect of these meetings speedily filled the quota of the town. August 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who enlists for nine months' service, when mustered in and credited to the town. Three hundred dollars were appropriated for recruiting ex-

penses, and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to aid recruiting.

Meetings were held during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, at which committees were appointed to aid the selectmen in recruiting volunteers, and money was appropriated for the payment of bounties, and of State aid to the soldiers' families. A well-written and handsomely printed volume, prepared by Elbridge H. Goss, entitled "The Melrose Memorial," contains a very full and complete history of Melrose in the war, which is in every respect creditable to the author and to the citizensof the place.

Melrose furnished four hundred and sixteen men for the war,* which was a surplus of seventy-three over and above all demands. Nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy cents ($38,592.70).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $747.63; in 1862, $4,110.17; in 1863, $6,500.00; in 1864, $4,700.00; in 1865, $3,900.00. Total amount, $19,957.80.

The ladies of Melrose performed a great deal of good work for the soldiers during the war, and a very considerable amount of money was collected in the various churches for the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and for the soldiers directly.

NATICK. — Incorporated ——— —, 1762. Population in 1860, 5,515; in 1865, 5,220. Valuation in 1860, $1,788,549; in 1865, $1,841,121.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 were Willard Drury, William Edwards, C. B. Travis; in 1865, C. B. Travis, Jackson Bigelow, Dexter Washburn.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Henry Coggin; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, George L. Sleeper. The town-treasurer during all of these years was Nathaniel Clark.

* The "Melrose Memorial" claims that Melrose furnished four hundred and fifty-four men for the war.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 29th of April, at which five thousand dollars were appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the selectmen for the benefit of soldiers' families. May 7th, The selectmen were authorized to expend one thousand dollars for a uniform to be given to the "Natick Mechanic Rifle Company." They were also authorized to purchase for the use of the company certain tents belonging to the Woburn Phalanx. Messrs. Hobart Moore, Charles Bigelow, and William Nutt, a committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported in favor of furnishing each soldier with a rubber blanket and a pair of woollen stockings, and each commissioned officer and musician with a revolver, when called into active service. The report was accepted, and five hundred dollars were appropriated to carry its recommendations into effect. July 17th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars for State aid to soldiers' families during the year; also, fourteen hundred dollars for payment of expenses already incurred and "contracts heretofore made."

1862. April 7th, The selectmen were instructed to borrow whatever money might be required for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families during the year, and to exceed the amount allowed by law to a family if in their judgment it was best so to do. July 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. August 30th, The same bounty was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service, and the treasurer was directed to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. April 6th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow money for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families, and to exceed the amount allowed by law in cases wherein it would be proper.

1864. April 1st, The bounty to volunteers who should thereafter enlist for three years' service, and be credited to the quota of the town, was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. May 23d, Voted, to pay the same bounty to men who may be drafted, and to re-enlisted veterans who should be credited to

the quota of the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

Natick furnished about six hundred and twenty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of fifty-five over and above all demands. Thirty were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-nine cents ($38,575.29).*

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $3,188.39; in 1862, $10,473.01; in 1863, $13,559.75; in 1864, $15,000.00; in 1865, $7,600.00. Total amount, $49,821.15.

The ladies of Natick, like their sisters in other towns, were generous in their labors in behalf of the soldiers. They sent a number of boxes filled with articles of comfort to the hospitals. Among the articles which they contained were 196 shirts, 215 pairs of drawers, 91 dressing gowns, 357 handkerchiefs, 99 towels, etc. The money value of the contributions was nearly eighteen hundred dollars.

NEWTON. — Incorporated Dec. 15, 1691. Population in 1860, 8,382; in 1865, 8,978. Valuation in 1860, $7,146,081; in 1865, $9,800,738.

The selectmen of the town during the entire war were Thomas Rice, Jr., Samuel F Dix, F A. Collins, Orrin Whipple, J F. C. Hyde.

The town-clerk during the same period was Marshall S. Rice, and the town-treasurer was Edward J. Collins.

1861. On the day the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment (April 19th) was attacked in Baltimore, the selectmen issued a warrant for a town-meeting to be held on the 29th, to see what action the town would take in regard to the war. At that meeting D. H. Mason introduced a series of resolutions, with

* This is exclusive of $5,000 expended in building a handsome monument in honor of the soldiers of Natick who died in the war, which is placed on the north side of the Common, and was dedicated July 4th, 1867.

a preamble, setting forth the actual state of the country, and the determination of the town to do every thing in its power to support the Government. The selectmen were directed "to take and appropriate from any money at that time in the treasury of said town during the current year a sufficient sum, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to fully arm and equip in the most approved and effectual manner one company or more of volunteer militia who have enlisted, or may hereafter enlist, from said town in the service of the United States." The families of the enlisted men were to be provided with "all the needed and necessary comforts of life in sickness and in health, as long as the exigency requires;" and if any of the soldiers should die in the service, the "town will tenderly care for their remains, and furnish them a suitable burial." It was also resolved, unanimously, that the people of Newton "have the most perfect faith and confidence in our present form of Government, and in the wisdom and patriotism of its framers; and that without distinction of party or party lines, in our heart of hearts we revere and love their virtues and their memories. The cause of this Union is *our cause*, and to its support, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors." The resolutions were discussed by Mr. Mason, J. Wiley Edmunds, Andrew H. Ward, Jr., William McIntosh and others, and unanimously adopted. It was also voted that T. M. Bryan, Jr., E. W Dennison, and J. C. Potter, Jr., be a committee, in connection with the selectmen, to furnish uniforms, arms, and under-clothes for the volunteers. A paper was also read, signed by fourteen of the most esteemed and influential ladies of the town, tendering their services to make the under-clothing for the soldiers, which was properly considered. The selectmen were authorized to pay to each volunteer from the town a sum not exceeding twenty dollars a month, in addition to Government pay while in the service; also to pay to the families of those citizens of Newton who have gone into other companies, the same monthly allowance as those who have enlisted in the Newton Company. The meeting dissolved, after which three cheers were given for the Union, and three for the Newton Company.

June 11th, A town-meeting was held. The selectmen reported they had expended twelve hundred dollars in aid of the company raised in Newton, but had failed to have it accepted, and that there was no prospect that it would be accepted "for a year to come." (At this time the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, thought he had troops enough.) The selectmen were authorized to pay from the treasury of the town all obligations entered into by the town with said company, up to that date. The thanks of the town were voted "to the patriotic young men who had so nobly come forward and offered their services;" also to the selectmen for their wise and prudent management in the work of recruiting.

1862. In town-meeting, November 4th, Voted, to approve the action of the selectmen in obtaining volunteers to fill the quota of the town, to assume all liabilities contracted by them in holding meetings and paying bounties, and that the sum of forty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose. Two thousand dollars were also appropriated to pay the expenses of burial of all soldiers belonging to the town who die in the service, three hundred dollars to relieve "extraordinary necessities" of Newton soldiers at the front, two thousand dollars "to relieve the necessities of discharged and returned soldiers," two thousand dollars for the recovery of the bodies and the burial of deceased soldiers, "including what had already been paid for such purpose," and one thousand dollars for the support of the families of inhabitants of Newton serving in the United-States navy.

1863. At a special town-meeting held August 7th, it was voted that the balance of money appropriated to families of volunteers at a former meeting "be now appropriated to families of drafted men;" also that the selectmen be authorized to borrow five thousand dollars to aid the families of the soldiers; also to aid the families of deceased or disabled soldiers of Newton. After the business named in the warrant was completed, an informal meeting was held; a large committee was appointed to consider the expediency of erecting a monument in memory of the soldiers of Newton who had died, or who might thereafter die, in the service of their country.

1864. At the annual town-meeting held March 7th, the town voted to appropriate fifteen thousand dollars for aid to the families of volunteers. April 4th, Eight thousand dollars were voted to meet the expenses incurred in recruiting; and a further sum of fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated to meet expenses which may be incurred during the year in recruiting volunteers and paying bounties. August 5th, A committee of five was appointed to canvass the town and ascertain how many persons there were who were liable to be drafted, and to solicit subscriptions from all persons; and any person drafted and held to service, to have the amount subscribed by him refunded by the town. At the same meeting the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for war purposes.

1865. At the annual meeting held March 6th, the town appropriated five thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-two cents to cover the deficiency existing in recruiting expenses and paying bounties, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the selectmen for their valuable services during the war.

Newton furnished one thousand and sixty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of sixty-four over and above all demands. Thirty-six were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and forty-three cents ($105,720.43).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,490.23; in 1862, $7,479.09; in 1863, $10,637.38; in 1864, $10,000.00; in 1865, $8,000.00. Total amount, $37,606.70.

Newton has erected a very handsome monument, in honor of its gallant men who fell in the war, the cost of which was upwards of five thousand dollars, of which some twelve hundred dollars were raised by general subscription of the adult population of the town. The amount which each subscribed was limited to one dollar. Eleven hundred of the school children paid into the general fund each one dime.

NORTH READING. — Incorporated March 22, 1853. Population in 1860, 1,203; in 1865, 991. Valuation in 1860, $527,890; in 1865, $577,389.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joel A. Abbott, James L. Eaton, Charles P Howard; in 1862, Charles P Howard, Joel A. Abbott, Isaac Flint; in 1863, Daniel G. Abbott, Benjamin Eames, Albert H. Holt; in 1864, Daniel G. Abbott, John B. Campbell, Albert H. Holt; in 1865, Daniel G. Abbott, Albert H. Holt, Isaac Flint.

The town-clerk from 1853, and all through the war, was Charles P Howard. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Alanson A. Upton; in 1864 and 1865, Benjamin Eames.

1861. The first town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held May 4th, at which it was voted to appropriate one thousand dollars for the relief of the families of soldiers who had already enlisted, and of those who might afterwards enter the military service, and five hundred dollars for the soldiers themselves. September 27th, The town-treasurer was authorized to borrow "such sums of money under instructions from the selectmen as shall be wanted from time to time."

1862. April 25th, Voted, to appropriate a sum of money not to exceed twelve hundred dollars for the support of the families of volunteers living in the town, two hundred dollars for the sick and wounded soldiers, and for the transportation and burial of the bodies of those who had already fallen in battle. July 25th, The selectmen were instructed to enlist twenty-one men to fill the quota of the town under the pending call of the President, and to pay each volunteer a bounty of one hundred dollars; also, to pay the same bounty to each volunteer who had already enlisted, "and who actually belonged to North Reading." August 14th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer "to fill the next quota." A sum not exceeding forty-five hundred dollars was appropriated for that purpose; also one thousand dollars for aid to the families of volunteers.

1863. November 16th, Voted, to appropriate five hundred

dollars "for the benefit of discharged, invalid, and disabled soldiers and their families."

1864. March 26th, Voted, to raise sixteen hundred dollars to pay bounties to volunteers enlisting to the credit of the town. June 10th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty-five hundred dollars "for the purpose of raising volunteers for future calls of the President of the United States." August 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars "for each man for the present call."

1865. Two meetings were held January 14th and March 6th, at which it was voted to continue recruiting, and to pay to each volunteer a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

North Reading furnished one hundred and thirty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-five thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars ($25,315.00.)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $335.40; in 1862, $1,800.79; in 1863, $2,635.30; in 1864, $4,056.88; in 1865, $3,000.00. Total amount, $11,828.37

PEPPERELL. — Incorporated April 6, 1753. Population in 1860, 1,895; in 1865, 1,709. Valuation in 1860, $754,506; in 1865, $924,405.

The selectmen in 1861 were Sumner Carter, William A. Ames, Henry H. Blood; in 1862 and 1863, John Loring, Albert Leighton, Henry D. Shattuck; in 1864, Sumner Carter, Henry D. Shattuck, Jacob Miller; in 1865, Sumner Carter, Henry D. Shattuck, Putnam Shattuck.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Charles Crosby; in 1864, Levi Wallace; in 1865, David W Jewett. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Charles Crosby; in 1864 and 1865, Levi Wallace.

1861. On the 22d of April a citizens' meeting was held in Central Hall, at which several patriotic speeches were made, and

a series of resolutions adopted. A legal town-meeting was held on the 30th of April, when Deacon Charles Crosby, from the citizens' meeting of April 22d, presented a preamble and resolutions, which were discussed at length and unanimously adopted. One of the resolutions was as follows: —

Resolved, That as citizens of the United States we assert our unwavering attachment to our National Union, made sacred by the blood of our fathers, who marched through the sanguinary struggle of the Revolution, which was perfected by the adoption of the Constitution.

The other resolutions assert that any attempt to subvert the Constitution and divide the Union must be put down; that it was the duty of the President to uphold the Union and enforce the laws; that in his call for troops he was right, and would receive the support of the people; that "this was no time for any man to stand neutral, nor shrink from responsibility, but to rally around and support the constitutional authorities; that it was our duty to bid God-speed to our fellow citizens who had engaged or should engage in the war, and to take good care of their families when they were absent." Two thousand dollars were appropriated to pay each volunteer from the town ten dollars upon enlistment, and ten dollars a month while in the military service of the country, provided the whole amount shall not exceed two thousand dollars. A vigilance committee of ten was chosen "for the suppression of disloyalty in the community." October 7th, Voted, to give all needful aid to the families of soldiers.

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years, and is mustered in to the credit of the town. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the ladies of Pepperell, in obtaining recruits. August 26th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service. December 16th, It was voted to enlist no more nine-months men, but to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, and to pay the same to each drafted man if there should be any.

1864. June 29th, The selectmen were given discretionary

power to recruit men, and to pay such bouuties as they might deem necessary in order to fill the quota of the town; and this was continued until the end of the war.

Pepperell furnished one hundred and eighty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of thirteen over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixteen thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-five cents ($16,282.75)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $353.54; in 1862, $2,429.42; in 1863, $2,943.15; in 1864, $2,700.00; in 1865, $1,450.00. Total amount, $9,876.11.

The ladies of Pepperell were constant in their endeavors to do good for the soldiers at the front, and forwarded during the war to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions articles valued at thirty-two hundred and fifty dollars. The Rev. Charles Babbidge went out with the Sixth Regiment of three-months men in April 1861, as chaplain, and with the Twenty-Sixth three-years regiment. With the exception of two months he was on duty from the beginning to the end of the war. Rev. Edward P Smith, of Pepperell, was a valued and active member of the Christian Commission.

Reading. — Incorporated May 29, 1644. Population in 1860, 2,662; in 1865, 2,436. Valuation in 1860, $1,269,570; in 1865, $1,293,056.

The selectmen in 1861 were James S. Campbell, J Brooks Leathe, Milo Parker; in 1862, James S. Campbell, J. Brooks Leathe, Solon A. Parker; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, James S. Campbell, Joseph L. Pratt, Solon A. Parker.

The town-clerk in 1861, and part of 1862, was Jonathan Baldwin; in part of 1862 and in 1863, 1864, and 1865, William J Wightman. The town-treasurer during all the years of the war was George Batchelder.

1861. Under the first call of the President, April 15, for seventy-five thousand men, twenty-one men of Reading enlisted,

and on the 19th started for Washington. They were in the first battle of Bull Run. April 30th, Provision was made for aid to the families of volunteers. June 4th, Five thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families as provided by law; also voted to pay each inhabitant "who enlists for the war twenty-five dollars for an outfit."

1862. March 3d, Three thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families. July 17th, Voted, to pay each volunteer who enlists for three years and is credited to the quota of the town a bounty of one hundred dollars. August 26th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service. September 15th, This bounty was directed to be paid to each man, not exceeding fifty-five, "who shall enlist in the Reading Company," Company D, Fiftieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, then in camp at Boxford.

1863. Abiel Holden, Esq., bequeathed five hundred dollars for the erection of a monument to the memory of Reading men who had died or might die in the military or naval service of the country during the war, on condition that the town appropriated the same amount for that purpose.

The town on the 6th of March, 1865, appropriated one thousand dollars to be added to the bequest of Mr. Holden. The monument was erected and dedicated with appropriate solemnities, October 5th, of the same year. This is believed to have been the first monument erected in the State in memory of the men who fell in the Rebellion. On it are inscribed the names of forty-six Reading men, who died in the cause of their country.

Reading furnished four hundred and eleven men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-four over and above all demands. Thirteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and eleven cents ($37,971.11).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid

by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,251.31; in 1862, $5,921.47; in 1863, $7,472.18; in 1864, $6,143,88; in 1865, $4,100.00. Total amount, $25,888.84.

The ladies of Reading met two or three times a week during the war to prepare lint, bandages, and clothing for the soldiers, and forwarded them to the army and to the Sanitary Commission. They kept no record of their good works; one of them, Miss Emily Ruggles, furnished a representative recruit "for three years' service."

SHERBORN. — Incorporated May 27, 1674. Population in 1860, 1,129; in 1865, 1,049. Valuation in 1860, $873,154; in 1865, $869,539.

The selectmen in 1861 were Nathaniel Dowse, George B. Hooker, Charles Hill; in 1862, Nathaniel Dowse, Jeremiah R. Hawes, Leonard T. Morse; in 1863, and 1864, Nathaniel Dowse, Leonard T. Morse, James H. Leland; in 1865, James H. Leland, Leonard T. Morse, Lowell Coolidge.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was Joseph Dowse, Jr.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon war matters was held on the 1st of May, at which Elbridge Sanger, Rev. T. H. Dorr, and W Chamberlain, "were chosen a committee to prepare and report resolutions as a basis of action." They reported the following which was preceded by a patriotic preamble: —

Resolved, That the people of this town place the most perfect reliance and trust in the present form of our Government; that we believe it to have been founded in wisdom and patriotism, and that we will throw aside all party feelings, and with a firm reliance on the blessing of God, pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to uphold and perpetuate the Government and institutions of the United States.

The committee also recommended the appropriation of two thousand dollars to furnish clothing to the volunteers who should enlist from that town, and for aid to their families; also to make the monthly pay of each volunteer seventeen dollars, including the Government pay. May 15th, Voted, that drafted

men have the same pay as volunteers. Three hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated to purchase guns and equipments for a drill company. November 5th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families, and "the use of the town hall with lights was given to the military free of expense."

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each of the fourteen men required to fill the quota of the town, who should enlist and be credited to Sherborn.* A committee was chosen to solicit subscriptions "for fitting out soldiers." Three hundred and fifty dollars were collected. Several meetings were held about this time, at which war speeches were made by distinguished citizens from other places. August 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each nine-months volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town.

1863. March 2d, Three thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. June 1st, The selectmen were authorized to appropriate such further sum as may be necessary for the comfort of soldiers' families.

1864. August 4th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years, and is credited to the town before the 1st of March, 1865.

1865. June 19th, Voted, to repay to citizens the money they had given to encourage recruiting; also one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each citizen who had paid commutation money, or had procured a substitute.

Sherborn furnished one hundred and eight men for the war, which was a surplus of sixteen over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty thousand five hundred and ten dollars ($20,510.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town

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* August 5th, The bounty was increased to one hundred and seventy-five dollars to each three-years volunteer.

during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $118.34; in 1862, $1,021.24; in 1863, $1,515.70; in 1864, $1,336.94; in 1865, $800.00. Total amount, $4,792.22.

The ladies of Sherborn were very active in their labors for the comfort of the soldiers.

SHIRLEY. — Incorporated Jan. 5, 1753. Population in 1860, 1,468; in 1865, 1,217 Valuation in 1860, $662,067; in 1865, $676,275.

The selectmen in 1861 were James P Longley, Samuel Farnsworth, Charles A. Edgarton; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Stillman D. Benjamin, Nathaniel Hartwell, Alfred Page; in 1865, David Porter, George Davis, Edwin L. White.

The town-clerk during all these years was Zenas Brown. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Thomas Whitney; in 1865, James P Longley.

1861. A town-meeting was held April 30th, at which J. K. Going introduced resolutions, which were adopted, to the following effect: 1st. To pay all volunteers, citizens of the town who have enlisted or may enlist, twelve dollars a month, the same to be paid to their families at the discretion of the town, and if any should fall in battle the money to be paid to the families during the term for which the men enlisted; single men were to have the same paid to them or their legal representatives at the end of their terms of service; they were also to be furnished with proper outfits. 2d. Voted, to raise five hundred dollars by taxation for these purposes. 3d. James P. Longley, Samuel Farnsworth, and Charles A. Edgarton were chosen a committee to distribute the money.

1862. April 28th, Voted, to raise a thousand dollars for aid to the families of volunteers. June 19th, Voted, to borrow five hundred dollars for the same purpose. July 23d, Voted, to borrow sixteen hundred dollars to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer from that town, and to pay N. C. Munson for money already advanced by him. August 23d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever sums of money were required to pay bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of the town.

1863. July 27th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to drafted men or their substitutes, if mustered in to the credit of the town; also, to pay aid to their families.

1864. April 25th, Voted, to repay to citizens of the town the amounts they had severally subscribed and paid for recruiting purposes. May —, Voted, to raise one thousand dollars for recruiting purposes, and to pay to certain recruits who had been credited to the town the sum of one hundred dollars each. July 5th, The town voted to raise two thousand dollars, and to pay volunteers a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. August 27th, Voted, to pay a bounty to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town one hundred and twenty-five dollars in gold; the selectmen to raise the money in such manner as they should think best. November 8th, Voted, to borrow two thousand dollars to pay bounties to volunteers.

1865. January 24th, The selectmen were authorized to recruit fifteen more men, and to borrow money sufficient to pay each a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and to make up to those who had previously enlisted the same amount. March 6th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars to fill the quota of the town in anticipation of another call for men. May 20th, Voted, to raise two thousand dollars to repay individuals the amounts they had voluntarily advanced for procuring volunteers.

Shirley furnished one hundred and forty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-three cents ($13,714.23).

The amount of money raised and appropriated by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $211.96; in 1862, $1,308.97; in 1863, $1,588.86; in 1864, $1,407.15; in 1865, $1,000.00. Total amount, $5,516.94.

SOMERVILLE. Incorporated March 3, 1843. Population in 1860, 8,025; in 1865, 9,366. Valuation in 1860, $6,033,053; in 1865, $5,683,244.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Henry A. Snow, Benjamin Randall, Albert Kenneson, Charles H. Guild, Thomas Cunningham; in 1863, Henry A. Snow, Thomas Cunningham, Levi Timson, John R. Poor, S. C. Whiteher; in 1864 and 1865, John R. Poor, Levi Timson, Francis Houghton, Nelson Howe, George W Hadley

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Charles E. Gilman. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Clark Bennett; in 1862, Robert A. Vinal; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Thomas Cunningham.*

1861. The Somerville Light-Infantry Company having been ordered to Washington with the Fifth Regiment, to which it belonged, a large meeting of citizens was held on the 17th of April. Several speeches were made; a subscription paper was opened, and in a very short time $4,308.50 were subscribed and paid in for the benefit of the members and their families. Seven hundred dollars were given Captain George O. Brastow for the immediate use of the company, and smaller sums to each member. The remainder of the money was placed in the savings' bank, subject to the order of the selectmen of the town.† April 29th, A legal town-meeting was held, at which suitable provision was made for the soldiers' families. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose.

1862. April 28th, Six thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. July 19th, Ninety-two men for three years' service having been called for as the quota of the town, it was voted to pay a bounty to each volunteer to the number of one hundred, so as to make a full company; the bounty to be paid when the men were mustered in and credited to the town. A rallying committee of sixty was appointed to procure enlistments. August 27th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volun-

* This gentleman was recruiting officer of the town during most of the war.

† After its return from three months' service the unexpended balance of this fund (about $2,000) was appropriated by a vote of the Company to the erection of a handsome marble monument, on which is recorded the names of sixty-eight Somerville men who fell in battle or died of disease or wounds while in the service of their country.

teer for nine months' service. September 24th, An additional sum of seventy-five dollars was directed to be paid to each member of the Somerville Light Infantry "who may enlist in the nine-months service." The selectmen were given discretionary power to arrange for the support and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers belonging to Somerville. December 17th, Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for payment of State aid.

1863. April 27th, An additional ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the same purpose. November 3d, The following resolution was passed: —

Resolved, Unanimously, that the people of this town will sustain the Federal Government in its efforts to break down the present rebellion in the Southern States; that for this purpose they will do their utmost to furnish their full quota of troops without conscription, and that they will, at any legal meeting hereafter assembled, ratify and provide money for any necessary expenditure which the selectmen may incur in furtherance of this object.

1864. March 28th, Twelve thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers. A committee of twenty was appointed to aid the selectmen in the enlistment of volunteers. April 28th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated for the purchase of wood and coal for soldiers' families, and twelve thousand dollars for State aid. Several other meetings were held by the town, at which money was appropriated for recruiting purposes and for State aid to the families of volunteers.

Somerville furnished eleven hundred and thirty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of one hundred and forty-seven over and above all demands. Forty were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and thirty-three thousand and thirty-nine dollars and forty-one cents ($133,039.41). In addition to this amount sixty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents ($65,823.38) were voluntarily contributed for recruiting purposes by citizens of Somerville.

The amount of money raised and expended during the war

for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,381.72; in 1862, $12,-993.24; in 1863, $17,417.58; in 1864, $15,200.00; in 1865, $8,000.00. Total amount, $55,992.54.

The ladies of Somerville were forward in every good word and work for the soldiers, beginning at the commencement of the war and continuing until the end. They held meetings every week; each religious society had its Soldiers-Aid Society. They made under-clothes, scraped lint, sewed bandages, knit socks, roasted turkeys, baked pies, made jellies, and were unceasing in their patriotic and Christian work for the sick and wounded, and for the "boys in the cause." The money value of their contributions amounted to several thousand dollars. Even the unfortunate inmates of the McLean Insane Asylum, under the direction of Mrs. Tyler, wife of Doctor Tyler, furnished articles sufficient to fill four large boxes, which were forwarded to the front.

South Reading.*—Incorporated Feb. 25, 1812. Population in 1860, 3,207; in 1865, 3,245. Valuation in 1860, $1,861,319; in 1865, $1,778,786.

The selectmen in 1861 were Edward Mansfield, Thomas Green, John Purington; in 1862, D. B. Wheelock, Henry Oliver, Thomas B. Walker; in 1863, D. B. Wheelock, J. Sullivan Eaton, Horatio Dolliver; in 1864, D. B. Wheelock, Horatio Dolliver, Thomas B. Walker; in 1865, D. B. Wheelock, Edward Mansfield, Thomas B. Walker.

The town-clerk in 1861 was Charles H. Shepard; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Jacob C. Hartshorn; in 1865, Chester W. Eaton. The town-treasurer during all these years was James F. Emerson.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held April 29th, at which it was voted to pay each soldier belonging to the town, while in active service, twenty dollars a month, "and to take care of the families of such as fall." May 1st, A military committee was appointed "to pay all necessary aid to the families of volunteers."

* Name changed to Wakefield, June 30, 1868.

1862. April 21st, Voted, that the military committee appointed in 1861 be discontinued. July 14th, The selectmen were given discretionary power to pay State aid to the families of volunteers. August 4th, The town assumed the payment of thirty-two hundred dollars, "which had been subscribed by individuals." George O. Carpenter, E. Mansfield, and S. Folger were appointed a recruiting committee. August 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months in the South Reading "Richardson Light Guard." September 8th, Voted, to pay the same bounty to each citizen of the town, "now serving in the Federal armies; and if he falls or dies the bounty shall be paid to his widow or legal representatives, provided he has not already received a bounty." December 22d, The recruiting committee was authorized to pay such bounties as they should deem proper to volunteers to fill the quota of the town.

1863. April 6th, Voted, to raise five hundred dollars for military purposes. June 1st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer belonging to the town in the three-years service, when honorably discharged; and if he should die in the service the same to be paid to his widow or heirs.

1864. April 4th, The selectmen were authorized to pay to the families of volunteers such aid as they might require for their comfortable support, "without regard to what the State will refund." Several other meetings were held during the year to adopt measures to obtain recruits, pay bounties, and give aid to the soldiers' families, "without regard to what the State will refund."

South Reading furnished three hundred and eighty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-three over and above all demands. Twenty-eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was forty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-nine cents ($49,456.49).

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $3,459.98; in 1862, $9,036.79; in 1863, $8,858.48; in 1864, $9,500.00; in 1865, $6,000.00. Total amount, $36,855.25.

STONEHAM. — Incorporated Dec. 17, 1725. Population in 1860, 3,206; in 1865, $3,299. Valuation in 1860, $1,207,-701; in 1865, $1,333,637

The selectmen in 1861 were Jesse Carter, Franklin Harriman, A. R. Green; in 1862, B. F Richardson, Jesse Carter, H. H. French; in 1863, John Hill, Onslow Gilmore, ———; in 1864, John Hill, L. F. Lynde, M. L. Morse, E. T. Whittier; in 1865, John Hill, M. L. Morse, L. F Lynde, Reuben Richardson, E. T. Whittier, A. R. Green.

The town-clerk through all these years was Silas Dean. The town-treasurer from 1859 to 1871 was Sumner Richardson, 2d.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the war was held on the 2d of May, at which it was voted to allow the new military company the use of the town hall, free of any charge,* and the selectmen were directed to take good care of the soldiers' families. Each member of the company was voted twenty dollars a month until the fourth of July, "unless sooner called into active service; the members to be paid weekly. June 3d, The selectmen were requested to visit the soldiers' families "once in two weeks, in order to ascertain the supplies necessary for their comfort."

1862. July 17th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to "each of the thirty-seven volunteers" called for to complete the quota of the town under the recent call of the President for more men. At this meeting a preamble and resolutions were read and adopted by a unanimous vote. We quote three of the resolutions: —

Resolved, That we heartily endorse this call from our President, and will stand by the Government, cost what it may of blood or treasure, until this Rebellion is crushed, and the authority of the Constitution in the revolted States is once more restored.

Resolved, That in the promptness with which in our midst this call has been answered, we see again the spirit of our Fathers; for as on April 19th, 1775, Stoneham blood was spilled on Lexington Green, so

* Stoneham had a company in the Sixth Regiment which left the State April 17th, and was attacked by the mob in Baltimore, April 19th, and the captain and first lieutenant were wounded. A full description of which is given in volume I. pp. 92 to 98 inclusive.

on April 19th, 1861, the streets of Baltimore were baptized with the blood of her sons; and though their lives have been offered up on their country's altar in almost every battle fought for national existence, yet they stand ready for further sacrifice, and willingly leave home and friends to battle for Freedom and Right.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Stoneham, tender to those who have enrolled their names among the heroic defenders of their country's cause our sincere thanks for their prompt response at this time; and we whom age, infirmity, or other impediments render unable to go, pledge ourselves that nothing shall be wanting on our part to render themselves and families any aid their condition may require.

August 26th, Voted, to pay one hundred dollars bounty to each of the forty men enlisted in the new company for nine months' service, to be paid when mustered in; and the selectmen were authorized to borrow the money for that purpose. December 13th, Ira Gerry, Amos Hill, 2d, L. F. Lynde, George Cowdrey, and John Hill, were chosen to enlist volunteers necessary to fill the quota of the town, and to pay such bounties "as in their judgment may be for the best interest of the town;" the town-treasurer was authorized to borrow the money. December 19th, The above committee reported that no further recruiting would be necessary at present, as they had ascertained at headquarters that Stoneham had already furnished sixty-two men more than its proportion.

1863. November 3d, Voted, to petition the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature; John Hill, John Kingman, Levi S. Rowe, George W Dike, and L. F. Lynde were appointed "to pursue such a course as they think for the best, to carry the foregoing vote into effect.

1864. April 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist to fill the quota of the town from the first day of March, 1864, for one year, and to raise three thousand dollars for that purpose. November 8th, Voted, to set apart certain lots in Lindewood Cemetery, in Stoneham, for the burial of soldiers belonging to the town, and Amasa Farrier was appointed chairman of a committee to carry the vote into effect.

1865. March 6th, The selectmen were instructed to continue recruiting agreeable to State laws.

Stoneham furnished four hundred and four men for the war, which was a surplus of forty-six over and above all demands. Twenty-five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-nine cents ($30,646.79).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,956.91; in 1862, $7,314.82; in 1863, $6,800.00; in 1864, $10,800.00; in 1865, $8,600. Total amount, $36,111.73.

STOW. — Incorporated May 16, 1683. Population in 1860, 1,641; in 1865, 1,537. Valuation in 1860, $713,320; in 1865, $764,274.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were H. W Nelson, F. W Warren, A. Rice; in 1863, William H. Brown, Truman Walcott, Jonathan P. Bent; in 1864 and 1865, F W Warren, Augustus Rice, Abram Priest.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1864, and 1865 was H. W. Nelson; in 1863, William H. Brown. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Thomas H. Bent; in 1862 and 1863, William H. Brown; in 1864, R. W Derby; in 1865, Peter Fletcher.

1861. A legal town-meeting was held April 27th, at which it was voted to appropriate one thousand dollars to uniform and equip citizens of Stow who volunteer in the military service, and to support their families while absent on duty. Twenty-eight young men immediately volunteered. Cloth was purchased, and the ladies from day to day met at the town hall and made nearly one hundred garments.

1862. July 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the town. At another meeting, held in August, the same amount of bounty was allowed to each volunteer for nine months' service.

The town continued to pay bounties and to recruit men for the service until the end of the war.

Stow furnished one hundred and seventy-four men for the

war, which was a surplus of twenty-two over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifteen thousand nine hundred and ninety one dollars and seventy cents ($15,991.70).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $550.35; in 1862, $1,624.70; in 1863, $1,925.00; in 1864, $2,460.30; in 1865, $1,983.09. Total amount, $8,643.47.

As an example of the patriotic spirit of the ladies during the war, we relate the following incident: At one time they appointed a committee of their own sex to solicit subscriptions for a "Fair" to raise a fund for the soldiers. They called upon a miller, about a mile from the town hall, who told the committee he would give them a bag of meal if they would wheel it in a wheelbarrow to the hall. They acceded to the terms, and wheeled the meal to the hall, where it was sold and brought a good price. A wheelwright gave them the wheelbarrow, which was afterwards put up at auction, and brought more than fifty dollars. It was sold several times, each purchaser after paying what he had bid would cry out, "put it up again." The fair netted over eight hundred dollars.

SUDBURY. — Incorporated Sept. 4, 1639. Population in 1860, 1,691; in 1865, 1,703. Valuation in 1860, $1,043,091; in 1865, $1,052,778.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were James Moore, John H. Dakin, George Parmenter; in 1863, A. B. Jones, George Goodnow, H. H. Goodnough; in 1864 and 1865, Thomas P. Hurlbut, Charles Hunt, Walter Rogers.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was J S. Hunt. The town-treasurer during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Edwin Harrington; in 1864 and 1865, S. A. Jones.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 29th of April, and it being

expected that the "Wadsworth Rifle Guards," — the same being Company B, of the Second Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, — belonging to Sudbury, would be called into active service, it was voted to furnish a new uniform and a revolver to each private and non-commissioned officer, and a sword to each of the commissioned officers; also to pay each member while in active service an amount which, added to Government pay, would make twenty dollars a month; also, "that the families of those who may leave shall be furnished with all necessary assistance at the expense of the town, and their business shall be cared for by the town, and not allowed to suffer by their absence." *

1862. July 28th, Voted, to pay each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The number required was fourteen, and the selectmen were instructed to enlist the men, and to provide at the expense of the town for any sick or wounded volunteer belonging to Sudbury. August 19th, The bounty to volunteers for nine months' service was fixed at one hundred dollars.

1863. December 7th, The selectmen were authorized "to use all legal and proper means to fill the town's quota, in compliance with the call of the President, dated Oct. 17, 1863, for three hundred thousand men."

1864. June 4th, Voted, to raise a sufficient amount of money to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of Sudbury, in anticipation of any subsequent call of the President for more men. This amount of bounty was continued to be paid until the close of the war.

Sudbury furnished one hundred and sixty-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war,

* This Company on the 29th of June, 1861, was sent to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, for guard duty; but was afterwards disbanded, and a part of the members enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers for three years' service.

exclusive of State aid, was seventeen thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars ($17,575.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $269.50; in 1862, $1,356.55; in 1863, $1,611.09; in 1864, $1,770.68; in 1865, $1,191.36. Total amount, $6,199.18.

TEWKSBURY. — Incorporated December 23, 1734. Population in 1860, 1,744; in 1865, 1,801. Valuation in 1860, $620,886; in 1865, $746,624.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863 were Leonard Huntress, Aaron Frost, Alvin Marshall; in 1864, Leonard Huntress, Aaron Frost, George Pillsbury; in 1865, Leonard Huntress, Aaron Frost, Jesse L. Trull.

The town-clerk during these years was Enoch Foster. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Henry E. Preston; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Oren Frost.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held on the 6th of May, at which it was voted to appropriate two thousand dollars to provide an outfit, and a reasonable amount of pocket-money for each of the volunteers belonging to the town; to provide for the comfort of their families while absent, and to make the pay of each enlisted man twenty dollars a month while in service. A committee consisting of the selectmen and four other citizens were given discretionary power in the expenditure of the money.

1862. July 28th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service for three years to the number of eleven, to be paid when mustered in. August 25th, The selectmen were authorized to pay to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town for nine months' service a bounty of one hundred dollars.

1863. November 3d, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years and credited to the town. A committee of citizens was chosen to make "an assessment on each individual of his proportion,

necessary to be raised for the purpose. The selectmen were requested to call public meetings to encourage recruiting, as they might judge proper.

1864. May 30th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars during the year to each volunteer for three years' service when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. Many public meetings were held in the town during the Rebellion, at which patriotic resolutions were passed and speeches made in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The two clergymen, Rev. Richard Tolman, and Rev. Clifton Fletcher, were indefatigable in their efforts in behalf of the good cause.

Tewksbury furnished one hundred and eighty men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars ($13,387.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $114.39; in 1862, $1,217.69; in 1863, $1,532.02; in 1864, $1,626.08; in 1865, $900.00. Total amount, $5,490.18.

"The ladies of Tewksbury from the beginning to the end of the struggle were unceasing in their labors in behalf of the soldiers and their families."

TOWNSEND. — Incorporated June 29, 1732. Population in 1860, 2,005; in 1865, 2,056. Valuation in 1860, $663,222; in 1865, $737,352.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were N. F. Cumings, Alexander Craig, B. F. Lewis; in 1863, N. F. Cumings, Oliver H. Pratt, Charles H. Warren; in 1864, N. F Cumings, J N. Tucker, N. C. Boutell; in 1865, Oliver Proctor, Stillman Haynes, Abel G. Stearns.

The town-clerk in 1861 was Ezra Blood; in 1862, Noah Wallace; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Daniel Adams. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was F. C. Burt; in 1863,

Joseph Adams; in 1864, A. M. Adams; in 1865, Edward Ordway.

1861. At a town-meeting held April 11th, a committee of five was appointed to consider and report what action should be taken by the town in regard to the Rebellion. This committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: —

Whereas a portion of the States of this Union is now in open rebellion against the Government, and the President of the United States has called upon the loyal States for a military force to suppress it and maintain the laws of the land: Now, therefore, we the citizens of Townsend in town-meeting assembled declare our undying love for Liberty and the Union, and our sacred regard for the Constitution as transmitted to us by its founders.

Resolved, That we tender to the Government our sympathy, and if necessary, our lives and property.

Walter Fessenden, Daniel L. Brown, N. F. Cumings, J. N. Tucker, and A. M. Adams were chosen a committee to form a military company, and tender their services to the Government, and to provide for the families of the soldiers while in actual service.

1862. July 19th, Voted, unanimously, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, to the number of twenty-one, to fill the quota of the town. August 26th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to recruits for nine months' service. October 23d, Voted, to pay one hundred and fifty dollars "to each of the surplus volunteers of Townsend, now enlisted into the service of the United States."

1863. No vote appears to have been passed by the town in regard to the war during this year.

1864. August 18th, Voted, to raise six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in gold, to be applied by the selectmen in such manner as they shall deem best to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town; if any citizen should be drafted before the quota is filled to pay him the same amount as paid to volunteers, and if any person puts in a substitute, and he is credited to the town, the same amount shall be paid to him. December 17th, The same general arrangement by which to

obtain volunteers was authorized to be continued, and it was kept up until the end of the war.

Townsend furnished two hundred and fifty men for the war,* which was a surplus of thirty-three over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The total amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars ($37,933.00).

The amount of money raised and appropriated by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $326.38; in 1862, $2,177.82; in 1863, $3,690.40; in 1864, $3,354.29; in 1865, $2,300.00. Total amount, $11,848.89.

The ladies of Townsend furnished eight hundred dollars worth of clothing for the soldiers during the war, and in 1863 sent to the Townsend soldiers, stationed at that time in New York, a Thanksgiving dinner.

Tyngsborough. — Incorporated June 22, 1789. Population in 1860, 626; in 1865, 624. Valuation in 1860, $322,680; in 1865, $348,137

The selectmen in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 were Ebenezer Swan, Ebenezer Bancroft, Luther Butterfield; in 1864, Ebenezer Bancroft, Daniel Parham, Zephaniah Bennett; in 1865, Ebenezer Swan, Zephaniah Bennett, Luther Butterfield.

The town-clerk in the years 1861 and 1862 was R. S. Coburn; in 1863 and 1864, W B. Brinley; in 1865, Francis Brinley. The town-treasurer in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 was John G. Upton; in 1864, Samuel A. Richardson; in 1865, Ebenezer Swan.

But few meetings appear to have been held by the town in reference to war matters; the authorities having them in charge. A meeting was held on the 21st of July, 1862, at which it was

* Mr. Adams, the town-clerk, claims that the town furnished two hundred and seventy-five men for the war, which we think must be an error, and that the above number is correct. Thirty-five were killed or died of disease while in the service.

voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years, to the number of nine, who should enlist to fill the quota of the town. September 16th, The same amount of bounty was authorized to be paid to nine months' volunteers.

1863. April 6th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated to pay State aid to soldiers' families, and six hundred and fifty dollars for recruiting purposes.

1864. June 28th, The bounty to be paid to volunteers enlisting for three years was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. On the 18th of August, it was voted to pay that amount in *gold*.

Tyngsborough furnished sixty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of three over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand nine hundred and eight dollars ($6,908.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $00; in 1862, $395.89; in 1863, $516.57; in 1864, $758.34; in 1865, $538.02. Total amount, $2,208.82.

The ladies of Tyngsborough sent at different times two boxes of towels, stockings, and other comfortable things to the soldiers at the front.

WALTHAM. — Incorporated Jan. 4, 1737 Population in 1860, 6,397; in 1865, 6,897 Valuation in 1860, $4,694,856; in 1865, $5,552,109.

The selectmen in 1861 were Samuel B. Whitney, Frederick M. Stone, Benjamin Wellington; in 1862, Frederick M. Stone, Benjamin Wellington, Augustus Townsend; in 1863, Frederick M. Stone, Horatio Moore, William P. Childs; in 1864, Frederick M. Stone, Benjamin Wellington, Augustus Townsend; in 1865, Frederick M. Stone, Augustus Townsend, O. Farnsworth.

The town-clerk during all of these years was Daniel French. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was D. A. Kimball;

in 1863, Samuel B. Whitney; in 1864 and 1865, Samuel Perry.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 26th of April, at which it was voted to give each volunteer belonging to Waltham a uniform, and ten dollars a month for five months when in active service, including the "Waltham Light Dragoons." Six thousand dollars were appropriated for these purposes. It was also —

Resolved, That if any attempt is made by way of trustee process to take from any individual the amount thus voted, the treasurer be directed to pay over the sum in disregard of such process, and that the selectmen be instructed to insert an article in the warrant for the next town-meeting, to see what measures the town will take in reference to the party in whose name it is made, and the attorney by whom it is instituted.

July 22, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by law, and five thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose.

1862. January 27th, The selectmen reported that ninety-eight families, numbering two hundred and ninety-eight persons, had applied for and received State aid, and that the sum granted in July was exhausted; whereupon two thousand dollars were appropriated for the continuance of the payment of the same. July 18th, The selectmen were authorized "to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists in the military service for three years and is credited to the quota of the town." A committee of thirteen was chosen to assist the selectmen in recruiting. August 20th, The same amount of bounty was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. August 18th, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of drafted men the same as allowed and paid to the families of volunteers. November 3d, A committee of five was chosen to enlist volunteers to complete the quota of the town under the pending call of the President, with power "to incur any necessary expense."

1864. April 4th, Three thousand dollars were appropriated to pay bounties to twenty-five men to fill the contingent of the

town under the calls of the President of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864. July 30th, The bounty to three-years volunteers was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war.

Waltham furnished seven hundred men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. Twenty were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars ($52,574.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $3,638.74; in 1862, $10,973.49; in 1863, $12,206.06; in 1864, $10.500.00; in 1865, $5,000.00. Total amount, $42,318.29.

WATERTOWN. — Incorporated Jan. 4, 1630. Population in 1860, 3,270; in 1865, 3,779. Valuation in 1860, $2,514,020; in 1865, $2,757,957.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joshua Coolidge, Francis Kendall, Jeremiah Russell; in 1862, George W Horn, Joshua G. Gooch, George H. Sleeper; in 1863, Artemas Locke, George W Horn, George H. Sleeper; in 1864 and 1865, George B. Wilbur, Joshua G. Gooch, Thomas N. Hooper.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was William H. Ingraham; in 1864 and 1865, George L. Noyes. The town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Samuel Noyes.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 22d of April. Several patriotic speeches were made by the clergymen of the town and others, after which it was voted to appropriate five thousand dollars to aid in forming a new military company in the town, each member of which to be paid thirty dollars if the company was accepted for service within a month, and the families to be properly provided for. June 11th, Fourteen hundred dollars were appropriated for payment of clothing for the company. November 5th, Six hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-

eight cents were appropriated to pay off outstanding claims against the company.*

1862. March 3d, "Voted, to grant eight hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers, if necessary, above the State aid." July 10th, Voted, to pay a bounty of seventy-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service when credited to the quota of the town. A committee, consisting of the selectmen, town-clerk and town-treasurer, the moderator (Josiah Stickney), and Ezra Trull, was appointed to collect money to pay in whole or in part the said bounty. The treasurer was also authorized to borrow twenty-seven hundred dollars for the same purpose. Voted, that the town hall be opened every night "to receive enlistments and subscriptions." July 17th, The bounty was raised to one hundred dollars. August 25th, Five thousand one hundred dollars were appropriated to pay bounties to the fifty-one volunteers already in camp, "and if any one of them be rejected, one hundred dollars be paid to each of their substitutes." The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money. September 13th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers for nine months' service; on the 17th it was increased fifty dollars. The following letter was read and recorded on the town books: —

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862.

G. TWITCHELL, ESQ:

MY DEAR SIR, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a large amount of hospital stores, contributed for the use of the wounded soldiers of the United States Army by patriotic citizens of Brookline, Brighton, Newton, Watertown, and Roxbury. Have the kindness, sir, to accept my cordial thanks for your own courtesy in the matter, and convey to the generous donors the assurance of my grateful appreciation of their efforts for the health and comfort of those brave men to whom we are all so deeply indebted.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

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* This company had its full complement of men in April, and was properly provided for by the town until July 2d, when it was sent to camp at North Cambridge. It served through the war as Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

November 4th, The selectmen were authorized to pay one hundred dollars to each inhabitant of Watertown who has enlisted in the navy, and to pay State aid to their families.*

1863. March 9th, The selectmen were directed to use their own judgment in paying additional State aid to soldiers' families. June 18th, Four hundred dollars were appropriated, and a committee appointed, to give a proper reception to Company K, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, on their return from nine months' service. November 19th, A committee of ten was appointed to coöperate with the selectmen in filling the quota of the town.

1864. April 4th, Seven thousand dollars were appropriated to reimburse citizens for money advanced by them for recruiting purposes, and also to pay bounties. June 24th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war. Voted, to raise money to give a proper reception to Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, on its return home. Several other meetings were held, but nothing of special interest was done.

Watertown furnished three hundred and ninety-two men for the war, which was a surplus of six over and above all demands. Fifteen were commissioned officers. The money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war was forty-one thousand two hundred and five dollars ($41,205.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,344.20; in 1862, $4,048.92; in 1863, $4,400.00; in 1864, $5,200.00; in 1865, $3,300.00. Total amount, $18,293.13.

The ladies of Watertown were not behind their sisters in other places in working for the benefit of the soldiers. They held meetings weekly during the years of the war, and furnished great quantities of garments and useful hospital stores. Those which were acknowledged by the President were chiefly sent by the ladies.

* At this time enlistments in the navy did not count to the quota of a town.

WAYLAND. — Incorporated April 10, 1780. Population in 1860, 1,188; in 1865, 1,138. Valuation in 1860, $564,758; in 1865, $658,073.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were John N. Sherman, Thomas J Damon, William Baldwin; in 1863, John N. Sherman, Horace Heard, James A. Loker; in 1864, John N. Sherman, William C. Grout, Henry R. Newton; in 1865, William C. Grout, Henry R. Newton, James A. Loker.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Henry Wright.

1861. Large and enthusiastic meetings of citizens were held on the 22d and 23d of April to consider the "state of the country." After "singing and speaking," it was voted to organize and drill a company for military service; also a company of "minute men to practise with the use of weapons, and be ready to respond to emergencies." A company of eighty minute-men was organized in a few days. Another meeting was held on the 1st of May, at which it was —

Resolved, That we pledge our lives and our property to the cause of Liberty, purchased for us by the blood of our heroic ancestors, that we may perpetuate it as the richest legacy which we can bequeath to our children.

Meetings were held by the citizens at intervals during all the years of the war, to raise money for recruiting purposes, and to adopt measures for filling the quotas of the town upon the several calls of the President for soldiers, and to provide for the comfort and maintenance of their families.

Wayland furnished one hundred and twenty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars ($13,582.00). This includes $3,696 which was raised by private subscription and afterwards reimbursed by the town.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the

Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $299.42; in 1862, $1,235.67; in 1863, $1,980.96; in 1864, $2,258.53; in 1865, $1,170.00. Total amount, $6,944.58.

The ladies of Wayland, early in the war, organized a Soldiers' Aid Society, "to manifest sympathy with those who are engaged in the service of our country, and to aid them to the utmost of our power." This society held frequent meetings, at which contributions were received and forwarded to the rooms of the Sanitary Commission in Boston. Among the articles forwarded were 14 blankets, 53 bed quilts, 88 bed sacks, 79 sheets, 37 pillows, 455 handkerchiefs, 109 shirts, 44 pairs of drawers, 235 pairs of socks; besides towels, lint, bandages, blackberry and currant wine, jellies, preserves, and $253 in money. A Soldiers' Relief Society was also formed by them "to keep up a knowledge of the sick and wounded, and to aid them when possible."

WEST CAMBRIDGE.* — Incorporated Feb. 27, 1807 Population in 1860, 2,681; in 1865, 2,760. Valuation in 1860, $2,449,057; in 1865, $2,833,684.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Washington J Lane, Samuel Butterfield, Samuel F. Woodbridge; in 1863, Washington J. Lane, Samuel Butterfield, Samuel S. Davis; in 1864, Samuel Butterfield, Samuel S. Davis, Reuben Hopkins; in 1865, Samuel Butterfield, Samuel S. Davis, Joseph S. Potter.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Abel R. Proctor.

1861. On Sunday evening, April 21st, the largest meeting of citizens that ever assembled in the town was held in the town hall, at which measures were taken to form a military company for immediate service, and seven thousand dollars were voluntarily contributed by citizens for that purpose, sixteen hundred of which were contributed by citizens of the adjoining town of Belmont. The first legal town-meeting was held on the 29th of April, at which ten thousand dollars were

* Name of town changed to Arlington, April 30, 1867.

appropriated for the payment of bounties and the support of soldiers' families.

During the entire war the town continued to fill every requisition made upon it for men. A great many meetings were held, at which money was liberally appropriated for the payment of bounties and for aid to the families of volunteers. Dr. R. L. Hodgdon and Dr. J. C. Harris, resident physicians of the town, gave their professional assistance, free of charge, to the families of the soldiers. The selectmen acted through the entire period as recruiting agents, and were very successful in procuring volunteers. A number of citizens' meetings were held, at which speeches were made, and money contributed, to encourage recruiting and maintain the Government.

West Cambridge furnished two hundred and ninety-five men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-one over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers.* The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand and twenty-six dollars and sixty-three cents ($30,026.63). In addition to which $32,656.10 were voluntarily contributed by the citizens of the town for the same purpose.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war, for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $441.84; in 1862, $2,295.21; in 1863, $2,926.12; in 1864, $2,124.00; in 1865, $1,455.43. Total amount, $9,242.00.

The ladies of West Cambridge, at an early period of the war, formed an association for the preparation and transmission of comfortable articles for the wounded and disabled soldiers in the hospitals. They collected the sum of four thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-six cents ($4,314.26) in money, with which they purchased material which they made into lint, bandages, and comfortable garments for the sick and wounded.

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* This does not include Captain Ingalls, who, with thirty-two West-Cambridge men, went to New York and joined the Fortieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and were credited to that State, there being at the time no demand for them in Massachusetts. Captain Ingalls was killed in battle.

WESTFORD. — Incorporated Sept. 23, 1729. Population in 1860, 1,624; in 1865, 1,568. Valuation in 1860, $796,440; in 1865, $998,438.

The selectmen in 1861 were John W. P Abbot, Jacob Smith, Eli Tower; in 1862, John W P Abbot, Jacob Smith, Phinehas Chamberlain; in 1863 and 1864, John W P Abbot, Edward Prescott, George B. Dupee; in 1865 John W P. Abbot, George T. Day, William Reed.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Leonard Luce. The town-treasurer during the same period was Sherman D. Fletcher.

We have not received so full an abstract of the patriotic record of Westford as we would have desired. We know, however, that it was not behind any town of its size and wealth in the Commonwealth, in fulfilling every obligation demanded of it by the State or nation during the entire period of the Rebellion. Frequent meetings were held, at which money was appropriated for the payment of bounties, and for the proper care and comfort of the families of its soldiers.

Westford furnished one hundred and seventy-two men for the war, which was a surplus of fifteen over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-six thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-eight cents ($26,180.58).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $488.27; in 1862, $2,151.60; in 1863, $2,828.00; in 1864, $2,907.50; in 1865, $2,150.00. Total amount, $10,525.37

The ladies of Westford all through the war were active in their efforts and liberal in their contributions for the soldiers in the ranks, and for the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

WESTON. — Incorporated Jan. 1, 1712. Population in 1860, 1,243; in 1865, 1,231. Valuation in 1860, $1,016,605; in 1865, $1,103,274.

The selectmen in 1861 were Benjamin Pierce, Jr., Alonzo S.

Fiske, Increase Leadbetter, Jr.; in 1862, Alonzo S. Fiske, Increase Leadbetter, Jr., Simeon W. Brown; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Alonzo S. Fiske, Increase Leadbetter, Jr., Horace Hewes.

The town-clerk during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Nathan Hagar; during 1864 and 1865, George W Cutting. The town-treasurer during all of these years was Horace Hewes.

1861. No legal town-meeting to consider matters in regard to the war appears to have been held during this year.

1862. July 19th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years in the military service, "for the purpose of crushing the Rebellion," until the quota "required of this town (17) shall be furnished," the bounties to be paid when the men were mustered into the service and credited. August 2d, Voted, to give each volunteer, "to the number of Weston's quota," an additional hundred dollars who shall enlist within ten days; also to give each volunteer ten dollars "for each individual he may induce to join the military service as part of this town's quota." August 19th, Voted, to give a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service who shall enlist and be credited to the town within ten days. Another meeting was held on the 29th of August, in regard to the same matter. September 29th, The selectmen were directed "to enlist five more volunteers." It was also —

Resolved, That whereas we have learned that Ralph A. Jones, one of our volunteers has fallen in battle, and that others are known to be wounded; therefore —

Resolved, That Rev. Calvin H. Topliffe be requested to proceed to Maryland and recover, if possible, the body of said Ralph A. Jones, or of any others who have since died; and further, to attend to the wants of the wounded men suffering in any of the hospitals; that in case of the death of any volunteer forming part of the town's quota, whose family is entitled to State aid, the same shall be continued by the town.

November 4th, Rev. Calvin H. Topliffe was appointed to bring home the bodies of any volunteers who have fallen, or may fall

in battle, if practicable, and to render any assistance necessary to our sick or wounded soldiers; and the selectmen were authorized to draw their order upon the treasurer for the expense.

Weston furnished one hundred and thirty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of fifteen over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents ($12,528.90). In addition to this sum, five thousand one hundred and four dollars and ninety-five cents were raised by the citizens by subscription to encourage recruiting and the payment of bounties.*

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, 00; in 1862, $407.48; in 1863, $998.68; in 1864, $702.50; in 1865, $250.00. Total amount, $2,358.66.

WILMINGTON. — Incorporated Sept. 25, 1730. Population in 1860, 919; in 1865, 850. Valuation in 1860, $459,291; in 1865, $563,181.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joseph B. Putnam, Daniel Going, D. P Brigham; in 1862, Lemuel C. Eames, George Going, Henry Shelden; in 1863, Lemuel C. Eames, Cyrus L. Carter, Joseph B. Putnam; in 1864, Cyrus L. Carter, Joseph B. Putnam, D. P Brigham; in 1865, Lemuel C. Eames, Othniel Eames, Samuel H. Going.

The town-clerk during the years of the war was William H. Carter. Charles W Swain was town-treasurer during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863; and Warren Eames in 1864 and 1865.

1861. The first town-meeting to consider war questions was held May 6th, at which it was voted to raise two thousand dollars to uniform and equip volunteers belonging to the town, and to pay each volunteer who has a family twenty dollars a

* Weston lost twelve men in the service. The bodies of those who could be found were brought home and buried at the expense of the town.

month, and to each single man ten dollars a month until discharged. November 5th, The selectmen were authorized to pay for the support of the families of volunteers "an additional sum beyond that to be reimbursed by the State according to their discretion."

1862. July —, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and ten dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years to fill the quota of the town. August 4th, The bounty was raised to one hundred and fifty dollars, and "as a test vote to ascertain whether it was the wish of the town to raise their quota, there was a unanimous *yes"!* August 18th, Voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who enlists for nine months to the credit of the town, and the selectmen were authorized to recruit three-years volunteers, "still lacking" to fill their quota, "by paying whatever sum is necessary."

1863. August 3d, The selectmen were instructed to pay the same amount of State aid to the families of men who may be drafted as is paid to the families of volunteers. December 14th, A committee of five was appointed "to present a subscription paper to every male citizen of the town whose name is not already upon said paper."

1864. March 26th, Voted, to raise not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars to refund to individuals the amounts they had paid voluntarily to aid recruiting. May 9th, Voted, to raise one thousand dollars "to aid in filling the town's quota." August 1st, Voted, to continue paying a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who may enlist to the credit of the town up to March 1, 1865, and to deposit five hundred dollars with the State treasurer for recruiting purposes.*

1865. July 31st, Appropriated twenty-eight hundred dollars to refund to individuals money advanced by them for bounties to volunteers in 1864.

Wilmington furnished ninety-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. None were com-

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* Two recruits were obtained by the State for the town. The remainder of the money ($250) was paid back to the town.

missioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was fifteen thousand and forty dollars and eighty-four cents ($15,040.84).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $314,94; in 1862, $1,230.26; in 1863, $2,226.32; in 1864, $1,501.27; in 1865, $750.00. Total amount, $6,022.79.

WINCHESTER. — Incorporated April 30, 1850. Population in 1860, 1,937; in 1865, 1,969. Valuation in 1860, $1,533,514; in 1865, $1,455,772.

The selectmen in 1861, were A. D. Weld, S. T. Sanborn, Wallace Whitney; in 1862, Wallace Whitney, S. T. Sanborn, Thomas P Ayer; in 1863, Thomas P Ayer, H. K. Stanton, Cephas Church; in 1864, J F Stone, O. R. Clark, H. K. Stanton; in 1865, D. N. Skilling, O. R. Clark, J F Stone.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Josiah Hovey; in 1865, George P. Brown. The town-treasurer in 1861 was N A. Richardson; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Stephen Cutter.

1861. The first legal town meeting to act upon matters connected with the war was held on the 10th of June, at which the selectmen were directed to furnish the families of volunteers "such aid as they may need."

1862. March 24th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars for State aid to soldiers' families. July 16th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. A "rallying committee" of twenty-five was chosen to assist the selectmen in getting recruits. August 16th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers for nine months' service, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding four thousand dollars to pay the same. November 29th, Voted, that if any inhabitant be drafted to fill the quota of the town he shall receive when mustered

into the military service one hundred and fifty dollars, and the same amount if he shall procure a substitute. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1863. March 23d, Money was appropriated for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families during the year. November 3d, A committee of nine was appointed to aid the selectmen in filling the quota of the town under the call of the President, dated Oct. 17, 1863; and to petition the Governor, if they think it expedient, to call an extra session of the Legislature "to pass laws giving towns power to aid in enlisting men."

1864. March 28th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding thirty-six hundred dollars for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families during the year. June 10th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years and is credited to the quota of the town. This amount of bounty was continued to be paid until the end of the war.

Winchester furnished two hundred and twenty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of nineteen over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-one thousand seven hundred and one dollars and forty cents ($21,701.40).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $414.79; in 1862, $2,629.15; in 1863, $3,641.50; in 1864, $2,605.09; in 1865, $2,000.00. Total amount, $11,290.53.

WOBURN. — Incorporated May 18, 1642. Population in 1860, 6,287; in 1865, 7,002. Valuation in 1860, $3,599,280; in 1865, $4,986,549.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joseph Kelley, Ebenezer N. Blake, Stephen Dow, John Cummings, Jr., William T. Grammer, Walter Wyman, William Totman, Elbridge Trull, Edward E. Thompson; in 1862, John Cummings, Jr., Joseph Kelley, Elbridge Trull, Ebenezer N. Blake, Stephen Dow, Walter

Wyman, William Totman, Edward E. Thompson, Moses A. Tyler; in 1863, John Cummings, Jr., Alpha E. Thompson, Walter Wyman, Edward E. Thompson, Ebenezer N. Blake, Elbridge Trull, L. G. Richardson, Moses A. Tyler, William Totman; in 1864, S. O. Pollard, Walter Wyman, William B. Harris, Edward E. Thompson, Lemuel G. Richardson, Elbridge Trull, Alpha E. Thompson, Moses A. Tyler, William Totman; in 1865, Elbridge Trull, Samuel O. Pollard, Alpha E. Thompson, Edward E. Thompson, Moses A. Tyler, William Totman, Jacob Brown, Joseph R. Kendall, William T. Grammer.

The town-clerk during all of these years was Nathan Wyman. The town-treasurer for the same period was G. R. Gage.

1861. At a legal town-meeting, held on the 6th of May, it was —

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Woburn, in town-meeting assembled, desirous of doing our duty to our country in this perilous hour, and to assist the Government in maintaining its dignity and enforcing the laws, do agree to pay the following sums to such residents of this town as may enlist or have enlisted in the volunteer militia, in addition to the compensation paid by Government; viz., to single men twelve dollars per month, to married men with children twenty dollars per month, to married men without a child sixteen dollars per month; the pay to commence on the 18th of May, and be paid either to them or their families, as the selectmen may direct, subject to such discount for neglect of duty and disorderly conduct as in their judgment the case may demand.

The treasurer was authorized to borrow, with the approval of the selectmen, five thousand dollars for military purposes. The selectmen were directed to "pay members of the Woburn 'Mechanic Phalanx' who do not belong to the town, as the officers may designate, the same compensation as those who do."

1862. April 14th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money required to pay State aid to soldiers' families. September 2d, Voted, to appropriate seventeen thousand dollars for the payment of a bounty of one hundred dollars to each person (to the number of one hundred and seventy) who shall enlist for the term of nine months and be mustered in to the credit of Woburn.

1863. March 9th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated

to aid the ladies of Woburn in the purchase of material to be made into garments for the soldiers at the front. November 3d, The following paper was read: "If the town of Woburn agree to pay the fifty-two men, now called for to make up the quota of said Woburn, three hundred dollars each, we agree to place in the hands of the selectmen the sum of fifteen thousand six hundred dollars for that purpose, until the same can be legally paid by the town.—Eli Jones, J. B. Winn, Charles Tidd, Bowen Buckman, Joseph Kelley, Moses F Winn, S. O. Pollard, Leonard Thompson, W T. Grammer, Horace Conn, Moses C. Bean, A. E. Thompson, Cyrus Cummings, E. N. Blake, John Johnson."

1864. April 4th, The treasurer was authorized, with the approval of the selectmen, to borrow fifteen thousand dollars, "and more if necessary," to render comfortable the families of volunteers in the army or navy, "without regard to what the State proposes to refund." The bounty to be paid to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Eight thousand dollars were appropriated to refund money voluntarily paid by citizens to encourage enlistments to fill the quotas of the town in 1863 and 1864, provided the sum shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each person recruited. August 10th, Voted, to pay to each volunteer for three years' service the bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars *in gold*, "if, after consulting eminent counsel, the selectmen shall ascertain that they have a legal right to do so." A committee of ten was appointed to collect money by subscription and to aid recruiting.

1865. April —, The same liberal provision was made for the support and comfort of the families of volunteers that was made the year previous. May 15th, Twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated to reimburse citizens for money contributed to fill the quota of the town in 1864.

Woburn furnished seven hundred and eight men for the war, which was a surplus of fifty-four over and above all demands. Thirty-one were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eighty-nine thousand and sixty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents ($89,066.68).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $3,367 79; in 1862, $11,109.83; in 1863, $12,978.60; in 1864, $14,000.00; in 1865, $10,000.00. Total amount, $51,456.22.

"The ladies of Woburn were very active in behalf of the soldiers all through the war." Woburn has erected a monument, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, in commemoration of the valor of her citizens, living and dead, who served in the military and naval service during the war.

CHAPTER XI.

NANTUCKET COUNTY

THIS county is an island which lies east from Duke's County, and about thirty miles south of Cape Cod or Barnstable County. It is fifteen miles in length from east to west, and about four miles average breadth: it contains fifty square miles. In 1659 it was bought by Thomas Macy of Thomas Mayhew for thirty pounds, "in merchant pay and two beaver hats." It was first settled by whites in that year, when it contained about three thousand Indians; it was formerly well-wooded; the soil is light and sandy The whale fishery commenced here in 1690, and has continued to the present time; it has a good harbor, on the borders of which the town of Nantucket is located. The history of Nantucket is very interesting, and its war record during the Rebellion, which is all we have now to do with, is highly honorable, and in brief is as follows: —

NANTUCKET. — Incorporated as the town of Sherburn, June 27, 1687; name changed to Nantucket, June 8, 1795. Population in 1860, 6,294; in 1865, 4,830. Valuation in 1860, $3,875,598; in 1865, $2,152,568.

The selectmen in 1861 were William Barney, Joseph Mitchell, 2d, William H. Waitt, Alexander Macy, Benjamin Field, Joshua Parker, Elisha Smith; in 1862 and 1863, Charles F. Brown, Charles A. Folger, Zenas L. Adams, Samuel Woodward, Andrew J. Morton, Samuel Swain, Charles G. Coffin; in 1864, Joseph Mitchell, 2d, Joseph C. Chase, Charles G. Jagger, William H. Waitt, Robert McLean, Henry Colesworth, Jr., Reuben P Folger; in 1865, Joseph Mitchell, 2d, Robert McLean, William H. Waitt, Joseph C. Chase, Charles H. Jagger, Henry Colesworth, Charles A. Leader.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was William Cobb. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Andrew Whitney; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Samuel Swain.

1861. No official action appears to have been taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year.

1862. On the 12th of July a legal town-meeting was held to take action in regard to filling the quota of the town under the late call of the President for volunteers, at which the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist in the military service for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. Another meeting was held on the 1st of September, when it was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service when mustered in and credited to the quota of Nantucket.

1863. December —, Voted, "to authorize the selectmen to advance money to volunteers enlisting to the credit of Nantucket, not to exceed three hundred dollars to any one person, provided the money so advanced can be deducted from the town bounty which will be due to the soldier when he shall have been properly mustered into the United-States military service and credited as part of the quota of the town." They were also directed to expend two thousand dollars "to alleviate the suffering of the sick and wounded Nantucket soldiers."

1864. At the annual election-day in November, the town appropriated sixteen hundred dollars for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers in the army and navy.

1865. At a special town-meeting held on the 13th of February, six thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to the families of enlisted men, and three thousand dollars for the payment of bounties to men who "shall enlist either in the army or navy and be credited to the quota of the town."

According to the return made by the selectmen in 1866, Nantucket furnished two hundred and sixty-nine men for the war, which evidently did not include the men in the navy, but those only who were inhabitants of Nantucket, and were in the military service. The town must have furnished at least five

hundred and fifty men, as it filled its quota on every call of the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of fifty-six over and above all demands. Nine were commissioned officers; the most distinguished of whom was George N Macy, who went out in 1861 as captain in the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and rose to the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers by brave and meritorious services in the field. General Macy was several times wounded, from one of which the amputation of his left hand was necessary. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eighteen thousand and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents ($18,038.34).

The whole amount of money raised and expended by Nantucket for State aid to soldiers' families during the years of the war, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $591.58; in 1862, $5,338.45; in 1863, $9,362.17; in 1864, $8,700.00; in 1865, $3,500.00. Total amount, $27,492.20.

The ladies of Nantucket began early in the war to furnish money and articles for the soldiers. In 1861 they held a soldiers' fair, from which they realized two thousand and thirty-eight dollars and twelve cents ($2,038.12); of which one thousand was given to the Sanitary Commission, and the balance among the soldiers and their families. The Ladies' Soldiers-Relief Society raised during the war two thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-six cents ($2,579.46); all of which was for the soldiers and their families.

CHAPTER XII.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

THIS county is bounded north-east by Boston Harbor, north by Suffolk County, west by the south-east corner of Worcester County, south by the north-east corner of the State of Rhode Island, and south and south-east by the counties of Bristol and Plymouth. It has a maritime coast on Boston Harbor of about twelve miles, which is indented by small bays and rivers. Its surface is uneven, and parts of it, especially near Boston, are highly cultivated. The population of the county in 1860 was 109,150; in 1865 it was 116,334; being an increase in five years of 7,184. Since 1865 the city of Roxbury and the town of Dorchester have been annexed to the city of Boston, so that in 1870 the population of Norfolk County was only 89,443. The valuation of the county in 1860 was $86,800,899; in 1865 it was $91,308,287; being an increase in five years of $4,507,388. The net value of the productions of the county for the year 1865 was $36,771,397.

According to the returns made by the mayor of Roxbury and the selectmen of the towns in 1866, Norfolk County furnished thirteen thousand one hundred and four men for the war (13,104), which is very near the number that was actually credited. Each place filled its quota upon every call of the President, and each had a surplus at the end of the war, amounting in the aggregate to 1,042. The same returns show that the aggregate amount of expenses incurred by the several municipalities on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to soldiers' families, was one million two hundred and five thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-nine

cents ($1,205,385.29). The amount raised and expended by them for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was $768,616.86; making the total of expenditure, $1,974,002.05. During the war the county contained one city and twenty-two towns, of which the following is the war record of each: —

BELLINGHAM. — Incorporated Nov. 27, 1719. Population in 1860, 1,318; in 1865, 1,240. Valuation in 1860, $474,259; in 1865, $463,951.

The selectmen in 1861 were Amos H. Holbrook, Alanson Bates, James A. Thayer; in 1862, Amos H. Holbrook, Savel Metcalf, Daniel J Pickering; in 1863, Amos H. Holbrook, Martin Rockwood, Jr., Elisha Chase; in 1864, Daniel J. Pickering, Alanson Bates, Calvin Fairbanks; in 1865, Daniel J. Pickering, Alanson Bates, Benjamin W Woodbury.

The town-clerk during all these years was Ruel F Thayer. The town-treasurer during the same period, Joseph T. Massey.

1861. The first town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held on the 4th of May, at which two thousand dollars were appropriated "for the relief of the families of those who have gone or may go to fight the battles of our country." May 20th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow two thousand dollars for the above purpose, and to pay for an outfit for each volunteer and for time spent in drilling.

1862. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to the number of seventeen, who shall enlist and be credited to the town within twenty days, and to those who shall enlist within ten days ten dollars extra; the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. August 14th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town in the nine-months service, and to pay a bounty of seven hundred dollars to each of those volunteers who shall enlist to complete the quota of the town of three-years men. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money.

1863. Meetings were held March 2d and July 31st, at which votes were passed authorizing the treasurer to borrow money to

pay bounties and furnish aid to the families of soldiers. December 12th, Dudley Keach, George D. Heaton, and James P Thayer were appointed by the town to assist the selectmen in recruiting men, and four hundred dollars were appropriated to pay expenses.

1864. April 16th, The bounty to three-years volunteers was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money, and recruiting was to continue until March, 1865.

1865. July 1st, Voted, to refund all money contributed by individuals to pay bounties and encourage recruiting; the same to be assessed within three years.

Bellingham furnished one hundred and forty men for the war, which was a surplus of nine over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixteen thousand and twenty-five dollars and sixty-one cents ($16,025.61).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $455.65; in 1862, $1,897 72; in 1863, $2,682.56; in 1864, $1,589.00; in 1865, $1,295.20. Total amount, $7,920.13.

The ladies of Bellingham furnished through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions several barrels and boxes of socks and under-clothing, besides a liberal quantity of lint and bandages. A large number of boxes of clothing, food, fruits and delicacies were also sent by them direct to the soldiers.

BRAINTREE. — Incorporated May 13, 1640. Population in 1860, 3,468; in 1865, 3,725. Valuation in 1860, $1,431,960; in 1865, $1,582,530.

The selectmen in 1861 were David H. Bates, Phillips Curtis, N. H. Hunt; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, David H. Bates, William F Locke, Levi W Hobart.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Noah Torrey; in 1864 and 1865, E. Watson Arnold. The town-treasurer during all of these years was Jonathan French.

1861. The first town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 26th of April, at which it was voted to appropriate fifteen hundred dollars in aid of the families of those who had gone to the war.* J H. D. Blake, Jason G. Howard, Caleb Hollis, and Elisha Thayer were chosen to act with the selectmen in the distribution of the money. A committee of five was also appointed to collect money "to cancel the debt of the Braintree Light-Infantry incurred in the purchase of a new uniform. Caleb Stetson, Alva Morrison, N. H. Hunt, A. Mason, and Asa French were appointed said committee. August 19th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow one thousand dollars to be expended for State aid to soldiers' families as provided by law.

1862. July 14th, Voted, to pay one hundred dollars to each resident of the town who shall within thirty days enlist for three years' military service and be credited to the quota of Braintree. Four thousand seven hundred dollars were appropriated to pay the same. August 18th, Voted, to pay each resident who shall volunteer for nine months' military service to fill the quota of the town a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Seven thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated to pay the same.

1863. September —, Voted to pay all conscripted men, residents of Braintree, "who have been accepted and gone into the service of the United States, either by themselves or substitutes, or paid their commutation-money, the sum of three hundred dollars."

1864. June 1st, The selectmen were authorized "to draw their order upon the treasurer for eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be paid *pro rata* to those who subscribed money to furnish seven men to fill the quota of the town under the last call of the President. They were also authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each person who should

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* Company C, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was the Braintree Light-Infantry, Captain C. C. Bampas, which left with the regiment for the seat of war April 17th, and arrived at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, April 20th, 1861. It was the first loyal regiment that reached Virginia in the war.

volunteer for three years' service before the 1st of March, 1865, and be credited to the town.

1865. July 1st, The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding ten thousand dollars to reimburse citizens for money contributed by them during the year 1864 for the payment of bounties and in filling the quota of the town. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the erection of a soldiers' monument, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

Braintree furnished about three hundred and ninety-five men for the war, which was a surplus of fourteen over and above all demands. Fourteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy dollars and seven cents ($28,470.07).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,790.50; in 1862, $6,397.15; in 1863, $7,780.55; in 1864, $10,000.00; in 1865, $6,200.00. Total amount, $32,168.28.

The ladies of Braintree contributed clothing and other articles of comfort for the general good of the soldiers and about one hundred and fifty dollars in money.

Brookline. — Incorporated Nov. 13, 1705. Population in 1860, 5,164; in 1865, 5,262. Valuation in 1860, $10,598,546; in 1865, $12,107,550.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were James Bartlett, Marshall Stearns, Thomas Parsons, Edward R. Seccomb, N G. Chapin; in 1863, James Bartlett, Marshall Stearns, Thomas Parsons, N. G Chapin, W J Griggs; in 1864 and 1865, James Bartlett, Marshall Stearns, Thomas Parsons, W J. Griggs, Edward S. Philbrick.

The town-clerk during all of these years was B. F Baker. The town-treasurer during the same period was Moses Withington.

1861. A citizens' meeting, to consider matters in relation to the war, was held on the evening of April 20th at the town

hall. It was called to order by Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, and a prayer was offered by Rev. John L. Stone, D.D. The meeting was then permanently organized by the choice of the following gentlemen for officers: President, John Howe; vice-presidents, Augustus Aspinwall, James S. Amory, George B. Blake, Thomas Gray; secretaries, Thomas B. Hall, William V Churchill. Mr. Howe made a patriotic speech on taking the chair. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and had received a Government land-warrant for his service, which he said he should give to the family living in Brookline who should be the first to lose a father or a husband in this war. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, among whom were William Aspinwall, Amos A. Lawrence, Captain Selfridge, U S.N., and Moses B. Williams. On motion of Wilder Dwight, a committee of seven was appointed to "prepare a plan for the organization and drill of one or more companies in the town of Brookline." * On motion of George B. Blake, a subscription list was opened to raise a military fund, which he headed with the sum of one thousand dollars. Another list was opened to raise money for the purchase of materials for the ladies, who had expressed a desire to prepare clothing for the soldiers. Mr. Panter offered them the use of his large hall to meet in. James A. Dupee was appointed treasurer, and the meeting adjourned to meet on the evening of the 22d at the same place. The hall was again crowded. The committee appointed at the previous meeting reported a series of resolutions, the substance of which was as follows: First, That a committee of ten be appointed to take charge of all military matters in the town; Second, That a list be made of the names of all persons in Brookline over seventeen years of age who wish to be drilled for military service, the same to be formed into companies as the military committee should direct; Third, That said committee be authorized to draw upon the military fund for such sums as a majority shall deem expedient; also to "attend immediately to the wants

* Mr. Dwight soon after this was commissioned major of the Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and subsequently promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam, and died Sept. 19, 1862.

of those citizens of Brookline who have already gone into service." A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting; the roll-list was eagerly signed, and the selectmen were requested to prepare a suitable drill ground. The meeting broke up "with three hearty cheers for Governor Andrew, who had by his prompt action placed Massachusetts where she always wished to be, in the foremost rank." The military committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Moses B. Williams, James A. Dupee, Marshall Stearns, William K. Melcher, Nathaniel Lyford, Thomas B. Hall, Thomas Parsons, William Aspinwall, J. Murray Howe, and Edward A. Wild. The first legal town-meeting was held on the 29th of April, at which the resolutions passed at the citizens' meeting were presented by Thomas Parsons, and being read were adopted. On motion of William Aspinwall, fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated, "to be called the military fund," to be expended under the direction of the military committee and the selectmen, for military equipment and the support of the families of volunteers residing in the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money, in whole or in part, as it might be required. The town-clerk was authorized to enter upon the town-records the proceedings of the two informal meetings of the citizens, and the use of the town-hall was given for the purposes of drilling. June 13th, A special meeting was held. Moses B. Williams, chairman of the military committee, read a report, giving a detailed statement of what the committee had done towards enlisting and equipping a company of volunteers for three years' service, and the expenses which had been incurred thereby and paid by the committee from the military fund; also thanking the ladies of Brookline "for their labor in preparing clothing, and for their unwearied efforts to second the action of the committee." The report was accepted. James Bartlett was appointed a member of the military committee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. A. Wild, who had been commissioned a captain in the First Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers.* On motion of William Aspin-

* Captain Wild rose by gallant and meritorious service to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers. He lost his right arm in the service.

wall, it was voted that only one-half of the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated at the previous meeting be raised by taxation the present year.

1862. At the annual town-meeting held March 24th, thirty-five hundred dollars were added to the Military Fund. The following named gentlemen were chosen the military committee for the year: Moses B. Williams, James A. Dupee, Marshall Stearns, Thomas B. Hall, Thomas Parsons, William Aspinwall, William K. Melcher, Nathaniel Lyford, J. Murray Howe, James Bartlett, to whom the same powers in regard to military matters were continued. July 19th, The town voted to appropriate twelve thousand dollars for State aid to the families of volunteers, and for military purposes, to be expended under the direction of the military committee and the selectmen; also, that a bounty of one hundred dollars be paid to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. August 19th, On motion of Amos A. Lawrence, it was voted that the military committee enlist, and have credited to the town one hundred and twenty-two men, "that being the probable quota of the town;" also, to appropriate twenty thousand dollars for State aid to the families of volunteers, "and other military purposes." Power was given to the military committee and selectmen "to pay such bounties to volunteers as they may deem expedient." The town-clerk was authorized to enter upon his records the proceedings of the citizens' meetings held on the 9th and 12th of July. Mr. Williams from the military committee, being called upon, made a verbal report showing that they had enlisted one hundred men, which the committee believed "would more than cover the town's quota under both calls." The thanks of the town were then voted to the committee. A committee was appointed to wait upon Colonel Wild, who was then at home on leave, and invite him to be present. On appearing he was warmly greeted. He thanked his fellow-citizens for their warm sympathies. "The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Union." September 11th, The matter of raising by taxation money for war purposes was referred to a special committee of seven to report at an adjourned meeting. The committee on military affairs were instructed to pay a

bounty of one hundred dollars to each inhabitant of Brookline who shall enlist for nine months' service and be credited to the town. Voted, "that the thanks of the town be, and hereby are, tendered to all the volunteers from this town now in the field." October 2d, J. M. Howe, from the committee, reported that seventy-eight more men were required to complete the quota of the town. On motion of Edward Atkinson, it was voted that a bounty not to exceed two hundred dollars be paid to each volunteer for nine months' service, and sixteen thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same.

1863. March 23d, Twelve thousand dollars were appropriated for military purposes. November 27th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars for recruiting purposes. A citizens' meeting was held on the 2d of December, at which Hon. Ginery Twitchell presided. The chairman of the selectmen said a doubt had been expressed whether the vote passed November 27th was legal. Thomas Parsons said "that he did not know whether it was legal to put down the Rebellion or not; but for his part he thought it best to get the men, and do all we can to fight it out, legal or not." A vote was then passed to sustain the action of the selectmen under the vote referred to. Several other meetings were held during the winter, at which speeches were made and means taken to enlist volunteers, and sustain the Government.

1864. March 21st, Twenty-four thousand dollars were appropriated for military purposes and payment of State aid to the families of volunteers. July 29th, The selectmen were directed to continue to recruit volunteers for the army, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow thirty-five thousand dollars to meet the expenses. Nothing further of special interest appears to have been done by the town until the close of the war, although recruiting continued, and every thing was done that properly could be to sustain the cause of the Government.

Brookline furnished seven hundred and twenty men for the war, which was a surplus of one hundred and thirty-five over and above all demands. Thirty-four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid paid

to soldiers' families, was one hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents ($134,224.99) Upwards of thirty thousand dollars were raised by private subscription chiefly in aid of organizing the Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $385.07; in 1862, $3,800.00; in 1863, $6,550.06; in 1864, $7,500.00; in 1865, $3,200.00. Total amount, $21,435.07

We have not been able to obtain a detailed statement of the services rendered by the ladies of Brookline in behalf of the soldiers, which were very great and valuable. From an estimate made by persons acquainted with the subject, the amount of money alone raised by the ladies, and expended for the comfort of the soldiers, was not less than twenty thousand dollars.

CANTON. — Incorporated Feb. 23, 1797 Population in 1860, 3,242; in 1865, 3,318. Valuation in 1860, $2,015,398; in 1865, $2,211,313.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were James T. Sumner, Ellis Tucker, John Hall; in 1863, William Horton, Ellis Tucker, Ezra S. Brewster; 1864 and 1865, William Horton, Charles Endicott, Ezra S. Brewster.

The town-clerk during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Andrew Lopez; in 1865, Charles Endicott. The town-treasurer during all these years was Francis W. Deane.

1861. The first meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held April 29th, at which it was voted to provide "all suitable and necessary aid to the families of volunteers living in the town," and the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated for that purpose, "to be expended by a committee joined with the selectmen."

1862. A town-meeting was held July 21st to see what measures the town would adopt to raise the forty men required to fill its quota. It was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars "to each volunteer duly mustered." August 18th, Voted, "that the town assume and pay an additional bounty of

one hundred dollars to such volunteers as have enlisted since August 5th, to fill the quota of forty men, as voted at a public meeting of citizens and been subscribed and paid by the citizens upon the faith that the town would reimburse the same." August 27th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer enlisting to fill the quota of the town for men in the nine-months' service, and a committee of citizens was chosen "to co-operate with the town-treasurer in devising ways and means to obtain the necessary amount of money."

1863. No meeting appears to have been held during this year in relation to the war. Recruiting, however, went on as usual, and the State aid continued to be paid to the families of the volunteers.

1864. April 5th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town, "under the recent call of the President for more men." July 5th, Voted, to pay the same amount of bounty to each volunteer under any call of the President, prior to March 1st, 1865.

Canton furnished three hundred and fifty men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-three over and above all demands. Nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-one cents ($30,415.71). In addition to this fifteen thousand dollars were raised by private subscription for the payment of bounties.

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $564.59; in 1862, $2,585.00; in 1863, $4,671.16; in 1864, $3,000.00; in 1865, $2,200.00. Total amount, $13,020.75.

The amount of money and clothing furnished by the ladies of the town for the Christian and Sanitary Commission was quite large.

COHASSET. — Incorporated April 26, 1770. Population in 1860, 1,953; in 1865, 2,048. Valuation in 1860, $1,018,224; in 1865, $1,174,935.

The selectmen in 1861 were John Q. A. Lothrop, Solomon J. Beal, David Beal; in 1862, John Q. A. Lothrop, Solomon J. Beal, Fordyce Foster; 1863, Martin Lincoln, Charles Pratt, Ezra Brown; in 1864, John Q. A. Lothrop, Solomon J. Beal, Ezra Brown; in 1865, John Q. A. Lothrop, Solomon J. Beal, Zaccheus Rich.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Newcomb Beal. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was A. H. Tower, Jr.; in 1864 and 1865, A. J. Souther.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 1st of May, at which it was voted that the appropriation for the payment of ten and fifteen dollars a month, to each volunteer belonging to Cohasset, be limited to six months from the present time, and that no volunteer receive pay until he has been regularly enrolled in some company.

1862. May 1st, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of volunteers. July 21st, A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer who would enlist within twenty days in the military service, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of Cohasset; and the treasurer was directed to borrow a sufficient amount of money to pay the same. August 12th, The same amount of bounty was authorized to be continued after the expiration of the twenty days, the vote of the town to be published in the "Boston Journal," and hand-bills to be printed and "the same to be posted in this and the neighboring towns." August 21st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each person who shall volunteer for nine months' military service, and be credited to fill the quota of the town. October 14th, The town voted to ratify a contract made by the selectmen with the town authorities of Hanson in regard to enlisted men, by which Hanson having a surplus over its quota transferred a portion of its excess to Cohasset, on an agreement that the bounties paid by Hanson should be reimbursed by Cohasset. The selectmen were also directed "to procure one or more volunteers to complete the quota of the town." The treasurer was directed to borrow money for those purposes.

1863. No action appears to have been necessary during this year in order to recruit volunteers for the service to fill the quota of the town.

1864. March 7th, One thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid during the year to the families of volunteers. April 13th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow "whatever money may be needed under the direction of the selectmen for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and for general recruiting purposes." The selectmen and treasurer having been given full authority to raise money and enlist men, no other meetings appear to have been held during the war to act upon matters relating to that subject.

Cohasset furnished one hundred and ninety-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of two over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventeen thousand four hundred and one dollars and eighty-seven cents ($17,401.87).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and paid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $103.54; in 1862, $2,443.86; in 1863, $4,718.84; in 1864, $5.662.50; in 1865, $3,000.00. Total amount, $15,928.74.

DEDHAM. — Incorporated Sept. 8, 1636. Population in 1860, 6,330; in 1865, 7,198. Valuation in 1860, $4,379,743; in 1865, $4,858,587

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 were Waldo Colburn, Samuel E. Pond, J Bradford Baker, A. B. Endicott, John Cox, Jr.; in 1865, A. B. Endicott, Samuel E. Pond, James B. Baker, Ezra W Taft, John Cox, Jr.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Jonathan H. Cobb. The town-treasurer in 1861 was William Whiting; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Lewis H. Kingsbury.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 6th of May, at which it was voted that the families of citizens who have already enlisted or shall enlist for service under the United States shall not want

during their absence; that every volunteer, for each day spent in elementary drill, be paid one dollar and fifty cents from the 26th of April until the company is accepted by the State; that each man be furnished with a good serviceable and substantial outfit; that the town-treasurer be authorized to borrow for the above purposes to the amount of ten thousand dollars. A committee of eleven was chosen to carry the above into effect. Voted, that each volunteer be paid ten dollars a month in addition to the pay from Government for three months from the time of the company's acceptance by the State. The following resolution was also adopted: —

Resolved, That the town of Dedham is fully sensible of the momentous issues in our national affairs, and by her appropriations to-day has evinced her patriotism and loyalty to the Constitution. She pledges herself to stand by the volunteers, and protect them and their families during the war.

On the 27th of May the selectmen were authorized to give such necessary aid and assistance to the families of volunteers, residents of the town, "as they may deem best for the families and the town;" also, voted to ratify and confirm all contracts made by the committee appointed at the meeting previously held in regard to outfits for volunteers and payments for drilling, "but no volunteer shall receive any compensation for drilling who has voluntarily left the company now forming in Dedham." The committee were directed "to make a return of their doings to the selectmen after they have completed the duties assigned them, and thereupon be discharged." The town-treasurer was authorized to borrow, under the direction of the selectmen, eight thousand dollars, "for the purposes specified in these votes." The votes in reference to paying volunteers for drilling and while in the service, passed at the meeting held on the 6th of May, were reconsidered.*

* It was ascertained that money could not be legally raised for these purposes, but by a special act of the Legislature of 1866 the town was permitted to appropriate five thousand dollars to pay this indebtedness, provided two-thirds of the voters of the town should agree to it. Under this act forty-five hundred dollars were appropriated, and the men were paid not exceeding seventy-five dollars to each man.

1862. July 21st, The town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to the number of sixty-nine, who should enlist in the military service and be credited to the quota of Dedham, and State aid should be paid to their families. The town-treasurer was authorized to borrow sixty-nine hundred dollars for the payment of bounties. August 25th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars "to any resident of the town who shall before the third of September next volunteer in the service of the United States for the term of nine months, and in a company of volunteer militia to be enrolled in the town of Dedham." The State aid was also to be paid to their families, and a committee was chosen "to cause recruiting offices to be opened, and to give their time and attention to aid in the enlistment of said company." September 15th, The vote limiting the time in which volunteers would be accepted, and confining them to residents of Dedham, was reconsidered, and was made to apply to all volunteers enlisting in the company and credited to the quota of the town.

1863. July 27th, The payment of State and town aid to the families of volunteers was directed to be paid to the families of drafted men residing in the town, and the treasurer was directed to borrow money for that purpose. December 7th, The selectmen were authorized to pay "town aid" to the families "of residents of Dedham who have enlisted into the United States service, or who shall thereafter enlist, as part of the quota of the town" under the last call of the President for volunteers.

1864. April —, The town voted to raise by taxation the sum of seventy-five hundred dollars to repay money contributed by individuals in aid of procuring the town's quota of volunteers under the last two calls of the President for volunteers; also, the treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow money for the payment to each new volunteer for the town a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. July 25th, A vote precisely similar was passed "applicable to the order of the President dated July 18, 1864." December 5th, Voted, "that the selectmen be authorized to borrow money for the purpose of procuring the town's proportion of the quota of volunteers whenever the President shall have issued another

call for men, the sum not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer enlisted."

1865. November 7th, The town appropriated a sum not exceeding seven hundred and sixty dollars to pay "subscribers to the voluntary war fund collected in accordance with vote of citizens November 21, 1864."

Dedham furnished six hundred and seventy-two men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-eight over and above all demands. Thirty were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventy-nine thousand forty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents ($79,041.58). During the year 1864 thirty-four enrolled men procured substitutes in the military and naval service at an expense to themselves of not less than twenty thousand dollars.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,875.89; in 1862, $8,710.28; in 1863, $11,740.21; in 1864, $10,000.00; in 1865, $6,800.00. Total amount, $38,326.38. Besides this amount sixteen thousand two hundred dollars of "town aid" was distributed, no part of which was reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

The Dedham Ladies' Soldiers-Aid Society was organized Oct. 21, 1861, and held weekly meetings until the end of the war. The money received during these four years amounted to $3,040.96, and the expenditures to $2,921.42. The money was raised by annual assessments of members, by donations from individuals, by sale of articles left from the Dedham table at the Sanitary Fair in Boston, by collections taken in the various religious societies, by concerts, amateur theatricals, tableaux, lectures, &c. Of the materials purchased, the ladies made up a large part themselves, and the rest was made at their individual expense; many contributions of partly worn clothing were received, repaired and forwarded. Besides contributing bandages, the society re-rolled many hundreds of them sent from the Sanitary Commission rooms in Boston. During the first year of the war the supplies were sent in various direc-

tions: to the Sanitary Commission, The Union-Aid Society at St. Louis, to hospitals at Alexandria, &c. The total number of articles forwarded during the war, as can now be ascertained, is 7,967 This does not include bandages, rolls of cotton, linen, and flannel, some of which accompanied nearly every contribution; nor wine, jellies, and other delicacies so necessary in a hospital, of which every box contained more or less. A similar society existed in South Dedham, of whose labors we regret we have been unable to obtain a statement.

A soldiers' "Memorial Hall" has been erected by the town of Dedham, which was appropriately dedicated Sept. 29, 1868. A splendid copy of Stuart's painting of Washington, in Faneuil Hall, by Alvan Fisher, Esq., of Dedham, was given by his widow, Mrs Lydia E. Fisher, "to hang in its appropriate place in the Memorial Hall."

DORCHESTER. — Incorporated Sept. 7, 1630. Annexed to the city of Boston, June 4, 1869. Population in 1860, 9,769; in 1865, 10,729. Valuation in 1860, $10,880,383; in 1865, $12,521,038.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863 were Ebenezer Eaton, Edward H. R. Ruggles, Lewis F Pierce; in 1864 and 1865, James H. Upham, William Pope, William Henry Swan.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Eben Tolman; in 1864 and 1865, Thomas F Temple. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Oliver Hall; in 1864, John P Clapp; in 1865, Thomas F Temple.

1861. The first meeting in relation to the war was held on the 20th of April; it was a citizens', "held in pursuance of the call posted throughout the town." * The meeting was very large and very excited. After organizing, Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford presented a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The substance of which was as follows: — "That the present crisis called upon all good citizens to rally as

* The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment had been attacked in Baltimore on the 19th, which created intense excitement throughout the Commonwealth.

one man in defence of the flag and the Union, which it symbolized; that we have an unfaltering faith that a free people will triumph over all secret and foreign foes." The third resolution referred in proper terms to the grand historic record of Dorchester in the war of the Revolution. The fourth was as follows: —

Resolved, That the drum-beat, which now calls the soldier to the post of duty, reminds us of our imperious public and private obligations to aid, encourage, and protect those who go forth from among us in defence of our rights and liberties; and that a committee be forthwith chosen to arrange for the organization, equipment and discipline of our citizen soldiers, and to provide the requisite means in aid of the volunteers and their families, to the end that in every vicissitude the men of Dorchester may prove themselves inflexible in their efforts to uphold the arm of the Government, and worthy defenders of its flag.

A subscription paper was prepared, and a large committee appointed to procure funds, of which Nathan Carruth was appointed treasurer. Patriotic speeches were made by Alpheus Hardy, William D. Swan, Marshall P Wilder, Edmund P Tileston, Henry L. Pierce and others. The first legal town-meeting was held on the 6th of May, at which the treasurer, with the consent of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, for the payment of twenty dollars a month for three months to each volunteer from Dorchester who is married, and fifteen to each who is single, while in active service, and one dollar a day spent in drilling. A committee of one from each school district was appointed, who together with the selectmen were to have charge of the expenditure of the money. They were given power to pay the town-allowance to the families instead of to the volunteers, if they thought it best.

1862. April 7th, The town authorities were authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars for military purposes. July 15th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years and is credited to the town "on or before the 15th of August next." The treasurer was authorized to borrow fourteen thousand dollars to pay the same. The select-

men were authorized to appoint a suitable person to raise a military company, "as a part of the town's quota." A vote was passed thanking Frederick F Hassam "for the manifestation of his patriotism in decorating the town hall with national emblems and trophies." August 21st, The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty thousand dollars to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars "to each inhabitant of Dorchester" who shall enlist for nine months and be credited to the quota of the town.

1863. November 28th, The selectmen, John Amory Davis, Henry S. Adams, Robert Johnson, and Henry L. Pierce, were appointed to superintend recruiting, pay bounties, and fill the quota of the town; the treasurer was authorized to pay all bills contracted by the committee, and for that purpose to borrow not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

1864. March 15th, A similar vote was passed. June 16th, Sixteen thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of bounties and recruiting expenses. Several other votes were passed during this and the succeeding year to the same effect.

Dorchester furnished thirteen hundred and forty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of one hundred and twenty-three over and above all demands. Thirty-one were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty cents ($125,319.30). In addition to this sum $33,020.00 were raised by private subscription by the citizens for war purposes.

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to the families of enlisted men, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,788.29; in 1862, $14,047.20; in 1863, $18,273.50; in 1864, $17,500.00; in 1865, $13,000.00. Total amount, $65,606.99.

The ladies of Dorchester did so much for our soldiers that an abstract of their good works would give no adequate idea of them. We have been furnished by Nathaniel Tileston with very full notes of what was done; we can only say that the ladies of no town in the Commonwealth have a more patriotic

record than the ladies of Dorchester. The value of the articles contributed by them to the good cause could not have been less than twenty-five thousand dollars, without taking into account their own individual time and labor.

DOVER. — Incorporated July 7, 1784. Population in 1860, 679; in 1865, 616. Valuation in 1860, $344,741; in 1865, $358,744.

The selectmen in 1861 were Amos W Shumway, Benjamin N Sawin, Henry Horton; in 1862, Calvin Richards, Jesse Newell, John Battelle; in 1863, Abner L. Smith, Benjamin N Sawin, Charles A. Bigelow; in 1864, Abner L. Smith, Charles A. Bigelow, Linus Bliss.

The town-clerk all through the war was Abner L. Smith. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Sherman Battell; in 1864 and 1865, Hiram W Jones.

1861. November 5th, The town voted to pay the families of the soldiers in the service from Dover the aid allowed by the State law.

1862. July 28th, Messrs. Ephraim Wilson, John Q. A. Nichols, Asa Talbot, Clement Bartlett, Benjamin N Sawin, were chosen a committee to aid the selectmen in procuring recruits to fill the quota of the town; also, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years, who shall enlist to the credit of the town within twenty days; also, voted to pay State aid to the families of soldiers, and to authorize the treasurer to borrow the money. September 1st, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to nine-months men enlisting to fill the quota of the town.

1864. At the annual meeting in April the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to volunteers under the present and all subsequent calls made by the President; also, to refund to inhabitants of Dover the amount of money paid by them to help recruiting. During this year twenty-six hundred dollars were voluntarily subscribed by individuals for this purpose, which was repaid by the town.

Dover furnished sixty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. One was a commissioned

officer. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents ($7,619.75).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $74.48; in 1862, $545.33; in 1863, $364.02; in 1864, $342.40; in 1865, $250.00. Total amount, $1,576.23.

FOXBOROUGH. — Incorporated June 10, 1778. Population in 1860, 2,879; in 1865, 2,769. Valuation in 1860, $1,287,735; in 1865, $1,284,524.

The selectmen in 1861 were Freedom Guild, Jeremiah M. Shepard, James Capen; 1862 and 1863, Elisha White, Jr., Ezra Carpenter, Jeremiah M. Shepard; in 1864 and 1865, Elisha White, Jr., Ezra Carpenter, William H. Thomas.

The town-clerk during all these years was William H. Thomas. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Richard Carpenter; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Robert W Kerr.

1861. On the first call of the President for militia in April, Foxborough, at twelve hours' notice, sent forward Company F, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, to Boston, to take its place in the regimental line; and next day it was on its way to Fortress Monroe, Virginia. May 4th, A town-meeting was held, at which it was voted to authorize the treasurer to borrow ten thousand dollars, to be "known as the war fund." The meeting also voted to appoint a committee of five to furnish clothing and other supplies for the volunteers, and to provide for the wants of their families. Three thousand dollars were appropriated to purchase rifles for a new company raised in the town; ample provision was made for the support and comfort of the soldiers' families.

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to twenty-four three-years men who would enlist to the quota of the town. A series of patriotic resolutions were passed, pledging the town to "stand shoulder to shoulder" with other towns in defence of the Government, and to raise all

the troops the President may demand of them. September 20th, It was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to "each of the inhabitants of Foxborough who enlisted in Company F, Fourth Regiment, for nine months' service, and if more men are needed to fill the town's quota to pay the same bounty to others."

1863. September 26th, Voted, that the same State aid be given to the families of drafted men that is given to the families of volunteers.

1864. March 26th, Three thousand nine hundred dollars were appropriated to reimburse individuals of the town who had voluntarily contributed of their personal means money to aid recruiting. August 1st, Voted, to give a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who would enlist to complete the quota of the town under the call of the President then pending.

Foxborough furnished two hundred and seventy-six men for the war, which was a surplus of thirteen over and above all demands. Nineteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-eight cents ($21,742.48). In addition to this seven thousand eight dollars and thirty-three cents were raised by private subscription in aid of recruiting.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,589.00; in 1862, $4,419.48; in 1863, $5,131.48; in 1864, $3,989.59; in 1865, $1,968.77. Total amount, $17,098.76.

FRANKLIN. — Incorporated March 2, 1778. Population in 1860, 2,172; in 1865, 2,510. Valuation in 1860, $811,637; in 1865, $1,046,874.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863 were James P. Ray, James M. Freeman, Otis Wales, Jr.; in 1864, James M. Freeman, Joseph G. Ray, Horatio Kingsley.

The town-clerk for all these years was A. A. Russegue. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Adams Daniels; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, A. A. Russegue.

1861. "A special war town-meeting" was held May 2d. By vote the selectmen were authorized to draw from the treasury three thousand dollars to be expended as they might direct for war purposes, — and the treasurer was authorized to borrow that sum, — and that any inhabitant of the town who enlists to its credit shall receive if single ten dollars, and if married fifteen dollars a month while in the service; also —

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to discountenance and frown with indignity upon every individual among us (if any there be), who shall express sentiments disloyal to the Government of the United States, or afford aid or sympathy to the plotters of Treason and Rebellion.

1862. At a meeting held July 19th, The town voted to give a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town for three years; also, that the selectmen, clergy, and all good citizens encourage and stimulate in all proper ways recruiting in that town, so that the number of men required may be speedily furnished, and those already in the field encouraged and cheered. In addition to the bounty offered by the town, seven persons subscribed six hundred and seventy-five dollars on the spot; namely, Adams Daniels, James Ray, and F B. Ray, one hundred dollars each; Davis Thayer, Jr. and Oliver Dean one hundred and thirty-five dollars each; H. M. Green seventy dollars, and A. W Daniels thirty-five dollars. The town-clerk was directed to place upon the records of the town the name of every inhabitant of the town who had already enlisted, and who might thereafter enlist, with the name of the regiment to which he belonged and date of muster into the same. August 16th, The town voted to give a bounty of two hundred dollars to nine-months volunteers, and the selectmen were asked to use all proper exertions to have the quota of the town filled in ten days, which was accomplished. December 15th, The selectmen were authorized to "pay such bounties as they might think reasonable" for volunteers to fill the contingent of the town under the recent call

of the President for three hundred thousand men, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow the amount of money required for the purpose.

1864. April 4th, The town voted sixteen hundred dollars for recruiting purposes. July 29th, Voted, to raise five thousand dollars for bounties to volunteers and expenses for recruiting, provided that the bounty paid to each man shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars. December 7th, The selectmen were directed to pay the same amount to each individual enlisting to the credit of the town under a late call of the President for more men.

The number of men furnished by Franklin during the war was two hundred and seventy-six, which was a surplus of twenty-five over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eighteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-four cents ($18,831.84). The citizens contributed voluntarily upwards of two thousand dollars for sanitary purposes, and five hundred to the Christian Commission.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $587.04; in 1862, $2,538.25; in 1863, $3,789.15; in 1864, $4,171.05; in 1865, $2,304.03. Total amount, $13,389.52.

Medfield. — Incorporated May 23, 1651. Population in 1860, 1,082; in 1865, 1,011. Valuation in 1860, $601,491; in 1865, $613,155.

The selectmen in 1861 were Charles Hamant, Daniels Hamant, Hamlet Wright; in 1862 and 1863, Benjamin F Shumway, Daniels Hamant, George M. Smith; in 1864 and 1865, Benjamin F Shumway, George M. Smith, Jeremiah R. Smith.

The town-clerk during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Samuel Ellis; in 1864 and 1865, Henry J. Everett. The town-treasurer during all these years was Isaac Fiske.

1861. At a town-meeting held May 11th, a committee

was appointed to consider and report what action the town should take to sustain the Government. This committee reported that, to aid the Government in the suppression of the Rebellion, one thousand dollars be appropriated to furnish each volunteer belonging to the town a proper outfit and equipments, "not provided for by the State." To pay each man while engaged in drilling one dollar a day, and when mustered into the service a sufficient sum to make his monthly pay twenty dollars; also to supply his family "with all necessaries for comfortable subsistence." A committee of one from each school district, together with the selectmen and treasurer, was chosen to carry the votes into effect. The same committee was likewise requested to solicit money by private subscription for military purposes. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money upon the credit of the town, from time to time, as it might be required.

1862. August 16th, Voted, to pay each volunteer for three years' service from that town a bounty of one hundred and eighty-five dollars, and a bounty of one hundred dollars to each person who will enlist to the credit of the town before the first of September for nine months' service.

1863. During this year no further action appears to have been taken by the town in its official capacity.

1864. April 8th, It was voted to raise twelve hundred and fifty dollars, and to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who would enlist to the credit of the town during the year ending March 1, 1865.

Medfield furnished about one hundred and sixteen men for the war, which was a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The total expenses of the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand and twenty-one dollars ($10,021.00). In addition to this amount nearly five thousand dollars were raised by private subscription.

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $277.58; in 1862, $1,120.45; in 1863, $1,530.41; in 1864, $1,301.01; in 1865, $900.00. Total amount, $5,129.45.

MEDWAY. — Incorporated Oct. 24, 1713. Population in 1860, 3,195; in 1865, 3,223. Valuation in 1860, $1,210,-746; in 1865, $1,251,393.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joel P Adams, William Daniels, Simeon Fisher; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, William Daniels, Simeon Fisher, Clark Patridge.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was A. M. B. Fuller.

1861. A citizens' meeting was held April 23d which was largely attended, at which several gentlemen made patriotic speeches. April 29th, A legal town-meeting was held, at which M. M. Fisher made a report representing the state of the country, and the duty of loyal men to stand by the Government and the Constitution, closing with several excellent resolutions, of which we select the following: —

Resolved, By the citizens of Medway, that we cherish with unalterable devotion the Constitution adopted by our Fathers, and will inflexibly support the Government of the United States; that we will contribute our full proportion of men and means to enable the President to prosecute the war invoked by a rebel force to a successful issue, and to maintain its power at home and its honor abroad.

Resolved, That it becomes all good citizens to practise a rigid economy in personal and family expenses, eschewing all luxurious and extravagant living in respect to diet, dress, furniture, and equipage, improving every opportunity to obtain more ample means for the support of Government and all objects of public and private charity during the crisis now impending.

It was voted to provide a contingent military fund of three thousand dollars, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow that amount. A military committee of nine, including the selectmen, was chosen to uniform and equip a military company, and to do whatever was needful to encourage recruiting and to aid the families of volunteers. The committee was composed as follows: Joel P Adams, William Daniels, Simeon Fisher, David Daniels, Charles H. Deans, Horatio Mason, A. S. Harding, William B. Boyd, and Jason Smith. June 11th, Three thousand dollars were appropriated to be expended under the direction of the military committee. September 23d, The

committee were directed to take all suitable means to bring home the bodies of soldiers belonging to the town who may die in the service, the whole expense to be borne by the town.

1862. January 3d, The selectmen were directed to have a proper military record kept of the men who enlisted from the town, in a book specially prepared for that purpose. April 7th, Five thousand dollars were appropriated for military purposes. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. The selectmen, clergymen, and all good citizens were requested to do all in their power to encourage enlistments. August 15th, The bounty was increased to two hundred dollars to three-years men, and fixed at one hundred dollars to nine-months volunteers. November 4th, The selectmen were directed to make suitable provision for the families of deceased soldiers, and for those who have been discharged for wounds or sickness. December 6th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to drafted men.

The town continued to the end of the war to pay bounties and furnish aid to the families of soldiers. A number of public meetings were held to encourage recruiting.

Medway furnished three hundred and sixty men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-one over and above all demands. Thirteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-two cents ($35,575.62).

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,564.04; in 1862, $5,605.20; in 1863, $6,292.20; in 1864, $5,589.58; in 1865, $3,720.04. Total amount, $23,771.06.

The ladies of Medway did their full share of patriotic and Christian work for the soldiers all through the war.

MILTON. — Incorporated May 7, 1662. Population in 1860, 2,669; in 1865, 2,769. Valuation in 1860, $3,393,720; in 1865. $4,271,263.

The selectmen in 1861 were Samuel Cook, Timothy Tucker, George K. Gannett; in 1862, George K. Gannett, Charles L. Copeland, Stillman L. Tucker; in 1863, Stillman L. Tucker, James Breck, Joseph R. Webster; in 1864, Stillman L. Tucker, Samuel Cook, Amos Poole; in 1865, Stillman L. Tucker, Samuel Cook, John H. Burt.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer all through the years of the war was Jason Reed.

1861. A legal town-meeting was held April 24th, "to consider what action the town will take in view of the present national crisis." A committee of five was appointed who presented the following resolutions, which were adopted: —

Resolved, That five thousand dollars be and are hereby appropriated in preparing citizens for military service, and in aiding towards the support of the families of such as shall enter the public service during their absence.

Resolved, That the male inhabitants of the town, whether exempted or not from military service, who are capable of bearing arms, and who do not enroll themselves in the volunteer company aforesaid, be expected to form a Home Brigade under such officers as they may choose, as a reserve force, and, if such should be necessary, for the public defence.

Resolved, That his Excellency Governor Andrew, for the sagacity that foresaw the present crisis, and the prudence and energy with which he has provided for it, in calling the troops of Massachusetts to take the field in advance of all others, is entitled to the confidence and gratitude of every citizen.

Resolved, That so far as events have transpired, the President has proved himself fully equal to the emergency, and that for the future we have the fullest confidence in his energy and wisdom.

1862. August 18th, Eight hundred dollars were appropriated to reimburse the chairman of the selectmen for money expended "by him in raising the first quota of volunteers for the town of Milton." The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist to the credit of the town for nine months' service, and ten thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same.

1863. November 2d, The treasurer was authorized, under the direction of the selectmen, to borrow two thousand nine

hundred and thirty-six dollars to reimburse the Commonwealth for bounties paid to volunteers.

1864. March 31st, Twenty-three hundred dollars were appropriated to reimburse individuals for money advanced by them to encourage recruiting; also a like sum to aid in recruiting the quota of the town under the pending call of the President.

Several meetings were held during this year in regard to recruiting and the payment of bounties and the enlistment of volunteers. The bounties for three-years men were fixed in accordance with the act of the Legislature at one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer. This course was pursued until the end of the war.

Milton furnished two hundred and eighty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-five over and above all demands. Twenty were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-five cents ($27,480.55).

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $550.93; in 1862, $3,207.91; in 1863, $4,182.05; in 1864, $3,381.28; in 1865, $2,000.00. Total amount, $13,322.17.

The ladies of Milton were incessant in their good works for the soldiers. They raised and expended more than ten thousand dollars for the brave men sick and wounded in hospitals. Mrs. F Cunningham and Mrs. F M. Davis were the managers of the Milton Branch of the Sanitary Commission, through which their contributions were chiefly sent to the front, and through the Soldiers-Aid Depot in Boston, under the charge of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis.

NEEDHAM. — Incorporated Nov. 5, 1711. Population in 1860, 2,658; in 1865, 2,793. Valuation in 1860, $1,604,985; in 1865, $1,798,498.

The selectmen during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864,

and 1865 were Galen Orr, Silas G. Williams, Augustus Stevens.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during the same years was Solomon Flagg.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held on the 29th of April, at which it was voted to pay each citizen who shall enlist in the military service fifteen dollars a month for six months, "or such part of that term as he shall continue in the service," the payment to begin when he shall be mustered into the service. A military committee of four persons was chosen to "take the general supervision in all matters of detail in relation to forming a company in the town," procuring volunteers, providing for the comfort of the soldiers' families, etc.; and for these purposes they were authorized to draw upon the treasury of the town to the aggregate amount of two thousand dollars. The gentlemen chosen to form the committee were E. K. Whitaker, C. B. Patton, Benj. G. Kimball, and Calvin Perry. Eight thousand dollars were appropriated as a war fund, from which the selectmen were authorized to draw money to carry out the votes of the town.

1862. July 24th, Voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years, and is mustered in and credited to the quota of the town; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow six thousand six hundred dollars to pay the same. August 21st, The same amount of bounty was authorized to be paid to each volunteer for nine months' service, provided "that the *whole* quota shall be raised previous to the expiration of the time given to raise the men."* The treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow a sufficient amount of money to pay said bounties. September 16th, Full power was given to the selectmen to fill the quota of the town "in such way as they may deem best." State aid was voted to the soldiers' families.

1863. March 2d, Voted, to pay one hundred dollars to all volunteers belonging to that town who had not already been paid a bounty, either by Needham or any other place; also, to

* This proviso was reconsidered at the next town-meeting.

the legal heirs of those who have died, and an additional one hundred dollars where the deceased soldier "leaves a wife or any children under twelve years of age."

1864. April 14th, Voted, to raise two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars to refund money advanced by individuals for recruiting purposes, and two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated for bounties. August 4th, The bounty to each volunteer enlisting for three years to the credit of the town was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so continued until the end of the war.

1865. May 22d, The selectmen were authorized to borrow a sufficient amount of money to reimburse citizens who had advanced money to aid recruiting.

Needham furnished two hundred and eighty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-three over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war was thirty-one thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and thirty-two cents ($31,812.32).

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $496.81; in 1862, $2,865.37; in 1863, $4,276.30; in 1864, $3,208.16; in 1865, $2,000.00. Total amount, $12,846.64.

The ladies of Needham furnished many comfortable garments for the soldiers, and labored in their behalf during the entire period of the war.

QUINCY. — Incorporated Feb. 23, 1792. Population in 1860, 6,778; in 1865, 6,718. Valuation in 1860, $3,870,000; in 1865, $3,833,508.

The selectmen in 1861 were Daniel Baxter, Ebenezer Adams, Noah Cummings; in 1862, Ebenezer Adams, Noah Cummings, Albert Thayer; in 1863, Ebenezer Adams, Daniel Baxter, Edmund B. Taylor; in 1864 and 1865, Ebenezer Adams, Edmund B. Taylor, Ensign S. Fellows.

The town-clerk during all these years was George L. Gill. The town-treasurer, Wyman Abercrombie.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 10th of May, at which it was voted to pay each married man who has enlisted or shall enlist in the military service during the rebellion the sum of fifteen dollars a month, and to each unmarried man ten dollars a month, independent of any pay he may receive from the General Government; and also to pay each man one dollar and twenty-five cents for each day spent in drilling during the next three weeks. John Glover, Wyman Abercrombie, Thompson Baxter, Jonathan Jameson, Henry Littlefield, and Edmund B. Taylor were chosen to carry the above votes into effect.

1862. July 21st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars "to every man who has enlisted or who shall enlist" for three years' service and be credited to the quota of the town; "and to all those enlisting after ten days a bounty of one hundred dollars." The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money required to pay the same. August 26th, The selectmen were authorized to pay the same bounty to men who shall enlist in the nine-months service to the credit of the town, and one dollar a day from the date of enlistment until mustered into the military service. "Voted, to pay Captain Spears' Company an additional bounty, equal to one dollar a day for every day spent in drilling." September 11th, Voted, to raise a full company for nine months' service, "and pay all residents of the town joining said company a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars when mustered into the United States service."

1863. August 10th, The selectmen were authorized to pay three dollars a week to the families or dependants of each person who has been drafted, who shall serve himself or by substitute, as a part of the quota of the town.*

1864. April 20th, The selectmen were authorized to continue to recruit volunteers until March 1, 1865, and to pay to each recruit a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Washington M. French, Albert Hayden, John Glover, Samuel

* The town having no authority to pass this vote, the selectmen declined to pay under it.

Ames, E. W. Underwood, George Cahill, and Eliab Cahill assisted the selectmen all through the war in procuring recruits to fill the quota of the town under the various calls of the President for men.

Quincy furnished six hundred and seventy-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. Forty-nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-six thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and forty-eight cents ($36,260.48). In addition to this, $12,651.53 were contributed by private subscriptions for recruiting purposes.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $3,063.79; in 1862, $11,415.55; in 1863, $15,715.60; in 1864, $13,000.00; in 1865, $8,200.00. Total amount, $51,694.94.

RANDOLPH. — Incorporated May 9, 1793. Population in 1860, 5,760; in 1865, 5,734. Valuation in 1860, $2,726,059; in 1865, $2,925,254.

The selectmen in 1861 were J. White Belcher, Horatio B. Alden, Lemuel S. Whitcomb; in 1862 and 1863, J. White Belcher, Seth Mann, 2d, Lemuel S. Whitcomb; in 1864 and 1865, J. White Belcher, Seth Mann, 2d, John Adams.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was Hiram C. Alden.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 6th of May, at which it was voted to pay each person who has enlisted or may enlist in the volunteer militia six dollars a month while in service in addition to their Government pay. The treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars, "to be called the military fund," and a committee of seven was appointed to have charge of the fund and to disburse the same for the benefit of the soldiers and their families. The selectmen were requested to call out the enrolled militia and citizens of the town, to give a public reception to Company D, of the Fourth Regiment, on its return from

Fortress Monroe at the expiration of its three months' service. October 8th, The selectmen were instructed to comply with the act passed by the Legislature in regard to the payment of State aid.

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer when mustered into the military service for three years and credited to the quota of the town; the treasurer was authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars. August 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to volunteers for nine months' military service. A committee of seven was appointed "to procure the necessary guarantee for the amount of the above-named bounty." August 26th, The committee reported that they had obtained subscriptions from responsible parties to the guarantee fund to the amount of fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty dollars. A committee was appointed to procure subscriptions to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to men who had enlisted in excess of the quota called for "up to one hundred and one, provided they shall be citizens of Randolph."

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity during this year, although recruiting was kept up and bounties continued to be paid to enlisted men.

1864. April 11th, The treasurer under direction of the selectmen was authorized to borrow money, and the bounty to each volunteer was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, who should enlist before the 1st of March, 1865, under any call of the President.

1865. May 11th, Voted, to refund the money contributed by individuals to encourage recruiting during the year 1864.

Randolph furnished nine hundred and nineteen men for the war: * it had a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. Eighteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixty-three thousand six hundred and five dollars and eight cents ($63,605.08). In

* This number has been verified, but it is at least three hundred more than the town was credited with, or its surplus would have been greater.

1866 the town appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars to place in "Stetson Hall" suitable tablets to the memory of the citizens who had died in the service of their country.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,579.00; in 1862, $12,594.75; in 1863, $17,717 70; in 1864, $16,000.00; in 1865, $9,400.00. Total amount, $58,291.45.

ROXBURY. — Incorporated as a town, Sept. 28, 1630; as a city, March 12, 1846; annexed to Boston, June 1, 1867. Population in 1860, 25,137; in 1865, 28,426. Valuation in 1860, $24,000,000; in 1865, $23,808,776.

In 1861, William Gaston, mayor; Samuel Little, Isaac S. Burrell, J. C. Pratt, Charles Stanwood, Gideon B. Richmond, Robert Hale, Samuel C. Cobb, Oliver J. Curtis, aldermen. In 1862, William Gaston, mayor; Samuel Little, Samuel C. Cobb, Ariel Low, Charles Stanwood, Gideon B. Richmond, William R. Huston, Phineas B. Smith, Thomas H. Lester, aldermen. In 1863, George Lewis, mayor; Samuel Little, Phineas B. Smith, James E. Adams, Gideon B. Richmond, William R. Huston, Moses H. Day, John H. Lester, Ivory Harmon, alder men. In 1864, George Lewis, mayor; Samuel Little, Ivory Harmon, Phineas B. Smith, James E. Adams, William Seaver, Richard Holmes, Moses H. Day, John F Newton, aldermen. In 1865, George Lewis, mayor; Samuel Little, William C. Harding, Daniel Jackson, James E. Adams, William Seaver, Richard Holmes, Moses H. Day, John F Newton, aldermen.

The city-clerk during all the years of the war was Joseph W Tucker. The city-treasurer during the same period was Joseph W Dudley.

1861. A special meeting of the city government was called by Mayor Gaston on the evening of the 19th of April, who sent in a message calling the attention of the council to the perilous condition of the country.* The message was referred to a com-

* The Sixth Massachusetts had been attacked in Baltimore on that day, and the first blood shed in the Rebellion.

mittee, which reported an order appropriating twenty thousand dollars, and appointing the mayor and two members of the board of aldermen, with such as the common council might join, with discretionary power to expend the same. April 22d, The mayor announced that he had received two hundred dollars from two individuals in aid of the soldiers. Several physicians tendered their professional services gratuitous to soldiers' families. July 15th, The committee on the military fund were directed to pay aid to soldiers' families as provided by law; they were also directed to make suitable provision for the sick and wounded soldiers, and for the burial of the dead.

1862. February 24th, The following preamble and order were adopted: —

Whereas the cheering intelligence has reached Massachusetts that Colonel William Raymond Lee has been released from a rebel prison and from the custody of traitors, therefore —

Ordered, That a joint special committee be appointed to tender to our heroic and honored townsman, in behalf of the city council, a public reception and welcome at Institute Hall, upon his arrival in Roxbury, at such time as may be convenient; and an opportunity be thus afforded for the people to unite in their congratulations for the return to the army and to his home and friends of a gallant officer and a true, noble, and loyal heart.*

May 12th, The military committee were given full power to "look after and minister to the necessities of our sick and wounded soldiers in the Army of the Potomac." June 9th, A brass field-piece, captured from the British in the Revolutionary War, and since preserved at William and Mary's College, Virginia, and taken as a relic by Company K, First Massachusetts Volunteers, at Williamsburg, was presented to the city by the company. July 10th, The attention of the council having been called by the mayor to the new demand for three hundred thousand three-years volunteers, and the quota of Roxbury being three hundred and eighty-nine men, a committee of five

* Colonel Lee commanded the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in October, 1861, together with Major Revere and Adjutant Perrin of the same regiment, and were held as prisoners at Richmond, Virginia.

was appointed to have charge of recruiting, with authority to pay each volunteer, when credited to the quota of the city, a bounty of one hundred dollars. July 17th, Forty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay bounties. August 27th, A bounty of one hundred dollars was directed to be paid to each volunteer for nine months' service. September 1st, The mayor and two members of the common council were appointed "to visit the seat of war, and make such arrangements for the comfort and alleviation of our sick and wounded soldiers as they may be able to do." September 15th, One hundred pistols were purchased and loaned to the "Roxbury Horse Guards."* September 29th, Thirty thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families. The military committee was authorized to employ an agent to remain near the Federal army, and render "such assistance to the sick and wounded soldiers of Roxbury as he may be able to do." October 13th, Voted, to purchase a lot in the Forest Hill Cemetery, "to be used for the burial of soldiers who have died, or may hereafter die, in the service of their country." The following was also passed: —

Ordered, That his honor the mayor be requested to tender William C. Hayne, Esq., of New York, the thanks of the city council of Roxbury for his kind offices and valuable services in despatching and distributing much needed supplies to the sick and wounded soldiers in Maryland, and particularly to those belonging to this city.†

October 27th, The city council voted to attend as a body the funeral services on the 28th, at the Universalist Church, "over the remains of the brave soldiers of Captain King's Company, Thirty-Fifth Regiment Massachusetts volunteers, who fell gallantly at the battle of Antietam." A communication was received from Rufus Wyman, Esq., the city sanitary agent, giving a detailed account of his transactions at the seat of war.

1863. January 12th, The thanks of the city council were given to Mr. Rufus Wyman for his services as sanitary agent of Roxbury in taking care of the sick and wounded in Wash-

* This was a militia company.

† This was immediately after the battle of Antietam.

ington and vicinity. February 9th, A similar vote was passed to George W Wheelwright, Jr., the assistant of Mr. Wyman. April 27th, Forty-five hundred dollars were appropriated "for paying the expenses of the soldiers' burial lot at Forest Hill Cemetery." June 22d, The committee on military affairs was directed to make suitable arrangement for the reception of Company D, Forty-Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, from its service of nine months. July 27th, A salute of one hundred guns was ordered "to be fired on the fall of Vicksburg." October 26th, The mayor having sent a communication to the council that the quota of Roxbury, under the new call of the President for three hundred thousand men, was "between three and four hundred," the committee to whom it was referred reported that the quota could be filled without resorting to a draft. The military committee were directed to take active measures to enlist the number required, and a loan of $38,441.15 was authorized to meet the expenses.

1864. January 25th, A further sum of fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to pay bounties, the quota of Roxbury being larger than was at first supposed.

Several other votes were passed during the year in relation to raising volunteers, the reception of companies returning from the war, the reception of Colonel Burrill, Forty-Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, from his long imprisonment in Texas, and a vote of thanks to Henry G. Crowell, Esq., for his valuable services in visiting the sick and wounded soldiers of Roxbury in and around Washington.

1865. April 17th, Appropriate action was taken by the city council in regard to the death of President Lincoln, and Rev. Dr. Putnam was appointed to deliver a eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased.

Roxbury furnished three thousand two hundred and seventy-one men for the war, which was a surplus of four hundred and forty-five over and above all demands. One hundred and thirty-six were commissioned officers.* The whole amount of

* One was Nelson A. Miles, who went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-Second Regiment, and by his bravery and capacity rose to the rank of Major-General of volunteers. He is now a colonel in the regular army.

money appropriated and expended by the city on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was three hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents ($385,438.81). In addition to this amount $21,-818.00 were contributed by private subscription to encourage enlistments.

In addition to the large number of officers and enlisted men furnished by Roxbury for active military service, a cavalry company for service at home was organized: its members were chiefly gentlemen whose age or business connections rendered it inconvenient for them to engage in active service at the front.

The first step taken to organize the company was a meeting held by about thirty citizens on the 22d of April at the residence of Colonel Almon D. Hodges, at which it was resolved to form a company of dragoons for home service; another meeting, more numerously attended, was held on the 26th of April, at which Colonel Hodges was appointed drill master. On the 16th of May the company was regularly organized by the choice of the following gentlemen for officers: Almon D. Hodges, Thomas Adams, J. R. Chadwick, J. H. Meserve, and Richard Holmes. It was also decided that the company should be called "The Roxbury Horse Guards." They continued drilling at regular intervals during the greater part of the war. They were under orders for duty from July 14th to July 21, 1863, when fears were entertained that a riot would take place by persons opposed to the draft which had been ordered by the President. The members were always active in giving their assistance to recruit volunteers to fill the several quotas of Roxbury, and the members contributed upwards of a thousand dollars in money for that purpose. It also furnished several officers for the volunteer service. In April, 1864, the company was reorganized as a part of the volunteer militia of the Commonwealth, and has continued so to be ever since. It is now one of the best organized cavalry companies in the Commonwealth.

The amount of money raised and expended by the city during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and which

was repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $9,726.19; in 1862, $39,143.75; in 1863, $46,370.11; in 1864, $55,000.00; in 1865, $36,000.00. Total amount, $186,240.05.

The ladies of Roxbury were very active in their good works for the soldiers and their families. On the 16th of December, 1861, Miss Anna C. Lowell called a meeting of the ladies of the First Parish (Rev. Dr. Putnam's), and a society was formed to unite with the New-England Woman's Auxillary Association of the United States Sanitary Commission. This society, of which Mrs. Henry Bartlett was the president, held weekly meetings for nearly four years. They raised the sum of $7,860.00, and forwarded to hospitals and camps through the Sanitary Commission 12,180 garments; besides books, newspapers, wines, fruits, vegetables, bed linen, and other hospital stores.

SHARON. — Incorporated June 20, 1765. Population in 1860, 1,377; in 1865, 1,394. Valuation in 1860, $651,213; in 1865, $723,752.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 were Otis Johnson, Josiah Johnson, J. F. Randall; in 1865, Otis Johnson, Josiah Johnson, Lewis W Morse.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was Otis Johnson.

1861. A special meeting of citizens was held April 26th. Charles D. Hixon, H. A. Lothrop, L. D. Hewins, Lewis C. Bullard, and Captain Friend Drake were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who subsequently reported substantially the following: 1st, That it becomes all good citizens to take a stand in favor of the laws, and the authority of Government; 2d, That we hail with gratitude the willingness of our fellow citizens to enlist in defence of our country; 3d, That we deeply sympathize with those who have left or may leave their families and homes for such service, and we feel it a duty as well as a privilege to bear a part of the burdens thus laid upon them; 4th, Authorized the treasurer and selectmen to borrow five thousand dollars, to be used "in paying additional wages to

our townsmen, as have been or may hereafter be called into the military service of their country;" 5th, That every man called into active service shall draw from the town treasury twelve dollars per month; 6th, That a committee of five be appointed to ascertain if any additional assistance is needed by any soldier's family, and to make proper provision therefor. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A committee of ten was chosen "to furnish such persons as may volunteer with proper clothing," and five hundred dollars were placed at their disposal, which the treasurer was authorized to borrow Voted, to give each soldier one month's pay in advance when called into active service. George Gray offered the following resolution which was adopted: "That the town-clerk be directed to record the names of those who volunteer and are mustered into service, with the name of the company and regiment to which each soldier may belong. This record of names to be considered the ROLL OF HONOR for coming generations to admire and reverence."

1862. July 7th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars "for the term of ten days" to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty-two hundred dollars to pay the same and such additional sums as may be necessary. July 30th, Voted, to pay each volunteer a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow eleven hundred dollars to pay the same. August 13th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to drafted men. Voted, to pay a bounty of fifty dollars "to each Sharon volunteer now in the service who has received no bounty." The treasurer was authorized to borrow four thousand dollars. August 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting for nine months' service.

1863. April 6th, Voted, to remit all poll taxes of volunteers for 1862 and 1863. August 28th, The selectmen were authorized to furnish the families of drafted men with the same amount of aid as is paid to the families of volunteers.

1864. April, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and

twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town under the pending call of the President. The town voted to deposit with the State Treasurer six hundred dollars to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each recruit the State might furnish for the town; only one man was obtained in this way. July 29th, A committee of five was chosen to solicit subscriptions for a bounty fund, who subsequently reported they raised forty-three hundred dollars.

Sharon furnished one hundred and forty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars ($17,252.00).

The amount of State aid paid to the soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $492.04; in 1862, $1,669.56; in 1863, $4,006.87; in 1864, $3,446.99; in 1865, $2,487.68. Total amount, $12,103.14.

The Ladies' Soldiers-Aid Society was very active during the whole of the war, and furnished the soldiers at the front with many articles which are not provided by the Army Regulations.

STOUGHTON. — Incorporated Dec. 22, 1765. Population in 1860, 4,830; in 1865, 4,859. Valuation in 1860, $1,758,237; in 1865, $1,742,453.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863 were Jedediah Adams, Samuel Capen, 2d, Clifford Keith; in 1864, Jedediah Adams, Clifford Keith, William H. Tucker; in 1865, Jedediah Adams, Clifford Keith, Samuel Capen, 2d.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Charles Upham. The town-treasurer in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Jedediah Adams; in 1865, Jesse Holmes.

1861. A meeting was held on the 22d of April, at which it was —

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we pledge ourselves as a town to see that all the families of such persons as shall be accepted as volunteers in the present struggle to execute our National

laws shall receive all proper support, and that a committee of two from each school district be appointed to see that all such families shall be supplied previous to Saturday next, and that they report at that time what measures are necessary to be taken for the future.

May 2d, Voted, to pay each unmarried citizen five dollars a month in addition to his Government pay, and to the wife of each married person twelve dollars a month, and two dollars additional for each minor child under fifteen years of age; and to the widowed mother and minor children dependent upon any volunteer for support shall be paid the same amount as the wife and minor children of a volunteer, to begin from date of muster into the service, and to continue until discharged; and in case of the death of a volunteer it shall be paid until the end of the war. A committee was appointed to distribute the money. One thousand dollars were appropriated as an emergency fund, "to be applied to cases not provided for in the foregoing votes," one thousand dollars to purchase uniforms, and ten thousand dollars for aid to the families of soldiers.

1862. January 6th, The law of the Commonwealth in regard to the payment of State aid to the families and dependants of soldiers was adopted by the town; but the selectmen were instructed "to pay in addition such other sums as they consider necessary for the comfortable maintenance of said families and dependants." August 20th, It was voted to give a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months' service, and be credited to the quota of the town.

These are all the votes which have been forwarded to us as having been passed by the town in regard to the war.

Stoughton furnished five hundred and twenty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-seven over and above all demands. Fifteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-five cents ($79,872.55)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by

the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $7,525.58; in 1862, $9,117.42; in 1863, $9,909.12; in 1864, $9,800.00; in 1865, $7,300.00. Total amount, $39,652.12.

WALPOLE. — Incorporated Dec. 10, 1724. Population in 1860, 2,037; in 1865, 2,018. Valuation in 1860, $1,035,-854; in 1865, $1,132,102.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863 were Nathaniel Bird, Calvin Hartshorn, M. B. Boyden; in 1864, James G. Scott, James H. Leland, Horace Draper; in 1865, James G Scott, James H. Leland, James P Tisdale.

The town-clerk in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Palmer Morey; * in 1865, George P Morey. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Samuel Gilbert; in 1864 and 1865, Samuel Allen.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the war was held on the 30th of April, at which it was voted that the treasurer borrow, not exceeding five thousand dollars, to pay soldiers belonging to Walpole, and to give aid to their families while in the military service of the United States; and Palmer Morey, N B. Wilmarth, F W Bird, Charles Hartshorn, Horace Guild, A. E. Stetson, and J. P Tisdale were chosen to disburse the aid to the soldiers' families "as they shall deem expedient." Voted, that the selectmen pay to each volunteer who shall be an inhabitant of Walpole, while in the service of the United States, "such a sum as shall make his pay, including that received of the Federal Government, twenty-five dollars a month."

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, within fifteen days, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. A rallying committee to assist the selectmen in recruiting volunteers was chosen, and four thousand dollars were appropriated to pay bounties. August 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volun-

* Palmer Morey died in August 1864, and Samuel Allen was appointed by the selectmen town-clerk for the balance of the year.

teer for nine months' service, when mustered in and credited to the town. September 29th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow six thousand dollars for the payment of bounties.

1863. August 29th, The selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the families of drafted men the same as to families of volunteers. November 7th, Two thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families and for recruiting expenses.

1864. August 4th, The bounty for each volunteer who should enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so continued until the end of the war.

1865. April 3d, Two thousand dollars were appropriated "for payment of money expended the past year in raising volunteers to fill the quota of the town." July 26th, The selectmen were authorized to examine and allow all claims of individuals who had contributed money, or procured substitutes, to fill the quota of the town, "provided that parties aggrieved shall have the right to appeal to the town."

Walpole furnished about two hundred and twenty-six men for the war, and had a surplus of eighteen over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-seven cents ($14,564.47).

The amount of money paid for State aid during the war to soldiers' families, and reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $470.86; in 1862, $2,059.38; in 1863, $2,471.00; in 1864, $2,990.15; in 1865, $2,212.15. Total amount, $10,203.54.

WEST ROXBURY — Incorporated May 24, 1851. Population in 1860, 6,310; in 1865, 6,912. Valuation in 1860, $8,337,578; in 1865, $10,631,146.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863 were Francis C. Head, Samuel Jackson, Charles G. Macintosh, Theodore B. Moses, Benjamin F. Wing; in 1864, Everett C. Banfield,

Charles G. Macintosh, Robert M. Morse, Jr., George F. Woodman, William J. R. Evans.

The town-clerk during each year of the war was William Macarty. The town-treasurer during the same period was Ephraim M. Dudley.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 20th of May, at which a vote was passed to appropriate, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of, and procuring outfits for, a military company "recently formed in the town;" and also to provide for the comfortable maintenance of the families of those volunteers "who reside in the town," and for such other purposes as may be expedient "in preparing our citizens by military training, in the event of their services being required by the Government; provided that the Legislature authorize towns to raise money for such purposes." * The town then chose Stephen M. Weld, Charles Brewer, J. Ingersol Bowditch, Joseph H. Billings, G. Winthrop Coffin, George S. Curtis, and Frank Hodgkinson a committee, to whom full power was given in regard to the expenditure of the money. A formal vote was then passed giving the selectmen authority to borrow the money. On the 7th of October another meeting was held, at which Mr. Weld, the chairman of the committee, recommended that the selectmen be authorized to pay each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service, and who is an inhabitant of West Roxbury, a bounty of five dollars, which was adopted; and also that the same amount "be paid to each volunteer in a company now forming."

1862. On the 17th of July a special town-meeting was held, at which the selectmen were authorized to borrow six thousand dollars (payable Oct. 1, 1863) from which to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each person "who shall enlist for three years in the military service of the United States, to the number required to fill the quota of the town, to be paid when mustered in and credited to West Roxbury." Another meeting was held on the 6th of September, when the selectmen

* The Legislature subsequently passed a general act giving full power.

were authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars, from which to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars "to each person who desires it," who shall enlist for nine months' service, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. The third article in the warrant calling this meeting was to see what action the town would take in relation to a notice received by the selectmen from the county commissioners in regard to laying out and making a new county road. After consideration, the following resolutions were read by John C. Pratt, Esq., and unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That propositions for the opening and laying out of new roads anywhere in Norfolk County, while the country is involved in war, and while the resources of the people are taxed to their utmost limit to furnish men to re-enforce our army fighting the battles of our country, as well as to provide articles for the comfort of the brave men at the front, the sick and wounded in the camp and on the battle-field, betray a prodigious lack of judgment and consideration, or a want of patriotic principle which merits censure and rebuke, and shall receive our unqualified and vigorous opposition.

Resolved, That the only road desirable to be opened at the present time is THE ROAD TO RICHMOND; and if that highway for the armies of our country to the capital of the Rebel Confederacy can be opened, we will cheerfully bear our portion of the expense of the same.

1863. At a town-meeting held on the 3d of March, it was voted that the thanks of the town of West Roxbury be tendered to STEPHEN M. WELD, Esq., for his very efficient, persevering, and valuable services during the past year in procuring volunteers for the army. Another meeting was held on the 3d of November, at which the treasurer was authorized to borrow seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents to pay into the treasury of the Commonwealth the amount due the State in reimbursement for bounties paid to volunteers.

1864. At a town-meeting held on the 21st of March, twelve thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and the necessary expenses of recruiting. Another meeting was held on the 4th of May, at which four thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated to procure volunteers to "fill the quota of West Roxbury under the recent

call of the President for more men;" also twelve thousand dollars to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service for three years, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town, "to fill any future call that may be made by the President for men."

1865. At a meeting held on the 16th of January, the treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars for recruiting purposes, which sum "shall be assessed in the next annual assessment of taxes." It was also voted that Stephen M. Weld, Esq., be relieved from all liability under and by reason of a receipt given by him to the town-treasurer under date of Feb. 12, 1864, for the sum of two thousand dollars, the said sum having been paid over to him on account of expenses incurred by him in behalf of the recruiting committee of this town in obtaining recruits for the quota of West Roxbury for the years 1863 and 1864.

West Roxbury furnished seven hundred and twenty men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-six over and above all demands. Forty-eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eighty-six thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-eight cents ($86,218.68) In addition to this large sum, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars were raised by private subscription to assist recruiting.

The amount of money raised and expended during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and which was reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $602.92; in 1862, $2,965.26; in 1863, $3,972.00; in 1864, $5,563.09; in 1865, $4,954.16. Total amount in four years, $18,057.43.

The ladies of West Roxbury at the commencement of the war formed a Soldiers-Aid Society, which continued in active operation until its close in the spring of 1865. The president of the society was Mrs. George Winthrop Coffin; the vice-president, Mrs. Eben E. Farrington; and the secretary, Mrs. Ellen Gorham. They contributed in money eight thousand

four hundred and thirty-four dollars. Large donations were also made by the citizens of cotton, linen, flannel, preserves, jellies, and other delicacies for the hospitals. The whole number of articles made and distributed among the hospitals in Missouri, Maryland, Newbern, N. C., Baton Rouge, La., and Fortress Monroe, Va., in the two years ending November, 1863, was four thousand two hundred and eighty-six; in addition to these, one hundred and fifty-three garments were sent to a hospital in York, Pa., four hundred and fifty to the Discharged Soldiers' Home in Boston, and three hundred and nineteen to the Christian Commission; making the whole number of articles furnished five thousand and five. During the last two years of the war their contributions, with a few exceptions, were sent to the Sanitary Commission, which in 1864 were 1,450 shirts and drawers of cotton and flannel, 64 double gowns and vests, 175 pairs of slippers, 75 pairs of socks, 266 pillows and arm slings, 150 handkerchiefs, besides towels, and a large quantity of bandages, old linen, and cotton. In 1865 the society contributed six hundred and seventy-four different kinds of articles to the Commission. The whole number of articles contributed during the war was eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, exclusive of the material aid given in cash, mentioned above. The garments were all cut by a committee, which met twice a week for the purpose. These were made up afterwards by the ladies of West Roxbury, assisted by the ladies of Falmouth, Yarmouth, Chelmsford, Massachusetts; and of Charlestown, New Hampshire. A number of the ladies of West Roxbury paid a regular assessment of twelve dollars a year for four years.

WEYMOUTH. — Incorporated Sept. 2, 1635. Population in 1860, 7,742; in 1865, 7,981. Valuation in 1860, $3,119,993; in 1865, $3,345,349.

The selectmen in 1861 were Z. L. Bicknell, James Humphrey, Allen Vining; in 1862 and 1863, Z. L. Bicknell, James Humphrey, Noah Vining; in 1864, James Humphrey, Z. L. Bicknell, Noah Vining; in 1865, James Humphrey, Z. L. Bicknell, Oliver Loud.

The town-clerk during all these years was Francis Ambler.

The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Gilman Burrell; in 1865, Elias Richards.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider questions connected with the war was held on the 29th of April, at which it was voted to appropriate five thousand dollars, "to be expended under the direction of the selectmen for the proper equipping of military companies, and for such other expenses as may accrue under this vote." June 11th, The selectmen were directed to give aid to the families and dependants of volunteers in the war to the amount of fifteen dollars a month for each family.

1862. March 10th, Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to the families of volunteers. The selectmen reported that they had disbursed in monthly payments to volunteers and their families since the war commenced $15,317.30, and $852.72 for the expenses incurred by the "Weymouth Union Guard." They were directed to have a correct record kept of the volunteers belonging to the town. July 25th, Voted, to pay each volunteer who has enlisted, or who shall enlist within ten days, for three years and be credited to the town a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, and nineteen thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same.

1863. March 9th, Voted, to appropriate fifteen thousand dollars for aid to the soldiers' families. July 24th, Voted, to pay three dollars a month (in addition to what the State will reimburse) to each of the families of volunteers living in Weymouth; and the selectmen were instructed "to give public notice when they would give hearings to parties interested in obtaining said aid." November 23d, Voted, to appropriate one thousand dollars to defray the expense of recruiting. Twenty-two citizens were chosen to serve without pay to aid the selectmen in recruiting volunteers.

1864. May 20th, Voted, that the treasurer be authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars "to aid in recruiting volunteers to fill the quota of the town under the last call of the President." June 8th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist and be mustered in to the credit of the town under any future call of the President for more men; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow

fifteen thousand dollars to pay the same. The selectmen were also instructed "to receive in Boston, Company H, of the Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, on its return from the war, and escort it free of expense to Weymouth Landing; and that members of the Eleventh Regiment who enlisted from this town be invited to participate in the reception."

1865. March 26th, Voted, to appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars for State aid to soldiers' families during the year.

Weymouth, according to the return made by the selectmen in 1864, furnished nine hundred and eighteen men for the war, which we think is about ninety in excess of the number that was credited. The town furnished its full quota upon every call made by the President, and had a surplus at the end of the war of thirty-eight over and above all demands. Thirty were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and six thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents ($106,639.61). In addition to this sixty-five hundred dollars were contributed by citizens to encourage recruiting.

The amount paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $5,429.90; in 1862, $18,133.02; in 1863, $24,531.76; in 1864, $24,600.00; in 1865, $16,000.00. Total amount, $88,694.88.

The ladies of Weymouth were equally liberal and patriotic, and did much for the benefit of the sick and wounded all through the war.

WRENTHAM. — Incorporated Oct. 15, 1673. Population in 1860, 3,406; in 1865, 3,072. Valuation in 1860, $1,248,397; in 1865, $1,412,051.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865 were Calvin Fisher, Jr., Chauncy G. Fuller, Henry Trowbridge, Artemas Aldrich, James S. Ford.

The town-clerk during each of these years was Samuel Warner. The town-treasurer during the same period was Francis W. Plimpton.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the war was held on the 6th of May, at which the following resolutions, preceded by an excellent preamble, were offered by Hon. Samuel Warner, and adopted: —

Resolved, By the legal voters of the town of Wrentham, in town-meeting assembled, that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is granted for the support, encouragement and relief of those of our fellow-townsmen who have gone, and of those who may hereafter go, into the service of the United States as soldiers, and of their families.

The other resolutions provided: First, That the money thus appropriated be expended by the selectmen, "to be assisted, if necessary, by a committee of three, of whom the treasurer shall be one." Second, That each volunteer shall receive from the town while in active service an amount sufficient, with the government pay, to make his monthly pay twenty-five dollars; and the further sum of one dollar a week be paid to the wife and for each child under fifteen years of age, and one dollar a day for each day spent in drilling previous to being mustered into the United States service. Third, To provide suitable uniforms and all necessary equipments and clothing not furnished by the government to each citizen of Wrentham who shall enlist in the military service. Fourth, That the treasurer be authorized to borrow on the credit of the town such sums of money as shall be ordered by the selectmen, not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

1862. March —, The military committee made a report, which was accepted. July 21, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town; also, that the treasurer be authorized to borrow money to pay said bounties; and the clergymen, selectmen, and all good citizens "are earnestly solicited to encourage and stimulate by public meetings and otherwise the prompt enlistment of the requisite number of volunteers from the town, that our fellow-citizens already in the service may be cheered and sustained by accession of numbers and strength, the rebellion crushed, and peace and prosperity soon smile upon our common country."

August 28th, Voted, "that the doings of the selectmen in paying the sum of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, in addition to the bounty voted by the town July 21st, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed." Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months, and be credited to the quota of the town, on or before the second day of September next. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money. December 8th, The vote restricting the time for enlistment was reconsidered, and the doings of the selectmen and treasurer were approved.

1863. No meeting appears to have been held by the town in its legal capacity during this year to act upon matters relating to the war.

1864. March —, The selectmen were directed to continue the payment of State aid. April —, Voted, to raise by direct taxation eight thousand dollars for recruiting purposes, and to refund to citizens money which they had contributed for the encouragement of recruiting. August 8th, The bounty to each volunteer for three years' service, who should thereafter enlist and be credited to the quota of the town, was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1865. January 2d, The same bounty was continued; and it was voted to pay the recruiting officers of the town two dollars a day and ten cents a mile for travel while they have been or shall be engaged in procuring volunteers for the town. August 14th, Voted, to reimburse "to the citizens such sums as they have paid for the purpose of filling the quotas of the town during the past year."

Wrentham furnished three hundred and thirty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. Ten were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-three cents ($31,-531.23).*

* Dr. O. Brown took a very active part in raising Company I of the Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, of which he was appointed Assist-

The amount of State aid paid by the town to soldiers' families during the war, and reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,436.76; in 1862, $5,398.22; in 1863, $7,059.77; in 1864, $5,239.19; in 1865, $3,000.00. Total amount, $22,137,14.

The ladies of Wrentham formed a Soldiers-Aid Society "and frequently sent articles of comfort and necessity to the soldiers in the camp."

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ant Surgeon. Rev. W. L. Ropes contributed liberally of time and money, and in various ways exhibited his ardent patriotism.

CHAPTER XIII.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

THIS ancient and historic county is bounded north-east and east by Massachusetts Bay, north by Norfolk county and Boston harbor, north-west by Norfolk county, west by Bristol county, and south-east and south by Buzzard's Bay and Barnstable county. "The North River, emptying into Massachusetts Bay, and numerous branches of the Taunton are its chief rivers." The shire town of the county, at which the courts are held, is Plymouth. The county has a sea coast on Massachusetts Bay of between thirty and forty miles. The land is not so fertile as in some of the other counties in the Commonwealth, yet there is considerable good land within its limits. The population of Plymouth county in 1860 was 64,758; in 1865, it was 63,074, being a decrease in five years of 1,684. The valuation in 1860 was $29,160,937; in 1865 it was $27,932,058, being a decrease in five years of $1,228,879.

The county is divided into twenty-five townships, which, according to the returns made by the several selectmen in 1866, furnished seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two men for the war, which we think is above five hundred in excess of the number that was credited. Every town in the county furnished its contingent of men upon every call made by the President during the war, and each had a surplus at the close of the Rebellion, which in the aggregate amounted to five hundred and twelve men (512). The total expenditure of the several towns on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to the families of enlisted men, was $627,010.67. The total amount of money raised and expended by them during the war for State aid, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was $502,881.40; making a

grand total of expenditure of one million, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and seven cents ($1,129,892.07) The following is the war record of each town: —

ABINGTON. — Incorporated June 10, 1712. Population in 1860, 8,527; in 1865, 8,576. Valuation in 1860, $3,279,465; in 1865, $3,059,801.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Marcus Reed, Zenas Jenkins, Samuel B. Thaxter; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Marcus Reed, Zenas Jenkins, Henry A. Noyes.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was N. T. Hunt. The town-treasurer in 1861 was N. T. Hunt; in 1862, Bela T. Nash; in 1863, Zenas Jenkins; in 1864, George A. Beal; in 1865, Bela E. Faxon.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 6th of May, at which six thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to the families and dependants of volunteers; and N. T. Hunt, J. M. Underwood, Elbridge Sprague, and O. G. Healey, together with the selectmen, were appointed with discretionary power to distribute the money. May 15th, Sixteen hundred dollars were appropriated to furnish uniforms for "the Harlow Guards," Company K, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Militia,* and for a new military company forming in the centre of the town, to be given them when the company is ready for service. June 13th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars for aid to soldiers' families, and one thousand dollars to fulfil any contract entered into with Captain Blanchard's company at East Abington.

1862. April 28th, Resolutions were presented by Hon. Levi Reed, in regard to the death of Corporal John M. Sewall, Company E, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, who died at Newbern, North Carolina, April 9, 1862. He was the first citizen of Abington who died in the service. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and were directed to be placed

* At this time the company was in active service at Fortress Monroe.

on the town records, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased. July 17th, Voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service when credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow twelve thousand dollars to pay the same. "Voted, that we endorse the sentiments of General Hunter's letter to Secretary Stanton."* July 24th, The treasurer reported that the "banks in this vicinity" require some responsible men to indorse the notes of the town, "owing to the illegality of towns raising money by taxation for such a purpose." A number of gentlemen immediately volunteered to indorse the notes to the amount of $78,000, and others to loan in cash $13,000. Fifty dollars additional was added to the soldier's bounty. A series of patriotic resolutions were reported by B. Hobart, Esq., and adopted; one of which was the following: —

Resolved, That while the North have always acquiesced in the constitutional election of the officers of the General Government, whether resident in the South, or Northern men with Southern principles, the South have violated all courtesy and faith, especially in the late election of the present President of the United States, and without waiting to test the measures of his administration have trampled upon the Constitution and repudiated it as vile. Against such perfidy, piracy, and rebellion the North have taken up arms, not to conquer the South, but to protect the Constitution of our country and enforce the laws passed under it; and we will never lay them down until this is accomplished, and treason and rebellion forever extirpated from our land.

August 5th, A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service. September 5th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow fifteen thousand dollars to pay bounties to volunteers. September 22d, The bounty to nine months' men was raised fifty dollars.

1863. August 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to aid the families of deceased and disabled soldiers, and the families of men who may be drafted.

1864. March 30th, Voted, to raise four thousand seven

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* This letter was in favor of emancipating the slaves and of employing colored troops.

hundred dollars to refund money paid by private citizens for bounties and to encourage recruiting. The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. August 3d, This amount was directed to be paid to all persons who furnished substitutes to fill the quota of the town.

1865. June 30th, Voted to have a celebration in honor of those who had served in the army and navy, including their families. A committee of twenty was appointed to make arrangements.

Abington furnished about ten hundred men for the war, which was a surplus of seventy-one over and above all demands. Forty-four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and five thousand two hundred dollars ($105,200.00)

The amount of money raised and expended during the war by the town for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $7,045.08; in 1862, $17,651.89; in 1863, $22,038.08; in 1864, $20.000.00; in 1865, $14,000.00. Total amount, $80,735.05.

The ladies of Abington formed a Union Aid Society as early as April 23d, 1861. This was followed soon after by the ladies in the various parishes. The soldiers' work performed by them was very great. The contributions consisted chiefly of quilts, pillow-cases, sheets, drawers, handkerchiefs, shirts, lint, bandages, and money. They were distributed to the soldiers through the agency of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions.

Bridgewater. — Incorporated June 3, 1656. Population in 1860, 3,761; in 1865, 4,196. Valuation in 1860, $1,878,-831; in 1865, $1,992,756.

The selectmen in 1861 and all through the war were Van R. Swift, Spencer Leonard, Elbridge Keith. The town-clerk and town-treasurer during the same period was Lewis Holmes.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held on the 29th of April, at which it was voted to hold in reserve fourteen hundred dollars appropri-

ated at a previous meeting for the improvement of highways; that the selectmen request the county commissioners not to lay out any new road in the county "until such time as we shall be able to see with reasonable certainty to what extent we shall be obliged to exert ourselves for the defence of the country." That the treasurer be authorized to borrow six thousand dollars "as it shall from time to time be needed." Voted, to pay each volunteer belonging to the town ten dollars a month while in the military service; also proper aid to his family; and if any volunteer shall be killed in battle or die in the service of disease, his children shall receive proper education, and be "put to some honest and honorable calling or pursuit, not as a charity but as a debt due." Voted, that each volunteer be furnished with a uniform, "and a revolver and Bowie knife." * Artemas Hale, Joseph A. Hyde, Mitchel Hooper, Lafayette Keith, and Joshua E. Crane were appointed to carry the foregoing votes into effect. Rev. Mr. Douglas was invited to close the meeting with prayer. May 20th, Further provision was made for the comfort of the families of soldiers. The committee appointed to recruit a military company reported that eighty-five native citizens of the town had signed a roll, but no more three-months men would be accepted; many of the men enlisted for three years and were sent to Fortress Monroe under the command of Captain Libeas Leach, and afterwards were part of the Twenty-Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

1862. July 17th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town within thirty days, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. August 16th, The bounty was fixed at one hundred and sixty dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years' service. It was also voted, "that the trustees of the Plymouth Agricultural Society be requested to offer to the Government their building and grounds as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. August 26th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist to the credit of the town for nine months' service.

* This vote was subsequently reconsidered as far as it related to revolvers and Bowie knives.

1863. March 9th, Voted, to pay to each three-years volunteer from the town one hundred and sixty dollars with interest from date of muster in, provided he has received an honorable discharge, and deducting the bounty he may have already received.

1864. Several meetings were held during the year, at which money was appropriated to pay bounties and State aid, and measures taken to procure recruits.

Bridgewater furnished about four hundred and eleven men for the war, which was a surplus of forty over and above all demands. Ten were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-nine thousand and nine hundred dollars ($29,900.00). This does not include the amount raised by private subscription to encourage recruiting, which was quite large.

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $830.27; in 1862, $3,811.00; in 1863, $4,216.77; in 1864, $3,947.63; in 1865, $2,877.40. Total amount, $15,683.07.

CARVER.—Incorporated June 9, 1790. Population in 1860, 1,186; in 1865, 1,059. Valuation in 1860, $490,290; in 1865, $459,583.

The selectmen in 1861 were Alvin Perkins, Thomas B. Griffith, Horatio A. Lucus; in 1862, Alvin Perkins, Thomas B. Griffith, Thomas Vaughan; in 1863, Alvin Perkins, Thomas Vaughan, Joseph Barrows; in 1864, Alvin Perkins, Thomas Vaughan, Andrew Griffith; in 1865, Thomas Vaughan, Andrew Griffith, Frederick Cobb.

The town-clerk during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Ansel Bartlett Maxim; in 1865, Thomas M. Southworth. The town-treasurer during 1861 was John Bent. During the years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Thomas Cobb.

1861. The town of Carver had one company in the Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which left the State

for Fortress Monroe on the 17th of April for three months' service, under the first call of the President for troops. At a meeting held on the 11th of May it was voted that the town "make up the pay of all soldiers in said company in addition to what they receive from the Government to twenty-six dollars a month."

1862. July 24th, Voted, to pay each of the fourteen men called for to fill the quota of the town a bounty of one hundred dollars when mustered in for three years' service, and to the five men who shall enlist first an additional sum of five dollars. August 25th, The same bounty was authorized to be paid to nine-months volunteers.

1863. December 15th, Voted, to pay to each raw recruit fifteen dollars, and to each veteran recruit twenty-five dollars, who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town "in addition to all other bounties."

1864. April 11th, The bounty to each volunteer for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that amount was continued to be paid by the town to the end of the war. July 13th, Voted, to pay each man liable to do military duty, who shall put in a substitute for three years' service and have him credited to the town, the same bounty as paid by the town to volunteers. Various citizens' meetings were held during the war to aid the town authorities in recruiting men, and more than two thousand dollars were contributed by individual citizens for that purpose.

Carver furnished one hundred and twenty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of six over and above all demands. Seven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand eight hundred and two dollars and six cents ($10,802.06).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $311.43; in 1862, $2,254.13; in 1863, $1,506.08; in 1864, $1,482.65; in 1865, $811.47 Total amount, $6,365.76.

"The ladies of Carver contributed liberally of their time and

means towards the comfort of the soldiers absent at the seat of war, and never ceased their efforts until peace was conquered, and the troops came home."

DUXBURY. — Incorporated June 7, 1637. Population in 1860, 2,597; in 1865, 2,377. Valuation in 1860, $1,070,386; in 1865, $1,006,782.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Elbridge Chandler, Samuel Atwell, John Holmes; in 1863, Elbridge Chandler, Benjamin Alden, Samuel Atwell; in 1864, and 1865, Samuel Atwell, James M. Weston, Charles H. Chandler.

The town-clerk during all these years was Josiah Peterson. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Eden S. Sampson; in 1864 and 1865, F. P. Sherman.

1861. May 1st, A town-meeting was held, at which a preamble and resolutions were adopted setting forth the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and resolving to raise by taxation "or otherwise" four thousand dollars to organize and uniform a militia company, "to be composed of the able-bodied citizens of Duxbury;" each member to receive "twenty dollars a month while under drill," not to exceed thirty days, or until called into active service, and when in active service to be paid fifteen dollars a month in addition to the Government pay. To meet this expenditure the selectmen were authorized to sell thirty-seven shares of stock in the New England and Merchants' Banks, "and if the State appoint an instructor to train and drill the company" the town to pay any expense incurred thereby. August 29th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever money may be required to give aid to the families of volunteers.

1862. February 12th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay aid to the families of volunteers. July 24th, Voted, to raise thirty-two hundred dollars to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer belonging to the town who shall enlist and be credited to the town. August 26th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, "he being an able-bodied citizen of Duxbury;" and the selectmen and treasurer were authorized to

borrow money to pay the same. September 10th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each soldier belonging to Duxbury who has enlisted without receiving a bounty.

1863. No action of the town appears to have been necessary during this year in order to fill the demands made by the Government for more men.

1864. March 7th, Voted, to raise by taxation a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars to pay bounties to volunteers, and to refund money which had already been applied to that purpose, and to pay citizens who had advanced money not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer enlisted; this payment to be made if the Legislature shall pass a bill making it legal.* April 4th, Voted, to authorize the selectmen to borrow thirty-eight hundred and sixty-three dollars to refund to citizens the money they had contributed to encourage recruiting. August 20th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to drafted men who shall be credited to the quota of the town. September 17th, The selectmen were authorized to pay the same bounty to men in the navy who are credited to the town.

Duxbury furnished two hundred and seventy-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and nine cents ($30,661.09).

The amount raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,230.52; in 1862, $5,090.54; in 1863, $7,618.50; in 1864, $4,789.40; in 1865, $2,500.00. Total amount, $21,228.96.

East Bridgewater. — Incorporated June 14, 1823. Population in 1860, 3,207; in 1865, 2,977. Valuation in 1860, $1,327,734; in 1865, $1,136,937.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were George Bryant, Samuel

* The act of March 18, 1864, legalized payments of this character.

G. Alden, Charles A. Latham; in 1863, Benjamin W Harris, Charles A. Latham, George Bryant; in 1864, George Bryant, Galen Willis, Isaac Nutter; in 1865, George Bryant, Jacob Bates, Ezra Kingman.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Isaac N. Nutter. The town-treasurer in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Bartlett R. Alden; in 1865, Isaac N Nutter.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 27th of April, at which on motion of Hon. B. W. Harris it was unanimously —

Resolved, That this town will raise what money is necessary to uniform a volunteer company and properly provide for the family of each member.

Four thousand dollars were appropriated; and Samuel G. Alden, Charles A. Latham, George Bryant, John Reed, Albert D. Wheeler, Jacob Bates, David Pratt, 2d, Isaac Nutter, Sidney Allen, and Cushing Otis were chosen a "town council" to carry into effect the desire of the town as expressed in the above resolve. It was also voted to pay each volunteer ten dollars a month while in active service. Previous to adjourning the following resolution was adopted: —

Resolved, That the citizens of East Bridgewater, this day in town-meeting assembled, do unanimously resolve that they will, to the extent of their ability, maintain and defend the integrity of the Constitution and the Union, and uphold the Government of the United States.

June 15th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow four thousand dollars "to defray any expenses already incurred, and to carry out and fulfil any contract heretofore made" with members of the volunteer militia belonging to that town who were called into the service of the United States. October 5th, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by law.

1862. July 26th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow forty-five hundred dollars, and the selectmen to open a recruiting office, and to pay each volunteer who enlists for three years and is credited to the quota of the town a bounty of one hundred dollars. August 2d, This bounty was increased fifty dollars to

those who would enlist previous to the twelfth of the month. August 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service.

1863. No action appears to have been necessary by the town during this year to keep up its contingent of men and to provide for the families of the volunteers.

1864. April 4th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service. June 14th, Voted, to raise five thousand dollars "to procure forty volunteers to be applied to the quota of this town in anticipation of any future call of the President." August 1st, Voted, to pay the same bounty to volunteers enlisting in the navy as paid to those in the military service.

East Bridgewater furnished about three hundred and fifty men, and had a surplus at the end of the war of fifteen over and above all demands. Fourteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifty-five thousand seven dollars and three cents ($55,007.03).

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,346.94; in 1862, $6,819.96; in 1863, $9,182.00; in 1864, $8,621.97; in 1865, $5,400.00. Total amount, $32,730.87

The ladies of East Bridgewater in January, 1862, organized for soldiers' work, and held weekly meetings until July, 1865. During this time they forwarded to the "New England Auxiliary Association," No. 18 West street, Boston, thirty-eight common shoe-boxes of clothing and other useful articles for the sick and wounded. As a sample of what each box contained we give in detail the contents of one; viz., 11 new shirts, 10 old shirts, 9 pairs cotton drawers, 3 pairs old pillow cases, 236 bandages, 1 package ravelled lint, 3 packages scraped lint, 7 handkerchiefs, 10 towels, 3 pairs woollen socks, several rolls of old linen and cotton. At the end of the war $367.35 remained in the hands of the treasurer, which was given in aid of a soldiers' monument.

HALIFAX. — Incorporated July 4, 1734. Population in 1860, 766; in 1865, 739. Valuation in 1860, $321,449; in 1865, $354,039.

The selectmen in 1861 were Edwin Inglee, Abram Bourne, William H. Sears; in 1862, Edwin Inglee, Abram Bourne, Ephraim B. Thompson; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Edwin Inglee, Abram Bourne, Asaph S. Wood.

The town-clerk from 1850, and all through the war, was Edwin Inglee. The town-treasurer in 1861 was William A. Peasley; in 1862, Stephen P. Lull; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Elbridge G. Morton.

1861. The first meeting to consider questions relating to the war was held May 7th, when it was voted "that the credit of the town is hereby pledged to those belonging to Halifax, and to those who have already gone, or to those who may hereafter either volunteer or be drafted to fight in defence of our Government, in a sum sufficient, taken in connection with the pay received from the Government, to make the sum total of twenty dollars a month for the time they are actually engaged in such military duty; and in case of their decease, the said extra pay is to be paid to their heirs." * A committee of five was appointed to provide proper assistance for the families of the soldiers.

1862. July 30th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist to the credit of the town, to be paid when mustered into the United-States service. August 30th, The town ratified the action of the selectmen in paying a bounty of two hundred dollars under the vote of July 30th. On the 6th of September, voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers enlisting for nine months' service.

1863. March 2d, Nothing of special interest relating to the war appears to have been done by the town in its corporate capacity. The selectmen kept on recruiting and filling demands made upon the town for men.

1864. January —, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volun-

* Company A, of the Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, belonged to Halifax, and left the State with the regiment for Fortress Monroe,

teer enlisting for three years' service, and were "directed to proceed in the matter as soon as they may deem expedient." August 2d, The selectmen were authorized to make a deposit of five hundred dollars in the State treasury to procure volunteers to be credited to the town. Only two were obtained, at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars; the balance of the money was repaid to the town. After filling the quota of the town under the pending call of the President, the selectmen continued to recruit men in anticipation of another call being made, and paying to each volunteer, when mustered in and credited, a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Halifax, according to the returns made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished one hundred and one men, which is about twenty more than were credited; at the end of the war it had a surplus of seven over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and ninety-four cents ($7,662.94).

The amount raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $325.01; in 1862, $2,087.81; in 1863, $2,759.04; in 1864, $1,956.75; in 1865, $900.00. Total amount, $8,028.61.

HANSON. — Incorporated Feb. 22, 1820. Population in 1860, 1,245; in 1865, 1,195. Valuation in 1860, $541,-567; in 1865, $458,168.

The selectmen in 1861 were Josiah Barker, Francis W Bourne, Melzar Sprague; in 1862, Josiah Barker, Francis W Bourne, Theodore Cobb; in 1863, Josiah Barker, William Bourne, Theodore Cobb; in 1864, Ebenezer B. K. Gurney, Elbridge G. Bates, William Bourne; in 1865, E. B. K. Gurney, Isaac F Thayer, William Bourne.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Isaiah Bearce;

Va., April 18, 1861. The Company was originally formed in 1792, and served in the War of 1812, under the command of Captain Asa Thompson, who died in 1862.

in 1864 and 1865, Josephus Bryant. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Isaac Thomas; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Josephus Bryant.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held on the 6th of May, at which it was voted to pay to every volunteer who may be mustered in as a soldier, "and who is a resident of this town," a sum sufficient to make his monthly pay twenty dollars, "exclusive of such food and clothing as the Government may provide." The selectmen were instructed to "pay said amount as fast as it may be due, either to the volunteer, or to his family, as in their judgment may be expedient." The selectmen were also authorized, "in case there is no money in the treasury, to hire money on account of the town." May 29th, The selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by a recent statute, and to borrow money for that purpose.

1862. March 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of soldiers. July 23d, Voted, to pay each volunteer a bounty of one hundred dollars, and "limit the time of enlisting to fifteen days." A committee of one from each school-district was chosen "to co-operate with the selectmen to procure enlistments." The treasurer was empowered to borrow money. August 18th, The time of enlistment was extended to the 22d of August, and the bounty raised to two hundred dollars. August 23d, Voted, "to pay a bounty to each man to make out our quota, be the same more or less, and whether they are drafted or not, the bounty to be paid in the order in which they are enlisted." E. B. K. Gurney, Eli Stetson, and Luther Holmes were chosen to aid the selectmen in recruiting. The treasurer was instructed to borrow money. September 3d, Voted to reconsider the vote to pay drafted men a bounty of one hundred dollars. September 13th, Voted, "to instruct the selectmen to grant the family of Horatio N. Hood State aid, he having enlisted this evening as a soldier from this town."

1863. March 2d, Voted, "to raise three hundred and seventy-five dollars to pay the interest on the bounty-money;"

also gave authority to the treasurer to borrow not exceeding five thousand dollars. August 4th, Voted, to raise "three hundred dollars for each drafted man who actually goes into the service of the United States." E. B. K. Gurney, William Bourne, and Elbridge E. Bates were appointed to procure substitutes for the drafted men who desire it. Voted, "to raise as many times three hundred dollars as is necessary to procure substitutes for our drafted men to fill our quota if they elect not to go themselves;" and that "our treasurer be directed to loan the sum of three hundred dollars to each drafted man, and take his note for the same at one mill on the one hundred dollars as interest." Voted, that the families of drafted men receive the same State aid as the families of volunteers. November 16th, A committee of one from each school-district was chosen to help the selectmen "to recruit to fill our quota."

1864. March 7th, Voted, "to direct the selectmen to give those nine-months men who paid their poll tax in 1862 an order on the treasurer to refund the same." April 4th, Voted to raise thirteen hundred and seventy-five dollars to repay citizens who had advanced money to pay bounties; also to raise "a sufficient sum to pay volunteers who may be called for before the 1st of March, 1865, to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each." The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money.

1865. May 7th, Voted, to raise by special tax two thousand and fifty dollars to pay citizens who in 1864 had advanced money to pay bounties.

The town of Hanson furnished one hundred and eighty men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was nineteen thousand five hundred and two dollars ($19,502.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $400.10; in 1862, $2,406.66; in 1863, $3,373.14; in 1864, $3,854.80; in 1865, $2,800.00. Total amount, $12,834.70.

HANOVER. — Incorporated June 14, 1727. Population in 1860, 1,565; in 1865, 1,545. Valuation in 1860, $821,527; in 1865, $747,591.

The selectmen in 1861 were Oren Josselyn, Jedediah Dudley, Robert H. Studley; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Oren Josselyn, Jedediah Dudley, John S. Brooks; in 1865, Jedediah Dudley, John S. Brooks, Isaac G. Stetson.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Albert Stetson.

1861. The first meeting to act upon questions connected with the war was held on the 4th of May, at which it was voted to raise five hundred dollars "to be paid to needy families of soldiers who have gone to the war." May 18th, Appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars to purchase uniforms "for soldiers who may volunteer from Hanover." It was also voted to pay each soldier "a dollar a day for drilling." November 6th, Voted, to raise six hundred dollars for State aid to soldiers' families.

1862. August 4th, Voted, to raise six thousand six hundred dollars to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years to the credit of the town "within one week." August 23d, The bounty was fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars "to all who may enlist from Hanover for three years' service." It was also voted to borrow five thousand dollars "in anticipation of the ordinary revenue of the town." August 30th, A committee was appointed to circulate a bond of indemnity to the treasurer for money which he may pay for bounties to volunteers enlisting in the nine-months service to the credit of the town. September 6th, Voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to nine-months volunteers.

1863. August 6th, Voted, to pay drafted men three hundred dollars, "and to take their notes for the same, the notes to be given in." The selectmen were directed to borrow a thousand dollars for State aid to the families of drafted men.

1864. May 14th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow seventeen hundred and fifty dollars for bounty and recruiting purposes. August 6th, Voted, to borrow five thousand dollars

for the same purposes; and the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years to the credit of the town. This bounty was paid until the end of the war.

Hanover furnished about one hundred and eighty men, and had a surplus of twenty-two at the end of the war over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars ($28,581.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $719.20; in 1862, $2,093.10; in 1863, $3,282.80; in 1864, $3,824.78; in 1865, $2,714.01. Total amount, $12,633.89.

HINGHAM. — Incorporated Sept. 2, 1635. Population in 1860, 4,351; in 1865, 4,176. Valuation in 1860, $2,481,366; in 1865, $2,391,437

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863 were Seth Sprague, Edward Cazneau, Demerick Marble; in 1864 and 1865, Seth Sprague, Demerick Marble, George Hersey, Jr.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Charles N Marsh. The town-treasurer during the same period was William Fearing, Jr.

1861. April 30th, The town appropriated six thousand dollars to furnish supplies for the families of those who have been or who may be called "into the service of their country." John Todd, David Cain, John Stephenson, Demerick Marble, Joseph Jacobs, and Albert Whiting were chosen a committee to have charge of the expenditure of the money, with instructions "that should more troops be called for from this town, to furnish them with clothing and other necessaries." November 16th, Captain John Stephenson reported that one thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-seven cents had been expended in furnishing uniforms and other necessaries to the "Lincoln Light Guards," while in the three-months service at Fortress Monroe, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars to volunteers

not connected with said company. At the same meeting three thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families, and the selectmen were authorized "to apply the same as their judgment may dictate."

1862. March 3d, The committee appointed in April preceding reported that they had expended one thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents "for Captain Luther Stephenson, Jr., Company I, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (The Lincoln Light Infantry). The committee in closing their report "congratulate the town on the fact that, at the commencement of the present great struggle for the supremacy of our Government over a wicked Rebellion, we had within our borders a military organization who promptly responded to the call made for their services," and "that we cannot but look back to that period when promptness of action was the great power required to secure the stronghold of the nation. That power we have the satisfaction of knowing was furnished by Massachusetts in sending to Washington and Fortress Monroe a few of her regiments, thus saving in the present contest, as we believe, thousands of lives and millions of treasure, and perhaps also the great cause of the Union itself. To have given aid for the accomplishment of objects of such inestimable value must ever be a gratifying thought to the soldiers and citizens of Hingham." A vote of thanks was given to the committee for their services. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. July 19th, The bounty to three-years volunteers was fixed at one hundred dollars, which on the 15th of August was raised to two hundred dollars. August 29th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to nine-months volunteers. December 2d, The selectmen were authorized to increase the bounty to two hundred dollars, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money for payment of the same.

1863. March 9th, Nine thousand dollars were placed at the disposal of the selectmen for aid to the families of volunteers. August 15th, Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated in "aid of the wives, children, parents, brothers, and sisters of those inhabitants of the town who may be drafted, provided no more

than two hundred dollars be paid to or for any one person in addition to the State aid."

1864. April 11th, The selectmen were authorized to have brought home and properly buried the body of any Hingham soldier who has died or may die in the war. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay bounties, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service who shall enlist to the credit of the town before March 1st, 1865.

Hingham furnished about five hundred men for the war, and had a surplus of twenty-seven over and above all demands. Thirteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty-six cents ($55,953.56).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $591.18; in 1862, $8,403.63; in 1863, $7,851.91; in 1864, $8,813.74; in 1865, $4,900.00. Total amount, $30,560.46.

HULL. — Incorporated May 29, 1644. Population in 1860, 285; in 1865, 260. Valuation in 1860, $179,078; in 1865, $150,864.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were John Reed, Alexander Vining, Nehemiah Ripley, Jr.; in 1863, John Reed, Lewis P. Loring, Davis W Dill; in 1864, Lewis P Loring, John Reed, Martin Knight; in 1865, William B. Carney, Samuel H. Sawyer, Alexander Vining.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was William B. Carney; in 1864 and 1865, Davis W. Dill. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Albert L. Knight; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, Lewis P Loring; in 1865, Edward G. Knight.

Hull is one of the smallest towns in the Commonwealth. The chief business of the inhabitants is with the fisheries; therefore few town-meetings were held to act upon matters relating to the war, "the main object of the people being to keep their quotas full."

1862. July 28th, An agent was appointed to enlist recruits for three years' service, and to pay each a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars. The treasurer was authorized to borrow one thousand dollars for that purpose. August 28th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service. November 4th, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to soldiers' families.

1864. April 6th, Voted, to pay six men each a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to fill the quota of the town. August 10th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow seven hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of bounties, and the selectmen were directed "to deposit two hundred and fifty dollars with the State Treasurer for two men."

Hull furnished thirty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was four thousand five hundred and ten dollars ($4,510.00).

The amount paid for State aid by the town during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $00; in 1862, $47.92; in 1863, $150.88; in 1864, $217.24; in 1865, $175.00. Total amount, $591.00.

The ladies of Hull "contributed in clothing, money and supplies for hospitals about two hundred dollars."

KINGSTON. — Incorporated June 16, 1726. Population in 1860, 1,655; in 1865, 1,626. Valuation in 1860, $1,303,308; in 1865, $1,334,298.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Edward Gray, Samuel E. Cushman, Charles Everson;* in 1863, Alden S. Bradford, Edward Gray, Samuel E. Cushman; in 1864 and 1865, Alden S. Bradford, Edward Gray, Charles Everson.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Nathan Brooks.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters

* In 1862 Mr. Everson volunteered as a soldier and went to the war.

relating to the war was held on the 18th of May, at which it was voted to pay "all persons, inhabitants of Kingston, who have enlisted or may enlist in the military service of the country six dollars a month while in said service."

1862. On the 26th of July it was voted to pay each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' service and be credited to the quota of the town a bounty of one hundred dollars. The number of men required was twenty. Captain William S. Adams offered to furnish the money to pay the same, which offer was accepted, and the selectmen were directed "to give the note of the town for the amount." August 30th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty to each volunteer for nine months' service who should enlist and be credited to the quota of the town, and to borrow money to pay the same. R. N. Jones, Noah Prince, and Philander Cobb were appointed to assist the selectmen to procure volunteers.

1863. No special action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity in regard to the war during this year, although recruiting and the payment of State aid were continued.

1864. April 23d, The selectmen were directed to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer belonging to Kingston who had enlisted previous to that time and had received no bounty, and two thousand dollars to be raised by taxation were appropriated to meet the expenditure. May 31st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who should enlist and be credited to the town up to March 1, 1865. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money. A committee was also appointed to collect by subscription money for recruiting purposes.

1865. March 27th, The selectmen were instructed to use their influence to have an act passed by the Legislature by which the town could legally pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to men who had served one year, which "was demanded not only in honor of the State but in common justice and equity." The town-clerk was directed to transmit the vote of the town to the Legislature then in session. No action was taken upon it.

Kingston furnished one hundred and eighty-nine men for

the war, which was a surplus of nineteen over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents ($11,236.50). In addition to this sum $5,574.08 were raised by private subscription, which added makes the total amount $16,810.34.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $266.14; in 1862, $1,525.36; in 1863, $1,937.27; in 1864, $2,401.58; in 1865, $1,307.31. Total amount, $7,437.66.

LAKEVILLE. — Incorporated May 14, 1852. Population in 1860, 1,160; in 1865, 1,110. Valuation in 1860, $572,242; in 1865, $571,124.

The selectmen in 1861 were Job T. Toby, Charles H. Sampson, Eleazer Richmond; in 1862, Job T. Toby, Charles H. Sampson, Cephas Haskins; in 1863 and 1864, Cephas Haskins, Job Peirce, Silas D. Pickens.

The town-clerk and town treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was James M. Sampson; in 1863, 1864 and 1865, Churchill T. Westgate.

This is one of the very few towns from which we have failed to obtain a transcript of the town-records in relation to the war, or of the soldiers' work done by the ladies.

Lakeville furnished one hundred and twenty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of twelve over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifteen thousand one hundred and seven dollars ($15,107.00)

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $213.60; in 1862, $1,449.00; in 1863, $2,458.00; in 1864, $1,875.20; in 1865, $1,100.00. Total amount, $7,095.80.

MARION. — Incorporated May 14, 1852. Population in 1860, 918; in 1865, 960. Valuation in 1860, $469,164; in 1865, $459,009.

The selectmen in 1861 were A. J Hadley, R. H. Gurney, Joseph S. Luce; in 1862, Joseph S. Luce, Reuben Swift, Obed Delano; in 1863, Joseph S. Luce, Obed Delano, Barnabas Hiller; in 1864, Obed Delano, F. H. Hathaway, George H. Kelley.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was W. P. Delano; in 1864, John H. Simmons. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Paul Briggs; in 1864, Silas B. Allen.

We have not been able to obtain the votes of this town in relation to the war, nor who were the town officers in 1865, which we regret.

Marion furnished about one hundred men, and had a surplus of ten at the end of the war over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-five cents ($4,225.45).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $86.57; in 1862, $724.00; in 1863, $1,115.00; in 1864, $1,330.00; in 1865, $478. Total amount, $3,733.57

The ladies of Marion, we are briefly informed, "contributed money and clothing for the sick and wounded."

MARSHFIELD. — Incorporated March 2d, 1640. Population in 1860, 1,870; in 1865, 1,810. Valuation in 1860, $729,709; in 1865, $853,777

The selectmen in 1861 were Daniel Stevens, John Baker, Wales R. Cleft; in 1862 and 1863, Daniel Stevens, Charles P Wright, Charles W Macomber; in 1864 and 1865, Luther Hatch, George M. Baker, Henry P Oakman.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Luther Hatch. The town-treasurer during the same period was Daniel Stevens.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 1st of May, at which the town voted "to raise five thousand dollars to be regarded as a war fund for the defence of our rights;" "to pay a gratuity of ten dollars to each inhabitant of Marshfield who has enlisted or may hereafter enlist;" "to pay each volunteer sufficient, when added to what he receives from the Government, to make twenty-five dollars a month, and five dollars extra to those who have families;" "to accept the patriotic services of the ladies, who have volunteered to make clothing for our soldiers." Another town-meeting was held on the 8th of June, at which the selectmen were instructed to furnish all necessary articles for the soldiers, and to fulfil all contracts entered into by the town "so far as the same can be done legally." At a meeting held on the 6th of July the town voted to pay State aid "to the families of soldiers in the service," as provided by the act of the Legislature, the same to be continued "as long as the soldier remains in the service." It was also voted that the selectmen distribute the clothing in their possession to the volunteers, "and if there should be a deficiency to procure more when called for."

1862. At the annual town-meeting held on the 3d of March, the selectmen were directed to pay the volunteers belonging to Marshfield whatever amount may be due them under the vote passed May 1, 1861. A special town-meeting was held on the 22d of July, at which Nathaniel H. Whiting, Esq., presented the following resolutions, which being read were unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, "That in the dark and troubled night which is upon us" we cherish with a deeper love and more exalted patriotism the noble sentiment proclaimed by our great statesman on the floor of the American Senate, and who now sleeps by the sounding-sea he loved so well, "LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

Resolved, That in defence of this Union we will stand by the Government to the extent of our last dollar and our last man, preferring to leave for those who shall come after us a wilderness like that our fathers found, when they sailed into yonder bay and landed on Plymouth Rock, rather than this monstrous rebellion shall prevail.

After the adoption of the resolutions a committee of one from

each school-district was appointed to obtain volunteers, and to pay each a bounty of one hundred dollars when mustered into the military service for three years and properly credited to the quota of the town. On the 20th of August another meeting was held, and a committee of nine was appointed "to obtain a war fund by individual subscription." On the 8th of September the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months' service and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town; and on the 16th of December the selectmen were authorized to pay the same amount of bounty to each volunteer for three years' military service.

1863. At a special town-meeting held on the 28th of July, the selectmen were directed "to loan to each inhabitant of Marshfield who may be drafted into the military service, or who may procure a substitute, one hundred and fifty dollars, and to take a note from each bearing interest at the rate of one mill per annum."

1864. At the annual town-meeting held on the 7th of March, it was voted "that the income of the 'Hatch fund' be appropriated for the benefit of soldiers' widows." On the 29th of April the town voted "to assess a tax of twenty-five hundred dollars for the purpose of promoting enlistments;" and on the 16th of June the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars "to each re-enlisted veteran soldier who has not received that amount," and who belongs to the quota of Marshfield.

1865. A special meeting was held on the 24th of July, at which the selectmen were appointed "to ascertain and report the best method the town could adopt to express our cheerful reception and hearty welcome to our returned volunteers." It is needless to add a proper reception was given them.

Marshfield, according to the return made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished two hundred and fifty-four men for the war, which we believe to be a few more than it received credit for. The town however furnished its full quota upon every call made by the President for men, and at the end of the war had a surplus of eighteen over and above all demands. Seven were commis-

sioned officers.* The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-four thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-three cents ($24,813.63).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the four years of the war for State aid to the families of soldiers, and which was afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,092.14; in 1862, $3,151.53; in 1863, $4,702.72; in 1864, $3,160.06; in 1865, $2,400.00. Total amount, $14,506.45.

The ladies of Marshfield did much for the cause, but like their sisters in other towns they made humble estimates of their good works. What can be more touching than this extract from a note received from Mrs. Fletcher Webster, whose husband so nobly sacrificed his life for the Union at the head of his regiment: —

"I am trying to collect the information you desire, and I shall be glad to have the little that old Marshfield did noticed, for we are very poor here as you know, and our donations were almost the widow's mite. I sent four large boxes of blankets, pillows, stockings, mittens, &c., to the Twelfth, and my Aunt Forrester and her daughters of Salem sent one or two boxes also."

Mrs. Webster's efforts were not altogether unavailing, for to her we are indebted for the account of the supplies furnished by the ladies of South Marshfield, which we presume to have been written by the former secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Sarah T. Bourne, of the "Ladies' Sewing Circle;" the other officers of which "Circle" were Mrs. Marcia A. Cushman, president, and Mrs. Susan M. Hewett, vice-president. We extract the following from the letter: —

"The above-mentioned supplies (9½ barrels, 2 boxes, and 1 case) were sent out by the Ladies' Sewing Circle and Soldiers-Aid Society

* The most distinguished was Colonel Fletcher Webster, who fell on the 30th of August, 1862, while gallantly leading his regiment (Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers) against the enemy at the second battle of Bull Run, Virginia. The remains of this brave officer, found on the battle-field, were tenderly cared for and brought home. They now rest by the side of his illustrious father, in the burial place near the family mansion at Marshfield.

working together. Inventories of some of the barrels are in our possession, but the articles were not appraised. We think that $50.00 each per box or barrel would be a fair average estimate of their value, or at least $600.00 for the whole. We also paid perhaps $25.00 freight-money on the articles. Besides these, the ladies re-rolled four thousand yards of bandages for the Sanitary Commission. Other boxes and bundles were sent out by private individuals. Eight smaller boxes were packed under the supervision of Miss Marcia A. Thomas, which she thinks may be safely valued at $75.00."

Can any thing better exhibit unconscious patriotism than these extracts?

MATTAPOISETT. — Incorporated May 20, 1857 Population in 1860, 1,483; in 1865, 1,451. Valuation in 1860, $815,890; in 1865, $540,118.

The selectmen in 1861 were A. B. Hammond, Joseph E. Smith, Jarvis Ellis; in 1862, Joseph E. Smith, Nathan H. Barstow, Thomas P. Hammond; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Josiah Holmes, Jr., Franklin Cross, Wilson Barstow.

The town-clerk during all these years was Thomas Nelson. The town-treasurer for the same period Benjamin W Shearman.

1861. No action was taken by the town, in its corporate capacity, in relation to the war during this year.

1862. July 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to the number of twenty, "who shall enlist within the next sixty days for three years or the war." The treasurer, with the consent of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow money to pay the same; the interest and ten per cent of the capital to be paid annually until the debt shall be discharged.* The selectmen were directed to revise the militia roll, "and communicate with the proper authorities in relation to the quota of the town." William E. Sparrow, Rev. William L. Parsons, and Wilson Barstow were chosen to confer with Surgeon-General Dale in relation to opening the large unoccupied hotel-building in the town as a hospital for sick

* These conditions of payment were continued through the war when money was borrowed.

and wounded soldiers. The committee subsequently reported that the building was not required. August 7th, Voted, to increase the bounty for three-years volunteers fifty dollars, and fifty dollars additional to those who would enlist before the 15th of the month; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money for that purpose. August 30th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service to fill the quota of the town. December 15th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to volunteers who enlist for three years and are credited to the quota of Mattapoisett. Thomas Nelson was appointed special recruiting agent for the town.

1863 and 1864. The authorities continued to recruit men and pay bounties during these years, but no special action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity, except to appropriate money when it was necessary.

1865. In the warrant for the annual town-meeting in April was an article "to see if the town would authorize the selectmen to borrow money to pay bounties to keep the quota of the town filled." During the proceedings of the meeting, information was received of the fall of Richmond. The clerk noted the fact on the town-records in these words, written in large letters: "NEWS OF THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND RECEIVED." This memorable sentence will always attract the attention of those who may hereafter examine the town-records of Mattapoisett. In consequence of the good news, no appropriation was made to pay bounties to volunteers. The war was virtually at an end.

Mattapoisett furnished one hundred and fifty men for the military service, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands; seven of whom were commissioned officers.* The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand one hundred and ten dollars ($7,110.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town

* Sixty-five men of Mattapoisett served in the navy, of whom thirty-two were warrant-officers.

during the war for State aid to the families of volunteers, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $425.71; in 1862, $1,207.71; in 1863, $1,626.61; in 1864, $1,134.49; in 1865, $500.00. Total amount, $4,894.52.

"Much good work was done by the ladies of Mattapoisett for the soldiers and sailors belonging to the town, while in the service of their country."

MIDDLEBOROUGH. — Incorporated June —, 1669. Population in 1860, 4,553; in 1865, 4,525. Valuation in 1860, $2,260,826; in 1865, $2,134,878.

The selectmen in 1861 were C. B. Wood, B. P Wood, G. W Wood; in 1862, S. Tucker, B. P Wood, Ira Smith; in 1863 and 1864, J. T. Wood, A. K. Bishop, Ira Smith; in 1865, J T. Wood, A. Miller, J M. Eddy.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Sidney Tucker; in 1863, John Shaw, Jr.; in 1864 and 1865, C. B. Wood.

1861. The first town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 6th of May, at which it was voted to raise a military company for three years' service, and to guarantee each enlisted man twenty-six dollars a month while in the service; voted to raise five thousand dollars "for war purposes," two thousand dollars of which to be expended in uniforming and equipping the company; voted to pay each recruit one dollar and twenty-five cents a day when drilling, not to exceed three days in a week for four weeks, and when the company is called into service each volunteer is to receive a month's pay in advance.

1862. July 28th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer, to the number of fifty-six, who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town "within thirty days." The selectmen were authorized "to sell or transfer so much of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad stock, owned by the town, as shall be sufficient to pay said bounties." August 25th, Voted, to raise a company for nine months' service, and to pay each volunteer for that term a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars when mustered in and credited

to the quota of the town; the incidental expenses of raising the company to be borne by the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money sufficient to pay bounties and cover expenses.

1863. September 21st, The selectmen were directed to continue the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers who had been discharged for wounds or sickness the same that they had before received, this to continue for six months and to borrow money to pay the same.

1864. June 26th, The town voted to borrow money sufficient to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who would enlist and be credited to the quota of the town to the 1st of May, 1865.

Middleborough furnished about four hundred and sixty-five men for the war, and had a surplus at the close of the Rebellion of twenty-one after having filled its quota upon every call made by the President. Thirteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand nine hundred and five dollars and fifty-seven cents ($31,905.57). There was also raised by private subscription the sum of sixty-six hundred dollars and thirty-three cents ($6,600.33). Seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars ($7,821.00) were raised by a club, and five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) by persons liable to draft to procure substitutes; making the total amount $51,326.90.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,243.11; in 1862, $8,626.01; in 1863, $12,493.28; in 1864, $9,200.00; in 1865, $4,400. Total amount, $36,962.40.

North Bridgewater. — Incorporated June 15, 1821. Population in 1860, 6,584; in 1865, 6,335. Valuation in 1860, $2,173,965; in 1865, $2,209,339.

The selectmen in 1861 were Franklin Ames, Ellis Packard, Josiah W Kingman; 1862 and 1863, Franklin Ames, Josiah W Kingman, Nathan Packard, 2d; in 1864, Rufus L. Thatcher,

Nelson J Foss, J. R. Perkins; in 1865, Rufus L. Thatcher, Nelson J. Foss, Isaac Kingman.

The town-clerk in 1861 was H. E. Paine; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, W C. Wales. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Rufus P Kingman; in 1865, Oakes S. Soule.

1861. The first town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 29th of April, at which five thousand dollars were appropriated to clothe and equip volunteers belonging to North Bridgewater and to assist their families. Benjamin Kingman, George W Bryant, H. W Robinson, William F Brett, and Jonathan White were chosen to act with the selectmen in the expenditure of the money, which the treasurer was authorized to borrow On the 22d of July an additional five thousand dollars were voted for the same general objects.

1862. March 10th, The town voted "to pay the families of volunteers such sums as the selectmen may order" David L. Cowell, Esq., presented a series of patriotic resolutions, of which this is an abstract: First, "that earth has never seen a holier war than that now waged by the United States to put down the Rebellion;" "that it would be criminal in the highest degree if we failed to give to it all the assistance in our power;" second, "we hail the recent legislation in Congress as an earnest determination to crush the rebellion;" third, "that North Bridgewater heartily responds to the call made by the President for more men;" fourth, "that a bounty of one hundred dollars be paid to each volunteer who shall enlist in the military service to fill the quota of the town;" fifth, calls upon the Government to "pursue a vigorous policy and make war in earnest, until the last rebel has laid down his arms and acknowledged paramount allegiance to the United States;" sixth, recommends that the Government call upon every loyal man, "without distinction of *complexion or race*, within the rebel States, to rally around the flag of the Union, and give freedom and protection to all who obey the call," and the neglect to do so "would be a stupendous blunder, unparalleled in the history of the world."

1863. At a meeting held on the 9th of March the town

voted to abate the tax of all enlisted men in the army belonging to the town; also, to pay State aid to their families as before, and to the families of deceased soldiers. July 30th, Voted, to pay the same aid to the families of drafted men that is paid to the families of volunteers.

1864. March 14th, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of volunteers from the time they leave town and go to camp. April 28th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow seven thousand dollars for war purposes. June 10th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. This was continued to the end of the war.

1865. March 7th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money sufficient to pay State aid to soldiers' families during the year. May 13th, Voted, to raise by taxation twenty-two thousand three hundred and nine dollars and thirty-seven cents ($22,309.37) to refund money voluntarily advanced by private citizens to pay bounties and encourage recruiting.

North Bridgewater, according to the returns made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished eight hundred and sixty-eight men for the war, which we think is about one hundred more than the number credited. The town filled its quota upon every call of the President, and at the end of the war had a surplus of fifty-seven over and above all demands. Twenty-one were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixty thousand dollars ($60,000.00).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $4,044.35; in 1862, $10,252.60; in 1863, $13,489.72; in 1864, $15,292.00; in 1865, $11,000.00. Total amount, $54,078.67

Pembroke. — Incorporated March 21, 1711. Population in 1860, 1,524; in 1865, 1,488. Valuation in 1860, $606,200; in 1865, $575,993.

The selectmen during 1861, and all through the war, were William H. H. Bryant, Isaac T. Loring, Henry Dyer.

The town-clerk during the same period was F Collamore. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Josiah O. Bonney; in 1865, Seth Whitman.

1861. A legal town meeting was held May 3d, at which it was voted to reduce the sum voted at the April meeting for school purposes, two hundred dollars, and to appropriate the same for aid to soldiers' families; also, to pay to each volunteer from that town twenty-five dollars a month, including the Government pay, while in the military service of the country, and that the surplus revenue held by the town in trust for the United States be used for that purpose. A committee of one from each school-district, together with the selectmen, were chosen to see that "the families of the soldiers be comfortably provided for," and disburse the monthly pay to the volunteers. June 1st, Voted, that the committee having in charge "the surplus revenue" pay into the town-treasury whatever amount may be necessary to pay the soldiers as provided at the meeting held in May.

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town, and if there was not a sufficient amount of the surplus revenue available for that purpose the selectmen were authorized to borrow money. A committee of one from each school-district was chosen to procure recruits. The recruits were to volunteer within ten days in order to obtain the bounty. August 13th, The vote limiting the time for men to enlist was reconsidered, and the bounty was increased to two hundred and twenty-five dollars. August 30th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay bounties. Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to nine-months volunteers. December 2d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow more money, and a committee of six citizens was chosen to encourage enlistments. December 26th, The selectmen were directed to secure recruits for three years' service instead of for nine months, and to add fifty dollars to the bounty already offered, if it shall be necessary in order to get volunteers to fill the quota of the town.

1863. November 28th, Chose a committee of one from each school-district to assist the selectmen in recruiting. They were

also directed to call public meetings "from time to time to encourage enlistments."

1864. April 11th, Voted, to pay six hundred and twenty-five dollars to citizens who had subscribed and paid that amount to encourage recruiting.

Several other meetings were held during the year, showing the zeal and determination of the town to fulfil every demand made upon it by the Government for men.

Pembroke furnished one hundred and ninety-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-nine over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars ($20,317.00).

The amount of money paid for State aid by the town during the war to the families of volunteers, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $368.99; in 1862, $2,499.84; in 1863, $4,617.84; in 1864, $3,676.71; in 1865, $2,746.06. Total amount, $13,639.44.

PLYMOUTH. — Incorporated Dec. 11, 1620. Population in 1860, 6,272; in 1865, 6,075. Valuation in 1860, $3,138,613; in 1865, $3,145,119.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865 were William T. Davis, E. C. Turner, Lysander Dunham, Thomas B. Sears, Hosea Bartlett.

The town-clerk during the same years was Leander Lovell; and the town-treasurer, James Cox.

1861. The first public meeting of citizens to consider matters relating to the war was called by the selectmen, and was held on the afternoon of Saturday the 20th of April in the town hall; William T. Davis was chosen chairman, and Leander Lovell, secretary. The following resolutions were introduced by John J. Russell, Esq., and adopted by the meeting: —

Resolved, That it is our pleasure, as well as our duty, to see to it that our brave volunteers be encouraged by the knowledge that the welfare of those near and dear to them is made the care of their fellow-citizens who remain at home.

Resolved, That the selectmen be requested to apply and distribute at their discretion a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars towards the assistance of those families, who by the sudden departure of the troops are left in need of pecuniary aid. Such sum to be raised by borrowing in the name of the town, or in such other way as the selectmen shall deem expedient.

When these resolutions were passed the "Standish Guards," Company B, Third Regiment Massachusetts Militia, had left the State with the regiment for Fortress Monroe, Va., and as it subsequently appeared had reached its destination, and was disembarking at the very time the meeting was being held.

On the 11th of May a legal town-meeting was held, and the following votes passed: First, That the selectmen be requested to distribute not exceeding two thousand dollars towards the assistance of soldiers' families; second, To ratify the proceedings of the citizens' meeting held on the 20th of April; third, To appropriate fifteen hundred dollars to clothe and equip "such volunteers for three years or more service as are citizens of this town;" fourth, That six dollars a month be paid to each citizen of Plymouth "having a family, and four dollars a month to each citizen of the town who is single or unmarried (excepting commissioned officers), who shall enlist in the service of the United States for the war shall be and the same is hereby appropriated as extra compensation for the term of actual service during one year from the first day of May, current, to be paid in money, and in such manner and to such persons as the selectmen shall deem expedient;" fifth, That the treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, be authorized to borrow money "to carry the above votes into effect." December 7th, The selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the soldiers' families as provided by chapter 222 of the acts and resolves passed by the Legislature in May, 1861, and that all payments already made by the selectmen be hereby ratified and approved. The selectmen were authorized to borrow three thousand dollars for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families.

1862. July 21st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer to the number of sixty-three who shall enlist for three years, within thirty

days, and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. They were also authorized to borrow not exceeding six thousand dollars to pay the same. Voted, that the property of soldiers shall not be taxed to pay any portion of the money raised for this purpose. The representatives of Plymouth in the Legislature were instructed "to procure, if possible, the passage of a law reimbursing the town for the expenditure of money in the payment of bounties to volunteers." On motion of Charles G. Davis, Esq., it was —

Voted, That the citizens of Plymouth, in town-meeting assembled, hereby pledge themselves to purchase and encourage, so far as possible, the products of American industry, and earnestly recommend to their fellow-citizens and the women of New England, — ever zealous in every patriotic mode of sustaining the cause of their country, — the expediency and the duty of breaking the bonds of habit and fashion, and of wearing and consuming the products of American labor; that this recommendation is made in no narrow spirit of retaliation, but because the public debt, the condition of the currency, the scarcity of change, the stagnation of business, and the cause of our country demand that every encouragement shall be given to home labor and industry, and that Americans shall teach and learn in every way the great lesson of self-reliance.

August 23d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of seventy-five dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service to fill the quota of the town; and if more men enlist than the quota requires, preference be given to those who enlisted first. They were also requested to confer with the selectmen of neighboring towns in regard to forming a new company for nine months' service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay said bounties.

It would appear that from this time until the close of the war, complete authority was given the selectmen and treasurer to recruit men and raise money, to keep the contingent of Plymouth always filled, and also to provide for the comfortable maintenance of the soldiers' families; as no other votes relating to these subjects appear recorded upon the records of the town.

Plymouth furnished seven hundred and sixty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-six over and above all demands.

Thirty-eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-nine cents ($26,-727.59) A large amount must have been raised by private subscription, of which we have no account.

The amount paid by the town for State aid to the families of volunteers during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $4,151.77; in 1862, $12,601.95; in 1863, $12,047.19; in 1864, $12,436.74; in 1865, $6,600.00. Total amount, $47,837.65.

The ladies of Plymouth contributed liberally of their time and means for the comfort of the soldiers absent in the army. Among other services rendered they made the uniforms worn by one of the Plymouth companies, having met in Leyden Hall each day for more than a week for that purpose.

PLYMPTON. — Incorporated June 4, 1707 Population in 1860, 994; in 1865, 924. Valuation in 1860, $366,835; in 1865, $304,305.

The selectmen in 1861 were Zaccheus Parker, Charles H. Perkins, Ira S. Holmes; in 1862, Isaiah Churchill, Charles H. Perkins, Alexander Harvey; in 1863, Charles H. Perkins, George W Sherman, S. Briggs; in 1864, Charles H. Perkins, John Sherman, George W Sherman; in 1865, William Perkins, George W Holmes, John Sherman.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was William Perkins. The town-treasurer in 1861 was John P Ellis; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, William Perkins.

1861. A town-meeting was held April 24th, at which it was voted to pledge the credit of the town to those men belonging to Plympton who had left as volunteers in Company H, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia;* and also to those who may hereafter either volunteer or be drafted "to fight in defence of our Government, in a sum sufficient, taken

* This Company left the State in a transport from Boston with the Third Regiment, April 17th, under Colonel Wardrop, and landed at Fortress Monroe, Va., April 20th. It served three months.

in connection with the pay received from Government, to make the sum total of twenty dollars a month for the time they are actually engaged in such military duty, and in case of their decease the said extra pay is to be paid to their heirs."

1862. August 5th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town for three years' service. September 1st, Voted, to pay the same bounty to men enlisting for nine months and credited to the quota of the town.

1863. There does not appear to have been any action taken by the town in its corporate capacity during this year in regard to the war.

1864. June 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer " who shall enlist to the credit of the town for three years previous to March, 1865."

Plympton furnished ninety-six men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. Seven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for military purposes, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-five cents ($6,491.85) The further sum of seventeen hundred and eighty-eight dollars was raised by private subscription to aid recruiting.

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid during the war to the families of volunteers, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $408.57; in 1862, $2,195.49; in 1863, $3,227.64; in 1864, $1,919.00; in 1865, $1,003.87 Total amount, $8,754.57

ROCHESTER. — Incorporated June 4, 1686. Population in 1860, 1,232; in 1865, 1,156. Valuation in 1860, $592,766; in 1865, $547,181.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were James H. Clark, John Blackmer, Samuel T. Braley; in 1863, James H. Clark, John Blackmer, John H. Clark; in 1864, John H. Clark, John Blackmer, Nahum F Morse; in 1865, John Blackmer, John H. Clark, Nahum F. Morse.

The town-clerk during all these years was Theophilus King.

The town-treasurer during the same period was Robert C. Randall.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters in relation to the war was held on the 12th of October, at which it was voted to pay State aid to the families of soldiers as provided by act of the Legislature.

1862. July 19th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of the thirteen three-years volunteers required to fill the quota of the town, and to borrow thirteen hundred dollars for that purpose. August 28th, It was voted that each man belonging to the town who shall enlist in the nine months' service should receive a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and an additional seventy-five dollars if a sufficient number enlist to fill the quota of the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same. September 16th, Voted, "that an additional bounty of two hundred dollars each be paid to three volunteers, which had been promised them," and the selectmen were authorized to borrow money for that purpose. December 23d, An agent was appointed to ascertain upon what conditions recruits could be enlisted to the credit of the town, and to report at an adjourned meeting. December 30th, The agent reported that volunteers could be enlisted in Boston by payment of a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each man. The report was accepted, and the agent was authorized to borrow upon the credit of the town eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars to procure volunteers in the manner he had named.

1863. December 30th, An agent was appointed to recruit volunteers to fill the pending demand made upon the town for more men, the bounty to each recruit not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money sufficient to pay said bounties.

1864. June 11th, An agent was appointed to obtain recruits to fill the quota of the town, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the expenses of recruiting them. August 8th, The selectmen were directed to deposit a sum of money with the Treasurer of the State, to pay bounties

to recruits which might be furnished by the Commonwealth to fill the quota of the town.

Rochester furnished about one hundred and twenty-five men, and had a surplus at the end of the war of ten over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars and fourteen cents ($10,472.14).

The amount paid for State aid by the town during the war to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $188.32; in 1862, $1,717 75; in 1863, $2,108.95; in 1864, $1,142.66; in 1865, $491.31. Total amount, $5,648.99.

The ladies were active all through the war in behalf of the soldiers. Fairs were held and lectures were given, the proceeds of which were sent to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

Scituate. — Incorporated Oct. 5, 1636. Population in 1860, 2,227; in 1865, 2,269. Valuation in 1860, $944,524; in 1865, $852,105.

The selectmen in 1861 were George M. Allen, Hubbard Litchfield, George E. Cole; in 1862, George C. Lee, George E. Cole, Horatio G. Reed; in 1863, George C. Lee, Roland Turner, Thomas Vinal; in 1864, George C. Lee, Roland Turner, George W Merritt; in 1865, George C. Lee, Thomas Vinal, Roland Turner.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Roland Turner. The town-treasurer during the same period was James L. Merritt.

1861. The first meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held May 4th, at which it was voted to pay each enlisted man belonging to the town who is married fifteen dollars a month, and to each unmarried enlisted man ten dollars a month in addition to the Government pay. The treasurer was authorized, under the direction of the selectmen, to borrow a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars. Voted, to give each volunteer

belonging to the town ten dollars for a uniform; to allow each man while engaged in drilling one dollar a day. The selectmen were authorized to expend three hundred dollars in organizing a military company

1862. May 26th, The selectmen were authorized to borrow fifteen hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service when mustered in to the credit of the town, and to appropriate three thousand dollars to pay the same. August 15th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, and to borrow four thousand dollars for that purpose. Edwin Young, Caleb W Prouty, Henry Damon, William Ferguson, and Benjamin Brown were appointed to assist the selectmen in recruiting. October 11th, The bounty to each nine-months volunteer was raised to one hundred and fifty dollars, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow thirty-five hundred dollars to pay the same.

1863. April 6th, Voted, to appropriate two thousand dollars for State aid to soldiers' families. August 15th, The selectmen were authorized to pay the same amount of State aid to the families of drafted men that is paid to the families of volunteers.

1864. March 7th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars "to be expended under the direction of the selectmen in furnishing aid to the dependants of volunteers." April 4th, Voted, to raise by taxation two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to refund money "contributed by individuals to aid recruiting and paying bounties." June 4th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay bounties to volunteers who shall enlist under any call of the President from March 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865, provided the amount shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer. Voted, to authorize the selectmen to pay to those volunteers who enlisted in May, 1861, whatever may be legally due them by reason of the vote passed May 4th of the same year. June 18th, Voted, to appropriate two hundred dollars to give "a fitting reception to the returned soldiers

whose terms of service have expired or are about to expire." A committee of arrangements to carry the vote into effect was appointed.

1865. March 6th, The town-treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding eight thousand dollars for aid "to the dependants of volunteers." October 31st, Voted, to refund the money contributed by individual citizens to encourage recruiting in the year 1864.

Scituate furnished two hundred and sixty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-seven over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty thousand and ninety-three dollars and nine cents ($20,093.09).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $440.94; in 1862, $2,593.18; in 1863, $5,111.47; in 1864, $5,816.11; in 1865, $3,913.73. Total amount, $17,875.43.

South Scituate. — Incorporated Feb. 14, 1849. Population in 1860, 1,764; in 1865, 1,578. Valuation in 1860, $922,853; in 1865, $840,924.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were William Hatch, Samuel Tolman, Jr., James J. Farrar; in 1863 and 1864, Samuel Tolman, Jr., John Clapp. Liba Litchfield; in 1865, Samuel Tolman, Jr., Liba Litchfield, Dexter M. Willcutt.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Ebenezer S. Fogg.

1861. No legal town-meeting appears to have been held during this year to act upon matters connected with the war.

1862. June 28th, Two thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers; it was also voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who would enlist within thirty days and be credited to the quota of the town. September 8th, Six thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of soldiers' bounties. December 3d, The selectmen were authorized to increase the bounty

to one hundred and forty dollars, and pay that amount to each volunteer, to the number of eighteen, to fill the quota of the town.

1863. March 2d, Five thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families during the year. July 27th, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of drafted men belonging to the town.*

1864. May 30th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war.

South Scituate furnished about one hundred and eighty-five men for the war, and had a surplus of fourteen over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars ($14,597.00).

The amount of money paid for State aid by the town during the war to the families of volunteers, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $838.13; in 1862, $3,053,32; in 1863, $3,719.06; in 1864, $4,918.66; in 1865, $2,750.00. Total amount, $15,279.17

WAREHAM. — Incorporated July 10, 1739. Population in 1860, 3,186; in 1865, 2,842. Valuation in 1860, $1,101,947; in 1865, $882,580.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863 were Darius Miller, Nathaniel Sherman, Albert S. Hathaway; in 1864, Darius Miller, Nathaniel Sherman, Benjamin F Gibbs; in 1865, George Sanford, Andrew S. Nye, Stephen Ellis.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Alvin Gibbs.

1861. No special action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity in relation to the war during this year.

1862. March 23d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for payment of State aid to families of volunteers. July

* There was only one drafted man from South Scituate — a colored man.

26th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists in the military service for three years when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. September 2d, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' military service when mustered in and credited to the town, "notwithstanding any vote previously passed."

1863. Recruiting went on during this year, and State aid was continued to soldiers' families, but no especial action was taken by the town in reference thereto.

1864. April 16th, Voted, to raise by taxation one thousand dollars to refund to individuals money contributed by them to aid recruiting during 1863 and 1864; also to raise fifteen hundred dollars to be expended under the direction of the selectmen to procure volunteers for the military service to fill the quota of the town under the recent call of the President for more men. Recruiting was in this manner kept up until the end of the war.

Wareham furnished three hundred and fifty men for the war, which was a surplus of fifteen over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-five cents ($20,253.35).

The amount paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,658.59; in 1862, $10,974.51; in 1863, $9,080.40; in 1864, $6,400.00; in 1865, $3,300.00. Total amount, $32,413.50.

West Bridgewater. — Incorporated Feb. 16, 1822. Population in 1860, 1,846; in 1865, 1,825. Valuation in 1860, $764,408; in 1865, $945,350.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were James Howard, Albert Copeland, George D. Ryder; in 1863, James Howard, Albert Copeland, Francis E. Howard; in 1864 and 1865, James Howard, Francis E. Howard, Caleb Copeland, Jr.

The town-clerk in 1861 was George A. Collamore; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, John W Howard; in 1865, Austin Packard. The town-treasurer during all these years was George M. Pratt.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 27th of April, at which it was voted to pay each volunteer belonging to the town while in actual service eight dollars a month, and one dollar and twenty-five cents a day spent in drilling, and money sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of his family; also to furnish arms and equipments to the military company, then forming, "when accepted by the State." The selectmen were authorized to expend two thousand dollars "for that purpose." July 30th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the soldiers' families.

1862. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of volunteers living in West Bridgewater. July 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town, "to the number of twenty-three." A committee of one from each school district was appointed to act with the selectmen in procuring volunteers, "each to be paid two dollars a day while so engaged." August 18th, The bounty was increased one hundred dollars. August 22d, The bounty to volunteers for nine months' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. It was also recommended that the recruits of West and East Bridgewater unite and form a company for nine months' service; also, "that the whole town attend the meeting on Wednesday evening next at Agricultural Hall, Bridgewater, to encourage recruiting." Another meeting for a similar purpose was held on the 2d of September, and to create "a volunteer fund."

1863. March 16th, Voted, to omit the poll tax on all soldiers and sailors belonging to the town in the United-States service, "if it can be done legally." November 3d, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of drafted men.

1864. March 14th, Voted, to continue the payment of State aid to soldiers' families, and to raise fifteen hundred dollars by taxation to refund money paid by citizens to encourage recruiting; also, five hundred dollars to pay bounties to re-enlisted veterans credited to the town. It was also voted, "to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to men who enlisted and were credited to the quota of West Bridgewater, and had received no bounty." At a meeting held on the 29th of July, it was voted to borrow twelve hundred dollars for recruiting purposes, and four thousand dollars were appropriated to repay citizens who had contributed of their private means to encourage recruiting.

1865. May 29th, Voted, to raise by taxation five thousand dollars to reimburse citizens who had paid of their personal means to increase bounties. A committee was appointed "to arrange and pay the same."

West Bridgewater furnished about two hundred and nine men for the war, and at the close of the contest, after having filled its quota upon every call of the President, had a surplus of eleven over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars ($21,950.00)

The amount of money paid for State aid by the town during the war to the families of volunteers, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $719.04; in 1862, $2,706.63; in 1863, $3,453.88; in 1864, $3,316.62; in 1865, $1,500.00. Total amount, $11,691.17.

CHAPTER XIV

SUFFOLK COUNTY

THIS county although the smallest in territory is the most populous and wealthy in the State. It contained during the period of the war but four municipalities; viz., the cities of Boston and Chelsea, and the towns of North Chelsea and Winthrop. Since the war the city of Roxbury and the town of Dorchester, in Norfolk County, have been annexed to the city of Boston.

The population of Suffolk County in 1860 was 192,678; in 1865 it was 208,219,—an increase in five years of 15,541. The valuation of the county in 1860 was three hundred and twenty millions of dollars ($320,000,000); in 1865 it was three hundred and eighty-one millions three hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars ($381,391,281), being an increase of upwards of sixty-one millions of dollars in five years.

By the returns made by the city and town authorities in 1866 Suffolk County furnished twenty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-nine men for the war (28,469), which is undoubtedly correct; each place had a surplus over and above all demands which in the aggregate amounted to 5,231. The aggregate expenditure of the cities and towns in the county on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was two millions seven hundred and ninety-one thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-four cents ($2,791,575.84). The amount expended for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was one million one hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-six cents ($1,187,656.66). Total amount, $3,979,232.50.

The following is the record of each city and town: —

BOSTON. — Incorporated as a town Sept. 7, 1630; as a city, February 23, 1822. Population in 1860, 177,818; in 1865, 192,324. Valuation in 1860, $312,000,000; in 1865, $378,303,357

The city officers in 1861 were Joseph M. Wightman, mayor; Jonathan Preston, Thomas P Rich, Silas Peirce, Samuel Hatch, Thomas C. Coffin, Jr., James L. Hanson, Samuel R. Spinney, Nehemiah Gibson, G. Washington Parmenter, Moses Clark, John F Pray, Elisha T. Wilson, aldermen. In 1862, Joseph M. Wightman, mayor; Thomas P Rich, Thomas C. Amory, Jr., James L. Hanson, Sam'l R. Spinney, G. Washington Parmenter, John F. Pray, Elisha T. Wilson, Francis Richards, Joseph L. Henshaw, Joseph F Paul, Calvin A. Richards, Otis Norcross, aldermen. In 1863, Frederick W Lincoln, Jr., mayor; Thomas C. Amory, Jr., Silas Peirce, Samuel R. Spinney, Joseph L. Henshaw, Joseph F. Paul, Sylvanus L. Denio, Moses Clark, Robert Marsh, Lemuel M. Standish, John S. Tyler, Hiram A. Stevens, aldermen. In 1864, Frederick W Lincoln, Jr., mayor; George W Messenger, Otis Norcross, Lemuel M. Standish, Sylvanus A. Denio, Robert Marsh, Hiram A. Stevens, George W Warren, Nathaniel C. Nash, William W Clapp, Jr., George W Sprague, Daniel Davies, Charles F Dana, aldermen. In 1865, Frederick W Lincoln, Jr., mayor; George W Messenger, Lemuel M. Standish, Robert Marsh, Sylvanus A. Denio, John S. Tyler, Nathaniel C. Nash, William W Clapp, Jr., George W Sprague, Daniel Davies, Edward F Porter, Thomas Gaffield, aldermen.

The city-clerk during all these years was Samuel F McCleary. The city-treasurer during the same period was Frederick W. Tracy.

The first action taken by the city in relation to the war was on the 15th of April, when the following preamble and resolution were adopted: —

Whereas by proclamation of the President of the United States this day issued, it appears that the authority of the Government of the United States is opposed and resisted with armed force by the inhabitants of some portions of the country; therefore —

Resolved, That as an expression of our fealty to the Union, and our

determination to uphold the honor of that flag under whose folds we have achieved all that has been great and prosperous in our history, the committee on Faneuil Hall be requested to cause the American Flag to be hoisted upon the staff over Faneuil Hall every day except Sunday until otherwise ordered.

On the same day a communication was received by the mayor from Governor Andrew informing him that he expected from twelve to fifteen hundred Massachusetts troops in the city, who might remain for a day or two previous to leaving the State, and asking the use of Faneuil Hall or any other public rooms for their accommodation. The communication was immediately considered, and the use of Faneuil Hall and any other buildings under the control of the city was freely tendered to the Governor.

Alderman Wilson introduced and read the following preamble and resolutions: —

Whereas the city of Boston still retains amidst all vicissitudes its reverence for the Constitution and the laws now so seriously imperilled; and whereas at this momentous crisis the expression of our fidelity has become a part of our public duty; therefore —

Resolved, That in the dark days which are upon us the city of Boston hereby pledges to the Government of the United States all its power, strength and amity; and, true to its traditions and the Constitution to which it owes so much of its moral and material prosperity, that it will in the contest to come make common cause and stand in honest alliance with all loyal corporations, and will regard as public enemies of the happiness of mankind all disloyal communities, by whatever name they may be called or wherever they may be established.

Resolved, That as in times of public danger all other considerations than those of the public defence should be put in abeyance, so we do hereby recommend to the good people of the city of Boston an oblivion of party differences, and an alliance of each honest citizen with the other in vindication of our violated laws and in behalf of our liberties.

Resolved, That as no law can palliate parricide, and no injury, real or fancied, justify hostility to a Constitution containing within itself the elements of its own amendment, so do the revolted States of this Republic stand before the civilized world defenceless, and convicted of an assault upon the common polity of nations which are enlightened by Christianity and governed by just laws, of infidelity to the cause of civil order and of regulated liberty, of unnatural confederacy with those who find in the disorders of society an excuse for its subjugation, and of

bringing the dread ordeal of war into disrepute by making it the hasty and illicit resort of all who are angry without reason and aggressive without a cause.

Resolved, That while those who have insanely kindled the flames of civil war are entitled neither to explanations nor concessions, yet to our still loyal brethren of the slaveholding States, we hereby renew our assurance of fidelity to all the compacts and compromises of the Constitution, and in confirmation of our sincerity we point to the records of this municipality, attesting its good faith and its firmness in the discharge of all its public duties, however disagreeable.

Resolved, That while for the sake of our common humanity we earnestly deprecate all needless acts of war, we would respectfully urge upon the President of the United States, and those under him in authority, a vigorous prosecution of the policy already inaugurated; and we entreat them, while making no terms with treason and holding no parley with traitors, so to conduct the public affairs as most speedily to bring the present unhappy dissensions to a wise and honorable conclusion, in such wise demonstrating to the world that ours is alike a Government of equity and of energy, with the clemency but not less with the power of a parent.

Resolved, That his honor the mayor be requested to communicate authentic copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to such other persons or public corporations as may seem wise and expedient.

These resolutions were read twice, and assigned "for consideration on Monday next at six o'clock." April 19th, One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for the good care and comfort of the soldiers who may be in Boston. April 22d, It was resolved that for any officer of the city who should enter the military service his place should be kept and his pay continued while absent in the military service. The resolves offered by Alderman Wilson were unanimously adopted, with slight verbal amendments. April 24th, Aldermen Parmenter and Spinney, and Messrs. Brown, Borrowscale, and Roberts of the common council were appointed to take charge of the distribution of military stores. The order concerning city officers who may enlist was reconsidered and referred to a special committee, with authority to consult the city solicitor "on the legality of said order." April 29th, The mayor presented a letter from William Evans, Esq., tendering to the city the use

of his large new building on Tremont street for military uses. The offer was accepted and the thanks of the city government voted to Mr. Evans. A special committee was appointed to have charge of the building. May 27th, A letter from Ex-Governor Everett was read, asking that books in the Public Library, of which there are duplicate copies, be sent to the front for the use of our soldiers; an order was passed to have it done. Several votes were passed during the month of May to provide armories for new military companies. June 4th, A committee was appointed to have charge of the payment of State aid to soldiers' families, as provided by law, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars to pay the same. July 22d, A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the comfort and accommodation of the three-months companies and regiments on their arrival in Boston at the expiration of their terms of service. December 16th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty-five thousand dollars for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families.

1862. January 27th, A long and able report was made in favor of a reorganization of the mode of paying State aid to soldiers' families, which was read and adopted. February 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty-five thousand dollars for the payment of State aid. February 10th, It was ordered that Aldermen Rich, Hanson, and Henshaw, with such as the council may join, be a committee on military affairs to make provision for troops passing through the city, either to or from the seat of war, and to attend to other matters in relation to the volunteers that may come before the city council. The order was amended in the council, so that the expense should not exceed ten thousand dollars, and Messrs. Edmunds, Tyler, Child, Tucker, and Hatch of the council were joined. February 22d, By a previous vote of the city the government with a large assemblage of the people met in Faneuil Hall. Prayer was made by Rev. George W Blagden, D.D., and Washington's Farewell Address was read by George S. Hillard, Esq. March 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty thousand dollars for the payment of State aid. March 31st, Twenty thousand dollars additional were ordered to be borrowed for the

same object. On the 7th of April the City-Relief Committee for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families was organized as follows: Aldermen Thomas C. Amory, Otis Norcross, Francis Richards, Joseph F Faul; councilmen Joseph Buckley, William Carpenter, John S. Pear, Sumner Crosby, F H. Sprague; Charles J. McCarthy, paymaster; Timothy R. Page, relief clerk. June 23d, A vote of thanks was passed to Colonel Thomas Cass and the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers "for a present to the city of Boston of a Rebel flag, taken at the battle of Hanover Court House, Va., on the 27th ultimo." June 30th, A communication was received from Mayor Wightman recommending that a lot in Mount Hope Cemetery be set apart for the burial of soldiers; whereupon it was ordered that the trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery be authorized to select a suitable lot of not less than twelve hundred square feet, to be known as the "Soldiers' Grave," to be specially appropriated and set apart for the burial of such persons as may die in the cause of their country in the existing war. July 14th, A communication signed by J. Thomas Stevenson, George B. Upton, William Ropes, W W Greenough, and William W Clapp, Jr., a committee appointed by a citizens' meeting, was laid before the city government by the mayor, in which it was recommended to pay to each volunteer who shall enlist to fill the quota of the city for three years' service a bounty of one hundred dollars, and that the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to pay the same; which recommendations were unanimously approved and the appropriation made. A joint-committee of the two branches was appointed to take charge of the payment of the money. On the same day the death of Colonel Cass of the Ninth Regiment was announced by the mayor; whereupon it was voted "that the city council will attend the funeral from his late residence in this city on Wednesday next at ten o'clock." August 18th, it was ordered that the committee appointed July 14th to take charge of three hundred thousand dollars for bounties to volunteers be authorized to pay out of said appropriation to each of the four regiments, and to any Boston battery to be raised in this city for nine months' service, such a sum as they

may deem expedient for a regimental fund. A proposition to appropriate fifty thousand dollars "to be disbursed for the relief of disabled soldiers enlisted from the city of Boston, who are or may be honorably discharged from the army, and the families of men who are killed in battle or who die of disease incurred in service," was read. September 1st, This order was laid on the table by a vote of 7 to 4. September 8th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of Boston. The treasurer was authorized to borrow three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay the same. Resolutions of respect to the memory and of condolence to the family of Colonel Fletcher Webster were introduced by Alderman Henshaw and were unanimously adopted. September 22d, Ordered, to cease paying bounties to nine-months men on and after October 1st. October 2d, The time for paying bounties was extended to the 15th. The quota of Boston being nearly filled an order was passed, October 27th, giving power to the mayor to cease paying bounties "when he shall receive satisfactory evidence" of the quota being filled. November 4th, The mayor reported that Boston had filled her quotas and had a surplus of six hundred and sixty men; but advised that three companies of cavalry be recruited to form with the California Company a Cavalry Battalion, to recruit which authority had been given by Governor Andrew to Hon. Amos A. Lawrence. The suggestions of the mayor were adopted, and thirty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay bounties, and the city committee was directed to co-operate with Mr. Lawrence in the expenditure of the money and in recruiting the men. December 22d, Alderman Rich made a report in regard to the "Evans House," the use of which had been so freely given by Mr. Evans, in the course of which he says, "That this institution, under the management of that most excellent and patriotic lady, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, has been of invaluable benefit to the soldiers of our army. By her untiring perseverance and benevolence our volunteers have been supplied not only with substantial, well-made clothing, but with many of those smaller articles

calculated to render their camp life more comfortable, and which could only have been provided by womanly kindness and forethought." Several long and able reports were made during the year in relation to recruiting, and to the best means by which the large number of men the city was to furnish could be obtained. It does not appear that any differences of opinion prevailed among the members of the city government in regard to furnishing men, and making liberal provision for the families of volunteers, and for the sick and disabled soldiers who came back from service. During this year the Discharged Soldiers' Home in Springfield street was established, chiefly through the liberality of the city of Boston.

1863. January 5th, Ordered, that the aldermen and two members of the common council from each ward be a committee to determine and pay the amount of State aid allowed by law. January 26th, A joint committee to recruit volunteers to keep up the quota of the city was appointed. February 2d, The committee on relief of soldiers' families was authorized "to afford aid to such extent as they may deem expedient;" and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. March 30th, The city-clerk was directed to employ a suitable assistant to prepare a record of the soldiers who have enlisted for the quota of Boston. June 22, A committee was appointed "with full powers to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Forty-fourth, and other Boston regiments on their return from the seat of war. June 29th, The chief of police, under direction of the mayor and the chairman of the committee of Boston volunteers, was authorized to close any street against the passage of horse-cars and other vehicles, which may be deemed necessary to facilitate the passage through the city of any regiment going to or returning from the seat of war. July 27th, A joint committee of the two branches was appointed to proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., to procure a suitable lot in the cemetery in that place, and cause the remains of the Boston soldiers which can be found, and are not claimed by their friends, to be buried therein, and a suitable monument to be erected over the same. July 27th, A message was received from the mayor in regard to the draft riots which

took place a few days before, which was properly considered and acted upon.* Five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated to pay commutation fees to men who may be drafted, and who have families dependent on them for support. The question of the legality of this appropriation was referred to the city solicitor, who decided that by the statutes of the present year (chapter 122) such an appropriation was forbidden, and therefore illegal. November 3d, The committee on recruiting was authorized to erect such a building as they may deem necessary to be used for recruiting purposes. Ordered, that State aid be paid to the families of soldiers who have been transferred to the invalid corps the same as before. November 16, The committee on public buildings was directed "to prepare forthwith" the ward-rooms for recruiting purposes. Nothing more of particular interest or importance appears to have been necessary on the part of the city in regard to the war during this year.

1864. January 11th, A joint committee of which Alderman Clapp was chairman was appointed "to tender to the returning companies and regiments of New-England volunteers which arrive in Boston such hospitalities as they may deem expedient and necessary" † It was also ordered that the board of aldermen, with such as the common council may join, be a committee upon the subject of volunteer enlistments, and to take such steps for raising the quota of Boston as they may deem expedient. March 30th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow for recruiting purposes two hundred thousand dollars, and that a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars be paid each volunteer who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the city. July 21st, The treasurer was authorized to borrow five hundred thousand dollars additional for the payment of bounties to volunteers and recruiting purposes.

1865. January 2d, The aldermen and two members of the common council from each ward were appointed to act through the year as "The Soldiers-Relief Committee," to determine and

* See volume I. pages 475 to 480 inclusive.

† This committee discharged its duties with great fidelity. Each regiment which passed through Boston was hospitably entertained with a good meal at Faneuil Hall.

pay the allowance of State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by law. January 9th, Aldermen Clapp, Tyler, and Dana, and Messrs. Warren, McLean, Darrow, Park, and Braman of the council, "were appointed a committee to have charge of all matters relating to recruiting for the land and naval forces of the United States during the current year, the payment of bounties, and the revision of the enrollment lists in the several wards under the supervision of his honor the mayor." A joint committee was also appointed to provide suitably for returning regiments passing through Boston, the same as last year. January 16th, Mayor Lincoln communicated in an eloquent message to the city council the death of the Hon. Edward Everett, and resolutions of respect and condolence were unanimously adopted. April 17th, The mayor communicated in a written message to the aldermen the assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempt to take the life of Secretary Seward. A series of appropriate resolutions were read and adopted, after which on motion of Alderman Dana the board adjourned.

The foregoing is a brief but comprehensive abstract of the action of the city government of Boston during the war. The details were left with committees with full power to act. Each ward was made a military district with its quota of men assigned to it. Therefore the work of recruiting was done by the wards, the city paying the bounties; but each ward raised large sums by private subscription for bounty purposes and recruiting expenses, almost equal in amount to the sums paid by the city.

It appears by the returns made by the mayor in 1866, that Boston furnished twenty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-five men for the war, which was a surplus of five thousand and twenty-two over and above all demands. Twelve hundred and fourteen were commissioned officers in the military service. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the city on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was two millions five hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and four dollars and twenty-two cents ($2,573,504.22).

The whole amount of money raised and expended by the city for the payment of State aid to the families of enlisted men during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows:

In 1861, $67,066.51; in 1862, $260,759.87; in 1863, $305,007,28; in 1864, $285,000.00; in 1865, $164,000.00. Total amount, $1,081,833.66.

We have not attempted to obtain the amount of money contributed by individuals in support of the war, the payment of bounties, and the contributions made in behalf of the soldiers and their families; nor have we sought to ascertain the amount of contributions made by the ladies. We know they were large and continuous. A whole volume might be filled in recording the benefactions, the good and generous acts, which were performed by the men and women of Boston in sustaining the Government and the army and navy during the entire period of the war.

CHELSEA. — Incorporated as a town Jan. 10, 1738; as a city March 13, 1857 Population in 1860, 13,395; in 1865, 14,403. Valuation in 1860, $6,780,000; in 1865, $7,706,745.

The city officers in 1861 were Frank B. Fay, mayor; John R. Dufur, Albert Bisbee, George W Churchill, James B. Forsyth, Eben W Lothrop, Henry W Bowen, Nehemiah Boynton, Noble M. Perkins, aldermen. In 1862, Frank B. Fay, mayor; John R. Dufur, Albert Bisbee, Jesse Gould, Benjamin J. Gerrish, Eben W Lothrop, James P Farley, Henry W. Bowen, John T. Hadaway, Francis Low, aldermen. 1863, Frank B. Fay, mayor; John R. Dufur, Albert Bisbee, Jesse Gould, James B. Forsyth, Eben W Lothrop, James F Farley, Francis Low, John T. Hadaway, aldermen. In 1864, Eustace C. Fitz, mayor; Albert Bisbee, Rufus Trussell, James B. Forsyth, John H. Osgood, Maurice M. Pigott, Eben W Lothrop, Joseph Everdean, Samuel W Mason, aldermen. In 1865, Eustace C. Fitz, mayor; Albert Bisbee, Elisha H. Ryder, Jesse Gould, William O. Haskell, Eben W. Lothrop, Maurice M. Pigott, Joseph Everdean, Samuel W. Mason, aldermen.

The city-clerk and city-treasurer during all these years was Samuel Bassett.

1861. The first meeting of the city council to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 18th of April, at which

the treasurer was authorized to pay out of the city treasury under the direction of the committee on police three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to fit out "the Chelsea Light Infantry, or any other military organization raised in the city," that may be called into active service, and to provide for the families of the men who shall be mustered in to said service. The use of the city hall was granted to the Chelsea Light Infantry for drilling purposes. A flag staff was ordered to be erected on the city hall, and from which the flag should be displayed until otherwise ordered. A proposition was made by citizens to form a military organization "to act as an extra police force during the absence of the military from the city," which was unanimously approved. April 25th, A report was made to the aldermen that a flag-staff had been procured, and that certain ladies of Chelsea had volunteered to make the flag, and had presented it to the city "as a memento of their patriotism in the present hour of our national troubles." The flag was accepted, their communication placed on file, and a vote of thanks passed for the gift.

The following is a copy of the letter: —

CHELSEA, April 20, 1861.

To E. W LOTHROP, ESQ., *in behalf of the citizens of Chelsea.*

Sir, — Allow us to present you a trifling memento of our patriotism in the present hour of national troubles, in the making of the accompanying flag, which we are glad to hail as the glorious ensign of the American nation, under which so many of our nation's friends on the field of battle have fought and died. Regretting that it is dishonored by a portion of our country, we hope "its stars may never be less," and that we may live long under its protection. With high regard,— Mrs. William A. Williams, Mrs. G. H. Rice, Mrs. Charles Howard, Mrs. J. Duff Brown, Mrs. Theo. C. Merrill, Mrs. C. A. Blanchard, Mrs. L. W Merrill, Mrs. Phillip B. Lowe, Mrs. Louise H. Walker, Mrs. H. C. Burgess, Mrs. C. F. Haynes, Mrs. J. Stone, Miss Lucy A. Bliss, Mrs. Rebecca S. Lash, Mrs. E. C. Bliss.

June 6th, Three thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families, as provided by law, to be expended under the direction of the mayor and aldermen. The committee on police was authorized to pay State aid for

the present to those families that were in immediate want of assistance. August 15th, It was ordered by the aldermen that a joint special committee be appointed to consider and report what action was necessary on the part of the city government in relation to Chelsea soldiers who had lost their lives in the late battle with the rebels at Bull Run. Aldermen Boynton, Churchill, and Bisbee were appointed on the part of the board, and on the 2d of September the order having been concurred in, Messrs. Hadaway, Pearmain, and Buck were appointed on the part of the common council. It was also ordered that State aid be continued to the families of the soldiers who had fallen or died in the battle of Bull Run. September 16th, The joint committee appointed at the previous meeting reported in favor of the adoption of resolutions passed by a citizens' meeting held on the 29th of July. The report was accepted, and the following resolutions were adopted and entered upon the records of the city: —

Whereas the government and citizens of Chelsea having received intelligence of the death on the field of battle at Bull Run, Va., of Philander Crowell, Jr., Thomas Needham, Thomas Harding, James H. Murphy, and George Bacon, members of Company H, Chelsea volunteers; it is hereby —

Resolved, That it is eminently due, alike to the noble cause for which our young heroes have fallen, to the universal sense of justice and gratitude, to the natural and spontaneous emotions of the hour, and especially to the feelings of the relatives and friends of the gallant dead, and of their surviving comrades on the field, that the community under whose endorsement and protection these patriot soldiers went forth to encounter the hardships and the perils of war should publicly commemorate that heroism and fidelity which have been thus sadly and yet gloriously sealed in death.

Resolved, That while such patriotic exercise of the best faculties of the American citizen soldier, and such devotion of life to that common cause whose grandeur no partial reverses or temporary defeats can diminish or obscure, are sacrifices to which the highest worth and the most exalted character in the land pay tribute, while the country, majestic even in her sorrow, confers upon all her defenders "the sweet rewards that decorate the brave," it should be our special duty and pride to render reverently the last homage, and to perform

adequately the last rites of affection and regard, over the sacred relics of those honored defenders of their country, whose death will shed a new and peculiar lustre upon the community under whose auspices they fought and fell.

Resolved, That no disaster nor defeat can impair our confidence in the justice of our cause, nor shake as we trust the firm determination of the people to sustain and carry it forward with a higher impulse and a grander devotion to its final triumph.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions duly attested be sent to the families of our deceased soldiers, and to Captain Carruth.

October 5th, The aid and influence of the city was pledged to T. C. Savory in his efforts to raise a new military company in the city, and the subject was referred to the committee on police.

1862. April 28th, A joint committee of the city council was appointed with full power "to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the reception of the dead and wounded of the Chelsea volunteers from the late engagement at Yorktown, Va." May 26th, —

Resolved, In convention of the city council, that his honor the mayor be authorized to pledge in behalf of the city, to the volunteers who may enlist under the present call for troops, the same aid to families as is now paid under the State-aid law.

The committee on police, and Messrs. Bailey, Slade, Pigott, and Fletcher of the common council were appointed with full powers "to aid the Rifle Corps, or any other military organization which may answer the present call for troops." May 29th, Alderman Lothrop from the joint committee to arrange for the reception of the bodies of those members of the Chelsea volunteers who were killed in the engagement near Yorktown, Va., made a detailed report of the engagement in which the men were killed. It appeared that Mayor Fay of Chelsea was at Washington when information of the battle was received; he immediately proceeded to Yorktown, and caused the bodies to be embalmed and forwarded to Chelsea for burial. The names of the slain were George A. Noyes, William D. Smith, Walter B. Andrews, and Allen A. Kingsbury. The funeral

ceremonies took place on the 7th of May. The services in the church were attended by His Excellency Governor Andrew, and his military staff, and a vast concourse of the citizens of Chelsea. The funeral procession was very long, business being almost wholly suspended. The report was ordered to be inscribed on the city records, together with the following preamble and resolutions: —

Whereas the city government have learned with feelings of deep sorrow of the death of GEORGE A. NOYES, WILLIAM D. SMITH, WALTER B. ANDREWS, and ALLEN A. KINGSBURY, members of the First Massachusetts Regiment, Company H of Chelsea, who were killed in making a gallant attack in front of the rebel lines at Yorktown; it is therefore —

Resolved, That we in common with our fellow citizens tender to the families of the heroic dead our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That their gallant conduct on the field of battle deserves our warmest praise, and should stimulate us all to noble deeds, and that although dead the memory of their patriotism will still live.

Resolved, That the gallant charge of Company H, First Massachusetts Regiment, our own Chelsea volunteers, on the 26th of April, 1862, before Yorktown, has added new honors to their record, and reflected new credit upon the city. Our gratitude for the reputation cherished, our admiration for the bravery displayed, and our sympathy for the loss they suffered, are fully due and are cordially tendered, with the hope that they may be spared to enjoy the honor so nobly earned.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the mayor and the president of the common council, be transmitted to the respective families of the deceased.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, CHELSEA, June 21, 1862.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL;

I have too long delayed notifying you officially of the presentation to the city, by Lieutenant-Colonel Wells of the First Massachusetts Regiment, of a musket taken from the redoubt near Yorktown, which was carried by Company H, on the 26th of April, 1862. Colonel Wells had command of the expedition, and he felt that as the Chelsea *boys* had the honor of the exploit, and had also its fearful cost, so the city should retain possession of this memento.

Yours truly,

FRANK B. FAY, *Mayor*.

July 10th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding eighteen thousand dollars for the payment of bounties of seventy-five dollars to volunteers to fill the quota of Chelsea under the recent call of the President for more men. July 28th, The bounty to volunteers was increased to one hundred dollars, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow the additional sum of six thousand dollars to meet the demand. July 31st, The payment of one hundred dollars bounty was limited to those who should enlist before the 15th of August next. September 15th, A special meeting was held to consider the resolution passed at a citizens' meeting "on Saturday evening last," recommending the payment of a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, and after debate the resolution was adopted by the council (24 yeas, 4 nays). The treasurer was authorized to borrow fifty thousand dollars to pay said bounties, which, November 20th, was increased to sixty-three thousand dollars.

1863. June 11th, Messrs. Hadaway and Lothrop of the board of aldermen and the president, and Messrs. Haskell, Slocum, and Mason of the common council were appointed to make arrangements "for the reception of Company H, Forty-third Regiment, upon their return from Newbern, North Carolina, and Company H, 50th Regiment, upon their return from New Orleans, Louisiana, and the Chelsea members of these and other regiments whose terms of enlistment are about to expire." July 16th, Ordered, to pay State aid to the families of men who may be drafted the same as to the families of volunteers.

1864. May 5th, Ordered, that the joint select committee on military affairs be instructed to make arrangements for a public reception to Company H, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and to coöperate with any other committee of the city which may unite in giving the veteran heroes a reception worthy of the city and which they so well merit; the expense of which to be charged to the appropriation for military purposes.

1865. April 10th, The joint standing committee on military affairs were directed to make arrangements for a public observance of the 14th instant, when the Flag of the Union was to be raised on Fort Sumter, "by the ringing of bells, the firing of

salutes, display of fireworks, and a public meeting in the evening, or such other demonstrations as the committee may deem proper." April 17th, A special meeting of the city council was held, by order of Eustace C. Fitz, mayor, who announced in fitting terms the death of President Lincoln by the hand of an assassin. The following preamble and resolutions were then adopted: —

Whereas God in his inscrutable providence has suffered the hand of the assassin to snatch away from us the beloved Chief Magistrate of the nation, it is therefore by the corporation of the city of Chelsea —

Resolved, That since the days of Washington no hero or statesman has held so high a place in our respect and affection as he who for four stormy years has guided our ship of State through unknown and troubled waters and over hidden shoals.

Resolved, That only hearts suffering together as we now suffer can offer to each other any sympathy; and our only consolation is an unwavering trust in the wisdom of Him whose hand is guiding this Republic to its destiny.

Resolved, That while we are bowed down with inexpressible grief at this sudden and great calamity, yet we will thank God that the mantle of our late honored and beloved President has fallen upon one whose past history is a pledge of his unswerving fealty to the Union.

Resolved, That the rooms of the mayor and aldermen and common council be appropriately draped in mourning, and that the members of the city government wear suitable badges of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the city government attend public services on the day appointed for the funeral of the late President in accordance with the recommendation of the national authorities, and that we invite our citizens to unite in paying due respect to the memory of the honored dead.

Chelsea furnished two thousand one hundred and eight men for the war, which was a surplus of one hundred and ninety-four over and above all demands. Eighty were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the city on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and ninety-six thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents ($196,746.87).

The amount of money raised and expended by the city during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the

Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $4,315.04; in 1862, $21,839.04; in 1863, $29,577.83; in 1864, $26,000.00; in 1865, $17,000.00. Total amount, $98,731.91.

The ladies of Chelsea began their work for the soldiers with the commencement of the war, and in 1861 forwarded many packages of valuable hospital stores to the front; but as the war continued they organized a Soldiers-Aid Society, the first officers of which were Mrs. John H. Osgood, president; Mrs. Jeremiah Campbell and Mrs. B. H. Barnes, vice-presidents; Mrs. Joseph A. Copp, secretary, and Mrs. James Hovey, treasurer. The first meeting was held Sept. 17, 1862, the day on which the battle of Antietam was fought. Sub-committees were appointed on dressing-gowns, shirts, drawers, socks, slippers, bandages, lint, compresses, pads, sheets, pillow-cases, bed-sacks, handkerchiefs, and towels. Several of these committees served to the end of the war. Mrs. Frank B. Fay obtained between eighty and ninety subscribers who agreed to pay one dollar a month, making a permanent income of about a thousand dollars a year. In the autumn of 1863 a ladies' fair was held in aid of the Soldiers-Aid Society, which yielded a net profit of $3,263.10. During the period of its existence the society made and forwarded the following articles: 1,703 shirts, 1,075 drawers, 956 pairs socks, 385 slippers, 3,876 towels, 4,890 handkerchiefs, 162 sheets and pillow-slips, 581 bed and pillow-sacks, 27 dressing-gowns, 485 slings, 33 mittens. The whole amount of money received and expended by the society was $6,217.56. The foregoing enumerations include only a few of the contributions. In less than a month after the society was organized "there were made and forwarded for the use of disabled soldiers 1,105 articles of clothing and bedding, 52 packages of food and delicacies, 107 bottles of wine and cordials, besides compresses, bandages, pads, etc."

North Chelsea. — Incorporated March 19, 1848. Name changed to Revere, 1871. Population in 1860, 921; in 1865, 858. Valuation in 1860, $770,000; in 1865, $860,359.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 were Benjamin Shurtleff, Ensign Kimball, Edward Pratt; in 1865, Benjamin Shurtleff, Ensign Kimball, William S. Janvin.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was William T. Hall. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Benjamin H. Dewing; in 1865, John F. Fenno.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity in relation to the war during this year, although the families of the soldiers belonging to the town were properly cared for by the selectmen.

1862. March 10th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding seven hundred dollars for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers. July 19th, Voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years and is credited to the quota of the town, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow fifteen hundred dollars to pay the same.* August 19th, The bounty to each volunteer was increased to two hundred dollars, including those for nine months' service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding two thousand dollars to pay the same. November 4th, The treasurer was directed to borrow one thousand dollars for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families.

1863. April 6th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. November 3d, The treasurer was directed to pay the State Treasurer "the balance due as assessed against the town on bounties paid to soldiers."

1864. March 7th, Voted, to raise one thousand and fifty-six dollars for State aid. April 4th, The treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow not exceeding twelve hundred dollars "for the purpose of filling the quota of men under the last call of the President for volunteers." May 30th, Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated to reimburse citizens who had advanced of their own means money for recruiting purposes. Twenty-five hundred dollars were also appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

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* At this meeting a letter was read from Captain William B. Eaton of North Chelsea, commanding the United States barque Ethan Allen, presenting a rebel flag captured by him near Tampa Bay, Florida, from a blockade runner; which created much enthusiasm, and called forth several patriotic speeches from prominent citizens. A vote of thanks was passed to Captain Eaton.

1865. March 6th, Seventeen hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families, one thousand dollars for the payment of bounties, and thirty-four hundred dollars to reimburse citizens for money subscribed and paid by them for recruiting purposes during the past year.

North Chelsea furnished one hundred and fourteen men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. Nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand five hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-five cents ($10,550.75).

The amount paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $307.54; in 1862, $1,034.10; in 1863, $1,625.00; in 1864, $1,720.11; in 1865, $1,000.00. Total amount, $5,686.75.

The ladies of North Chelsea "held meetings from time to time, and forwarded clothing, lint, and supplies of various kinds by committees chosen for that purpose."

WINTHROP. — Incorporated March 27, 1852. Population in 1860, 544; in 1865, 634. Valuation in 1860, $450,000; in 1865, $406,239.

The selectmen in 1861 were John Belcher, David Floyd, Richard Shackford; in 1862 and 1863, John Belcher, Richard Shackford, David P Matthews; in 1864, A. Richardson, Sylvanus Payne, P. P. Floyd; in 1865, John Belcher, Sylvanus Payne, William H. Long.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Warren Belcher; in 1864 and 1865, E. Floyd. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was E. Floyd; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, John Floyd.

Winthrop furnished seventy-two men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars ($10,774.00).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $00; in 1862, $182.34; in 1863, $284.00; in 1864, $388.00; in 1865, $550.00. Total amount, $1,404.34.

CHAPTER XV.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

THIS is the most central, and in territory the largest county in the Commonwealth. It crosses from New Hampshire on the north to the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut on the south; on the west it is bounded by the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden; and on the east by Middlesex and Franklin. Worcester County contains fifty-seven towns, and one city, — Worcester. The soil is generally good; its surface is undulating and hilly; Wachusett Mountain is its highest elevation. The population of the county in 1860 was 159,650; in 1865 it was 162,923, being an increase in five years of 3,273. The population in 1870 was 192,718, being an increase since 1865 of 29,795. The valuation of the county in 1860 was $75,412,160; in 1865 it was $80,857,766, being an increase in five years of $5,445,606.

According to the returns made by the selectmen of the towns and the mayor of Worcester in 1866, the whole number of men which the county furnished for the war was sixteen thousand six hundred and thirty-one (16,631), which is very near the exact number. Every city and town in the county furnished its contingent upon every call made by the President, and each had a surplus over and above all demands, which in the aggregate amounted to thirteen hundred and ninety-seven men (1,397).

The total amount of expenses incurred by all the municipalities in the county on account of the war, exclusive of State aid to the families of enlisted men, was one million three hundred and twenty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-five cents ($1,322,693.45).

The amount paid for State aid during the war, and which was reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was one million eight thousand and fifty-six dollars and eighty-one cents ($1,008,056.81). To this should be added $165,750.41, raised by voluntary subscription for war purposes. These make an aggregate of $2,496,500.67.

The following is the war record of each city and town in the county: —

ASHBURNHAM. — Incorporated Feb. 22, 1765. Population in 1860, 2,108; in 1865, 2,153. Valuation in 1860, $752,-839; in 1865, $789,081.

The selectmen in 1861 were Simeon Merritt, Jesse Parker, Isaac D. Ward; in 1862, Jesse Parker, Isaac D. Ward, William P Ellis; in 1863, Isaac D. Ward, Perley Howe, Elbridge Stimson; in 1864, Ohio Whitney, Jr., Marshall Wetherbee, Nathaniel L. Eaton; in 1865, Charles F Rockwood, William F Burrage, John E. Woodward.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Jerome W. Foster. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Europe H. Fairbanks; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Elbridge Stimson.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held on the 25th of May, at which it was voted to furnish proper assistance to the families of soldiers who may enlist in the military company forming in the town when they are called into the service of the United States. July 21st, Two thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose, and six hundred dollars to pay the debts of the company.

1862. March 3d, Two thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to the families of volunteers. July 31st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of twenty-seven men who shall enlist for three years and be mustered into the service of the United States and credited to the quota of the town. On the 28th of August this bounty was increased fifty dollars. September 29th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service.

1863. March 3d, Three thousand dollars were appropriated

for State aid to soldiers' families. August 24th, A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to drafted men, and State aid to their families. September 19th, One thousand dollars were appropriated for the benefit of the families of deceased soldiers.

1864. June 4th, A sufficient amount of money was appropriated to fill the present "and all future quotas of the town," the bounty to each volunteer not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars.

1865. January 4th, The bounty to each volunteer, enlisting to fill the quota of the town, was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war. March 6th, Four thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families.

Ashburnham furnished two hundred and thirty men for the war, which was a surplus of nine over and above all demands. Thirteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated aud expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars ($29,287.00). In addition to this, "large sums were contributed by individual subscription for the payment of bounties."

The amount of money expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $752.48; in 1862, $3,614.90; in 1863, $5,124.54; in 1864, $4,388.25; in 1865, $2,450.00. Total amount, $10,330.17

"The ladies of Ashburnham furnished articles of clothing, sanitary stores, and money for the soldiers and the Sanitary Commission, to the value of thirteen hundred dollars."

ATHOL. — Incorporated March 6, 1792. Population in 1860, 2,604; in 1865, 2,813. Valuation in 1860, $925,390; in 1865, $1,085,516.

The selectmen in 1861 were Calvin Kelton, Amos L. Cheney, John Kendall; in 1862, Amos L. Cheney, John Kendall, A. D. Horr; in 1863, Calvin Kelton, A. D. Horr, A. L. Cheney; in 1864, Calvin Kelton, Gardner Lord, Jr., Josiah Haven; in 1865, Calvin Kelton, James W. Hunt, James M. Rice.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was James J. Goulding; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Thomas H. Goodspeed. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Sylvanus E. Twitchell; in 1865, Nathaniel Richardson.

1861. A public town-meeting was held on the 19th of April, at which upwards of forty young men "offered themselves for the formation of a military company" The first legal town-meeting was held on the 30th of April, at which it was voted to give ten dollars a month to each unmarried person, and twenty dollars a month to each married person who should enlist in the military service. Five thousand dollars were appropriated to meet the expenditure. July 10th, Voted, to pay aid to the families of volunteers, and to pay all bills for medical attendance. November 5th, Voted, to pay State aid as provided by law.

1862. August 2d, The town authorized the payment of a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to the number required to fill its quota, who should enlist for the term of three years and be mustered in previous to the 16th of August. On the 28th of the same month it was voted to pay the same bounty to nine-months volunteers. The selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the widows and children of volunteers. Several public meetings were held about this time, at which measures were adopted to raise by private subscription money to encourage recruiting.

1863. No action appears to have been necessary by the town in its corporate capacity in relation to furnishing men for the war during this year.

1864. April 16th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years and credited to the quota of the town; three thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same. June 4th, Three hundred and seventy-five dollars additional were appropriated for the same purpose. The same bounty continued to be paid until the end of the war.

1865. June 10th, Voted, to reimburse to citizens money which they had voluntarily contributed to encourage enlistments and the payment of bounties. This vote was subsequently rescinded.

Athol furnished about three hundred and ten men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-eight over and above all demands. Eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eighteen thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-four cents ($18,880.94). This does not include $11,480.21 paid by private citizens.

The amount of money expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $703.04; in 1862, $4,000.00; in 1863, $6,364.23; in 1864, $4,882.09; in 1865, $2,461.25. Total amount, $18,410.61.

The ladies of Athol contributed liberally to the comfort of the soldiers, both in money and supplies, which were forwarded to the army chiefly through the agencies of the Christian Commission; the total money value of which was $2,470.99.

AUBURN. — Incorporated April 10, 1778. Population in 1860, 914; in 1865, 959. Valuation in 1860, $391,784; in 1865, $503,928.

The selectmen in 1861 were John Warren, Luther Merriam, Stephen Sibley; in 1862, John Warren, Ezra Rice, S. A. Newton; in 1863, John Warren, Ezra Rice, J. S. Cummings; in 1864, Ezra Rice, J S. Cummings, Isaac Sawin; in 1865, Ezra Rice, Philander Pond, George Bancroft.

The town-clerk during all of these years was Emory Stone. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Anson Burlinghame; in 1864 and 1865, Lyman Ward.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held May 6th, at which it was voted to raise one thousand dollars "to be appropriated for the benefit of such volunteers as shall be or are now employed in the military service of the Government, and to the wants of their families while absent. June 8th, Voted, to send five dollars to each of the two three-months volunteers then in the service, belonging to Auburn.

1862. July 26th, Nine men having been called for as the quota of the town under a new requisition, it was voted to give

each a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars; this was raised to one hundred and seventy-five dollars by private subscription; a committee of one from each school district was chosen "to encourage men to enlist." August 23d, A bounty of one hundred dollars was voted to be paid to each person enlisting for nine months; to which five dollars were added by private subscription.

1863. Nothing of general interest was transacted by the town in regard to military matters during this year.

1864. June 27th, August 3d, and November 12th, legal town-meetings were held and measures adopted to furnish men for military service. A bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was allowed to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town; this system was kept up until the end of the war.

Auburn furnished ninety-seven men for the military service, which was a surplus of five over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The total amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was four thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars ($4,535.00). In addition to this $3,680.00 were raised by private subscription.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $159.71; in 1862, $975,49; in 1863, $1,267.23; in 1864, $1,654.42; in 1865, $1,000.00. Total amount, $5,056.85.

BARRE. — Incorporated March 28, 1753. Population in 1860, 2,973; in 1865, 2,856. Valuation in 1860, $1,668,557; in 1865, $1,797,762.

The selectmen in 1861 were David Rice, Stephen Heald, Silas Rawson, James F. Davis, Franklin Smith; in 1862, Franklin Smith, James F Davis, Warren Mandell, Stephen Heald, A. H. Holland; in 1863, David Rice, E. L. Pierce, Willard Broad, Henry Ellsworth, Caleb Harwood; in 1864, A. H. Holland, James F Davis, Henry E. Rice, Austin Hawes, Wilcut Harwood, Jr.; in 1865, A. H. Holland, James F. Davis, Henry E. Rice, Wilcut Harwood, Jr., Austin Hawes.

The town-clerk during all these years was Lyman Sibley. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was John W Rice; in 1863, A. Lawrence; in 1864 and 1865, E. B. Shattuck.

1861. On the 1st of May a legal town-meeting was held to see what action the town would take "to render aid and encouragement to a volunteer company now forming in this town." Voted, to appropriate four thousand dollars to increase the pay of those who may be called into the military service of the United States to eighteen dollars a month, "and to assist the families of such soldiers and officers as may need assistance." A thousand dollars were also appropriated to pay to each member of the company fifty cents for every half day he may be engaged in drilling. July 12th, Voted, to appropriate eight hundred dollars "to uniform a volunteer company now forming in the town."

1862. July 17th, Voted, that the treasurer be directed to pay, under the order of the selectmen, to each and every inhabitant who shall have been or may hereafter be mustered into the service of the United States, as a part of the quota of the town, the sum of one hundred dollars "as an additional bounty." August 27th, The town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist to the credit of the town for nine months' service, and appropriated two thousand dollars to provide State aid for the families of volunteers.

1863. Nothing of special interest was done by the town in its corporate capacity during this year for military purposes, although recruiting and the payment of State aid went on as before.

1864. March 28th, Voted, "to raise the sum of four thousand dollars for the purpose of filling the quota of the town on the recent call of the President for more men." April 18th, Voted, to appropriate thirty-five hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers. June 10th, Voted, to raise five thousand dollars to recruit volunteers to fill the quota of the town "under any call or order of the President of the United States."

1865. March 6th, Voted, to raise three thousand dollars to pay aid to the families of soldiers.

Barre furnished three hundred and nineteen men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-four over and above all demands. Eleven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars ($24,356.00).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $319.49; in 1862, $2,137.05; in 1863, $4,053.90; in 1864, $3,019.60; in 1865, $1,700.00. Total amount, $11,230.04.

BERLIN. — Incorporated March 16, 1784. Population in 1860, 1,106; in 1865, 1,062. Valuation in 1860, $396,170; in 1865, $401,831.

The selectmen in 1861 were Henry D. Coburn, Silas Sawyer, George W Maynard; in 1862, George W. Maynard, Luther Peters, Abel W Longley; in 1863, Abel W Longley, Riley Smith, Jonas Sawyer; in 1864 and 1865, William Bassett, Jonas Sawyer, Israel Sawyer.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Josiah E. Sawyer. The treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Christopher S. Hastings; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Elisha M. Whitney

1861. The first meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 6th of May; William Bartlett, Esq., presented the following resolutions, which were read and adopted: —

Resolved, That the time has come for action, resolute, determined, decisive action; and that Liberty imperilled, the laws defied, the Constitution trampled upon, and the Old Flag trailed in the dust by traitorous hands, call in tones of thunder to every patriot to arm and strike a blow at once for Liberty and Law, for God and Justice.

Resolved, That since governments were instituted among men never was there less justification for rebellion than this which has been brought forth by a conspiracy more wicked than the world has ever seen, and all who shall give it aid and comfort by word or deed will be justly deserving the execration of all good and patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That we cheerfully accept the situation, and will resolutely stand on our country's defence; and in proportion to our means and

numbers will contribute of the same to the support of the Government, until the old Flag shall wave over the whole land as the emblem of Equality, Liberty, and Law.

Two thousand dollars were appropriated "for fitting out volunteers for the defence of the Government," and Luther Peters, Abel W Longley, Riley Smith, Eli Sawyer, and William Bassett were appointed a committee for the expenditure of the money. November 5th, The chairman of the committee reported "that they had paid thirty-four men eight dollars each." The report was accepted.

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. August 22d, The same bounty was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. No legal town-meeting appears to have been necessary during this year to act upon matters relating to the war.

1864. April 11th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and money was appropriated to pay the same "until the quota of the town is filled." August 3d, Voted, to pay the bounty *in gold* or its equivalent in value. The treasurer was instructed to borrow thirty-three hundred and fifteen dollars "to carry the vote into effect."

Berlin furnished one hundred and thirty men for the war, which was a surplus of nine over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand and thirteen dollars and twenty-two cents ($14,013.22).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $296.25; in 1862, $1,773.32; in 1863, $2,883.05; in 1864, $3,589.30; in 1865, $2,691.44. Total amount, $11,233.36.

The ladies of Berlin formed a soldiers-aid society, and did soldiers' work for the Sanitary Commission. They also collected over seven hundred dollars to purchase material to be

made into under-clothing, socks, and other garments for the soldiers. They met often, the average attendance being about sixty. The articles furnished were generally sent to the soldiers through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

BLACKSTONE. — Incorporated March 25, 1845. Population in 1860, 5,453; in 1865, 4,857 Valuation in 1860, $1,817,-911; in 1865, $1,993,024.

The selectmen in 1861 were Emory Scott, John C. Scott, Daniel N. Chase; in 1862, Emory Scott, John C. Scott, Joseph G Ray, Estes Lamb; * in 1863, William A. Northup, Sylvanus H. Benson, Lewis W Taft; in 1864, Sylvanus H. Benson, Andrew Kelley, John S. Needham; in 1865, Andrew Kelley, John S. Needham, Arthur Cook.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was George E. Bullard; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, James R. Comstock. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1865 was R. K. Randolph; in 1863 and 1864, Moses Farnum.

1861. On the 1st of May a town-meeting was held, at which a preamble and resolutions were presented by D. Hill, Esq., setting forth the blessings of the Union, and the duty of the people to sustain the Government in its efforts to crush the Rebellion; and a resolve "that we hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, that come weal come woe we will never prove recreant to the Government to which we justly owe allegiance, and from which we derive so many blessings, — a Government which is the only formidable foe to despotism and tyranny, and the last hope of civil and religious liberty in the world. That in this irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery every pulsation of our hearts is for freedom, and in her sacred cause we are ready to give battle; our watch-word, — the Government, and enforcement of the laws; our banner, — the stars and stripes." The town voted to pay aid not to exceed nine dollars a month to the family of each person who may enlist from the town into the military service, and to each volunteer a sum, which together with the Government allow-

* Elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by Mr. Ray removing from the town.

ance shall make his pay twenty dollars a month while in the military service. One dollar a day was voted to each person while engaged in drilling. One thousand dollars was placed at the discretion of the selectmen for military purposes. The selectmen were also directed to remove the seats from the town hall that it may be used for drill purposes.

1862. April 28th, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to families of men living in the town who had enlisted in other States. July 17th, Voted, to pay to each volunteer a bounty of one hundred dollars, and to borrow two thousand dollars to pay the same. August 23d, The bounty to three-years volunteers was raised to three hundred dollars, and a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers for nine months. December 6th, The town having a surplus of men, the selectmen were forbidden to transfer them to any other town.

1863. April 6th, The selectmen were directed to continue the payment of aid to the families of deceased and disabled soldiers. August 26th, Voted, to pay aid to the families of drafted men.

1864. April 16th, Voted, to borrow seven thousand five hundred dollars for military purposes, and that a tax be assessed next year to repay the same. August 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years, and to borrow five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. December 19th, The same amount of bounty was continued, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Blackstone furnished seven hundred and twenty men for the war, of whom two hundred and ten enlisted in Rhode Island regiments, and were therefore not credited to the quota of the town; notwithstanding this Blackstone filled all demands made upon it by the Government, and had a surplus of thirty-seven men at the end of the war. Ten were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000.00), of which fourteen thousand were raised by private subscription.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during

the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $948,93.; in 1862, $4,918.09; in 1863, $6,653.29; in 1864, $6,500.00; in 1865, $4,000.00. Total amount, $23,020.31. This does not include State aid paid to families of men who enlisted in Rhode Island regiments.

BOLTON. — Incorporated June 24, 1738. Population in 1860, 1,348; in 1865, 1,504. Valuation in 1860, $563,319: in 1865, $636,514.

The selectmen in 1861 were Marcellus Houghton, Joel Sawyer, John T. Wallis; in 1862 and 1863, Marcellus Houghton, Joshua E. Sawyer, Roswell Barrett; in 1864, Marcellus Houghton, Joshua E. Sawyer, Caleb E. Nourse; in 1865, Marcellus Houghton, Joshua E. Sawyer, Charles E. Waite.

The town-clerk during all these years, with the exception of three months, was Richard S. Edes. Joseph H. Sawyer was town-clerk during the three months that Mr. Edes was at Port Royal, South Carolina. The town-treasurer during all the years of the war was C. C. Moore.

1861. On the 19th of April, when information was received that our Sixth Regiment had been attacked in Baltimore, the selectmen issued the following call for a public meeting: "Citizens of Bolton! All who are in favor of sustaining the Government of the United States are earnestly requested to meet at the Town Hall on Monday, April 22d, at 7 o'clock P.M., to hear and act upon the proposition received from Berlin and Harvard to form a volunteer military company, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed necessary." In accordance with this call a large meeting was held, of which Marcellus Houghton was chosen chairman and Richard S. Edes secretary. A committee, consisting of Silas Holman, Nathaniel A. Newton, and Joseph H. Sawyer, was appointed to report resolutions, which were subsequently read and unanimously adopted: First, "That we, the citizens of Bolton, desire to be behind none of our fellow-citizens of other towns in feeling and firmly manifesting a hearty and loyal attachment to our beloved country, and the free institutions under which we have heretofore so signally

prospered; and that, pledging our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, calling on the God of our Fathers to aid and bless us, we stand ready through every hazard and sacrifice to maintain these time-honored institutions for our posterity as they were handed down to us from a revered ancestry." Second, To stand by the President and the Governor, "and in no way, manner, or shape will we have complicity with treason or traitors, and in no form, either by word or deed, will we give them aid and comfort." Third, "That no considerations of family affection or private expediency shall withhold us from assuming our proper quota of the public burden, or from furnishing our just share of the sinews of war." Fourth, That they would "join with the towns of Harvard and Berlin in raising a volunteer company," &c. At this meeting thirty-five young men volunteered, and twelve hundred dollars were subscribed on the spot. May 6th, Voted, to pay men for drilling, and three thousand dollars were appropriated to aid the families of volunteers, and to add to the monthly pay of the soldiers.

1862. July 17, Voted, that one hundred dollars in addition to their regular United States pay be given to each of the sixteen volunteers then called for from the town. August 16th, Voted, to give a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service. Three informal war meetings were held in the town during the year.

1863. An informal town-meeting was held November 14th, at which measures were taken to recruit volunteers to fill the quota called for from the town. Several other meetings were held during the year for the same purpose, at which prominent gentlemen made speeches.

1864. August 3d, The town voted to raise twenty-five hundred dollars for recruiting purposes.

Bolton furnished one hundred and fifty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of nineteen over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety cents ($19,847.90).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for

State aid during the war to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $379.80; in 1862, $1,406.70; in 1863, $1,957.92; in 1864, $2,326.67; in 1865, $1,350.44. Total amount, $7,421.53.

BOYLSTON. — Incorporated March 1, 1786. Population in 1860, 929; in 1865, 792. Valuation in 1860, $469,794; in 1865, $467,551.

The selectmen in 1861 were Robert Andrews, Jr., Oliver S. Kendall, Stephen H. Hartshorn; in 1862, Robert Andrews, Jr., Stephen H. Hartshorn, Sylvanus Reed; in 1863, Henry H. Brigham, Horace Kendall, A. V R. Prouty; in 1864, John Andrews, David T. Moore, Tertullus Ray; in 1865, Robert Andrews, Horace Kendall, A. V R. Prouty.

The town-clerk during all these years was Henry H. Brigham. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Albert W Andrews; in 1863 and 1864, Stephen H. Hartshorn; in 1865, John Andrews.

1861. A town-meeting was held April 29th, at which it was voted that, "Whereas the President had called upon the loyal States for men to defend the integrity of the Union, therefore it was the duty of all good citizens, forgetting all past differences, to rally and unite as one man to sustain the Government and put down rebellion." A committee of three was appointed to consider the matter of providing uniforms for all persons in the town who volunteer to form a military company. The committee chosen were Captain Lambert Lamson, A. W Andrews, David T. Moore. Voted, that the uniforms be of such style and material as the volunteers may select; that each volunteer be provided with a Colt's revolver and a bowie-knife; that each be paid one dollar a day by the town while in the United States service, and one dollar for every half day spent in drilling previous to being mustered into the service. It was also voted to raise by taxation the sum of two thousand dollars to carry into effect the above objects.

1862. March 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow such sums of money as may be required to pay State aid to the families of volunteers. July 28th, Voted, to pay a bounty of

one hundred and five dollars to each volunteer who should enlist on or before the 5th of August to fill the quota of the town, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the bounties. August 25th, the bounty to volunteers was increased to one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

1863. March 2d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars to pay State aid to the families of volunteers.

1864. March 7th, A vote similar to the above was passed. April 18th, Five hundred dollars were appropriated for bounties and recruiting purposes. June 20th, Six hundred and twenty-five dollars were granted for recruits furnished in place of drafted men. August 15th, The sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was fixed as the bounty to be paid by the town to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town.

1865. March 6th, One thousand dollars were voted for aid to families of volunteers. June 5th, Three thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars were voted to reimburse citizens who had advanced money for recruiting purposes.

Boylston furnished eighty men for the war, which was a surplus of one over all demands made upon it, one of whom was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars ($10,657).

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid during the war to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $316.05; in 1862, $1,456.26; in 1863, $2,130.40; in 1864, $1,743.62; in 1865, $874.13. Total amount, $6,520.46.

Brookfield. — Incorporated Nov. 12, 1718. Population in 1860, 2,276; in 1865, 2,106. Valuation in 1860, $765,765; in 1865, $973,359.

The selectmen in 1861 were Dwight Hyde, Henry L. Mellen, Calvin Hobbs, J M. Gibson; in 1862, Dwight Hyde, Henry L. Mellen, Leonard Warren; in 1863, Henry L. Mellen, J N Vaughan, A. H. Moulton, William D. Millett, P W Hawes; in 1864 and 1865, A. H. Moulton, E. K. Pellet, J N. Vaughan, J. N. Rogers, J. Hamant.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Washington Tufts; in 1863 and 1864, Charles H. Fales; in 1865, Henry S. Crosby. The town-treasurer during all these years was Alonzo Upham.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters in regard to the war was held on the 30th of April, at which it was voted that each volunteer belonging to the town should receive one dollar a day for every day occupied in drilling, which payment to be made weekly and continue until otherwise ordered by the selectmen; also, that every enlisted man "from this town" when called into actual service shall receive an amount of money sufficient to make his pay fifteen dollars a month, and those who have families or persons dependent upon them for support shall receive in addition thereto eight dollars a month, "to be paid as the selectmen shall think best to such family or dependant;" also, that each Brookfield member of the military company being raised in whole or in part in the town for the Fifteenth Regiment "shall be furnished with a plain and substantial uniform, army blankets, and revolver at the expense of the town." E. Twitchell, J. S. Montague, and Charles Fales were chosen to carry this vote into effect.*

1862. July 2d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of the twenty-four volunteers for three years' service to fill the quota of the town under the pending call of the President for three hundred thousand men, the same to be paid when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. August 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town for nine months' service.

Other meetings were held during the years of the war to encourage recruiting, "at which distinguished speakers from other places were present and addressed the people, and contributions of generous sums were made to volunteers by individuals."

Brookfield furnished two hundred and forty-five men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-one over and above all demands. Seven were commissioned officers. The whole

* The committee furnished forty-four uniforms, at a cost of $523.63; thirty-seven Colt's army revolvers at a cost of $536.56, and paid for drilling $289. Total, $1,349.19.

amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fifteen thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and seventy-two cents ($15,-708.72).

The amount of money raised and expended for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $642.02; in 1862, $2,470.49; in 1863, $3,279.63; in 1864, $4,957.36; in 1865, $2,816.69. Total amount, $14,166.19.

CHARLTON. — Incorporated Nov. 2, 1754. Population in 1860, 2,047; in 1865, 1,925. Valuation in 1860, $872,454; in 1865, $909,729.

The selectmen in 1861 were Rufus B. Dodge, Almon Sampson, Hiram Willis; in 1862, J. H. Hathaway, Erastus Winslow, Alfred E. Fiske: in 1863, J. H. Hathaway, Rufus B. Dodge, Gilbert Rich; in 1864, J H. Hathaway, A. H. Marble, Andrew March; in 1865, J H. Hathaway, Alfred E. Fiske, Reuben Rich.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Alfred E. Fiske.

The answer to our application for a transcript of the war record of the town, as it appears upon the town-books, we quote as follows: "In relation to an abstract of the doings of our town-meetings, I think they were so numerous and the doings so complicated that you would not wish to embody them in your work. I cannot give you the precise number of men furnished or the amount of money paid by the town; but the town was ever ready to respond to any call, and to furnish men to fill any quota assigned to it during the war, and at its close the town was credited with five or six men over and above all calls."

We regret that we were not furnished with the votes, as we could have made use of them. The other facts we derive from other sources.

Charlton furnished two hundred and thirteen men for the war, which was a surplus of eighteen over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the

war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-two thousand dollars ($22,000.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $221.94; in 1862, $2,455.99; in 1863, $4,115.53; in 1864, $3,153.22; in 1865, $1,800.00. Total amount, $11,746.68.

CLINTON. — Incorporated March 14, 1850. Population in 1860, 3,859; in 1865, 4,021. Valuation in 1860, $1,676,064; in 1865, $2,017,299.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were James F Maynard, Charles W Worcester, P L. Morgan; in 1863, Charles W. Worcester, Elisha Brimhall, Alfred A. Burdett; in 1864, Elisha Brimhall, Alfred A. Burdett, Benjamin R. Smith; in 1865, Charles W Worcester, Alfred A. Burdett, George S. Harris.

The town-clerk during all these years was H. C. Greeley. The town-treasurer for the same period was Alfred Knight.

1861. At the annual meeting held March 4th it was voted to appropriate one thousand dollars for the purchase of uniforms for the militia company of the town known as the "Clinton Light Guards."* April 22d, A thousand dollars was appropriated for the general benefit of the company; and the selectmen were directed to furnish "any assistance that may be needed by the families of those who shall be called from this town into actual service, and for this purpose to draw orders upon the treasurer from time to time to any amount not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars." July 9th, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of volunteers not to exceed twelve dollars a month to each family, and to draw orders upon the treasurer for that purpose not to exceed in the aggregate five thousand dollars.

1862. July 22d, Voted, to appropriate six thousand dollars to pay bounties to volunteers who "will enlist for the war;" also,

* This was in expectation of hostilities, and is the first appropriation made by any town in the Commonwealth in anticipation of a call for troops.

to pay a bounty of a hundred dollars "to each inhabitant of the town volunteering to fill the quota of the town." The same bounty was directed to be paid to those who were already in the service, and had enlisted without receiving any bounty. August 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers for nine months' service "to the number of one hundred men." The treasurer was also authorized to borrow "a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars to pay said bounties."

1863. March 2d, The assessors were directed to abate all poll taxes "which may have been or may hereafter be assessed" upon volunteers from that town while in the military service. April 6th, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of soldiers living in the town as provided by the act of the Legislature.

1864. April 26th, The selectmen were authorized to pay to each volunteer enlisting for three years a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; also, voted to reimburse "the money contributed by citizens to aid in filling the quota of the town." Other votes were passed relating to the payment of bounties and borrowing of money, and meetings were held from time to time until the end of the war.

Clinton furnished four hundred and nineteen men for the war, which was a surplus of forty-eight over and above all demands. Twenty-one were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand and forty-three dollars and nineteen cents ($14,043.19). In addition to this amount nine thousand dollars were contributed by individual citizens in aid of recruiting.

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,943.92; in 1862, $9,352.21; in 1863, $10,275.15; in 1864, $9,200.00; in 1865, $4,400.00. Total amount, $36,171.28.

The Clinton Soldiers-Aid Society was formed in August, 1862, of which Mrs. C. G. Stevens, Mrs. J. F Maynard, Mrs. J. M. Heard, and Mrs. C. F. Field were directors. A suitable room was procured, which was kept open every day from two

to five o'clock P.M. The purpose of the society was to furnish articles useful to the soldiers, whether in camp or in hospital. Articles of this description amounting in value to upwards of three thousand dollars were contributed during the war, and forwarded to the front through the agency of the Sanitary Commission. Immediately after the battle of Antietam Dr. George M. Moore was sent by the society to look after the sick and wounded belonging to the town, and to bring home the bodies of those who had fallen in battle.

DANA. — Incorporated Feb. 18, 1801. Population in 1860, 876; in 1865, 789. Valuation in 1860, $241,663; in 1865, $242,117

The selectmen in 1861 were Allen Goodman, N L. Johnson, Timothy Stone; in 1862, Allen Goodman, Timothy Stone, M. J. Hillman; in 1863, Allen Goodman, Timothy Stone, Ezra Comee; in 1864, N. L. Johnson, Timothy Stone, L. S. Blackmer; in 1865, N. L. Johnson, L. S. Blackmer, C. A. Doane.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was D. L. Richards.

1861. October 14th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding five hundred dollars for aid to the families of soldiers.

1862. April 7th, A similar vote was passed without restriction as to the amount, which was left discretionary with the selectmen. July 22, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, when mustered in to the credit of the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. August 30th, the same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. April 7th, The treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to soldiers' families during the year. Voted, "that the town assume and pay the debt wherein extra bounties have been paid, together with expenses of recruiting in 1862."

1864. April 4th, The selectmen were instructed to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer

who shall enlist and be credited to the town until March, 1865, the number not to exceed the town's quota. The treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1865. June 26th, Voted, to raise by tax sufficient money to reimburse individuals for money advanced by them to aid in procuring recruits to fill the quota of the town in 1864.

Dana furnished eighty-three men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighteen cents ($8,788.18).

The amount of money expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $155.26; in 1862, $1,306.97; in 1863, $1,540.83; in 1864, $1,323.33; in 1865, $750.00. Total amount, $5,076.39.

"The ladies of Dana furnished a fair proportion of comfortable articles for the soldiers during the war, which were sent to the Sanitary Commission, and by it distributed to the volunteers."

DOUGLAS. — Incorporated ——, 1746. Population in 1860, 2,442; in 1865, 2,157 Valuation in 1860, $953,409; in 1865, $871,651.

The selectmen in 1861 were Gardner Chase, Brigham Morse, Artemas Knowlton, James H. Dudley, Dexter Whipple; in 1862, Fenner Batcheller, Joseph Hunt, James H. Dudley, Charles Hutchins, Elijah Bigelow; in 1863, Perley Gould, Alvin Hall, Joseph T. Wallis, Reuben Fairfield, William J. Wellman. In 1864, Albert Butler, Adolphus F. Brown, James H. Dudley, Aaron F Jones, George White. In 1865, Aaron F Jones, Charles A. Hunt, William A. Dudley, Caleb Hill.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Edwin Moore; in 1864 and 1865, Aaron M. Hill. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Samuel W. Heath; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Ezra Jones.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon questions relating to the war was held on the 7th of May, at which the town voted to raise by taxation four thousand dollars for the enlistment and equipment of a company of volunteers, and to provide for the families of those who may enlist. December 11th, Two thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families.

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' military service, and who is mustered in to the credit of the town, "in addition to the bounty offered by the Government." August 21st, Fifty dollars were added to the bounty "of each of the last eleven volunteers." The bounty to volunteers for nine months' service was fixed at one hundred dollars, which on September 4th was raised to one hundred and fifty dollars.

1863. December 11th, Perley Gould and Charles W Moore were chosen "to confer with committees of Northbridge and Uxbridge in relation to filling the quota of this town." Charles W Moore, Lyman Parsons, George P Bryant, and James H. Dudley were chosen "to call a war meeting next Monday, and to call all other meetings they shall deem necessary to carry out the object of this meeting."

1864. July 7th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' service and be credited to the town, "under any call of the President before the 1st of March, 1865, and any unappropriated money raised to reimburse individuals who had contributed of their private means to pay bounties may be used for this purpose." The treasurer was also authorized to borrow two thousand dollars in addition thereto. August 30th, Voted, to pay the bounties in gold.

1865. The town voted to raise six thousand five hundred dollars to reimburse citizens who had voluntarily contributed of their private means to pay bounties and encourage recruiting.

Douglas furnished about two hundred and fifty men for the war, and at the end had a surplus of fourteen over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on

account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-six cents ($30,734.76)

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $661.70; in 1862, $3,472.47; in 1863, $4,222.80; in 1864, $2,600.00; in 1865, $1,100.00. Total amount, $12,056.97

DUDLEY. — Incorporated Feb. 2, 1731. Population in 1860, 1,736; in 1865, 2,077. Valuation in 1860, $685,821; in 1865, $681,471.

The selectmen in 1861 were Asa E. Edmands, Abiel D. Williams, John Marsh; in 1862, Lemuel Healy, Abiel D. Williams, George Davis; in 1863, John E. Edmands, Augustus T. Allen, Daniel Prince; in 1864, Abiel D. Williams, Waldo M. Healy, John Marsh; in 1865, Abiel D. Williams, Waldo M. Healy, George Davis.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Moses Barnes.

1861. The first town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 13th of May, at which it was voted to appropriate three thousand dollars, from which to pay eight dollars a month to each volunteer while in the service of the United States, "who at the time of his enlistment was an inhabitant of Dudley," and State aid to his family.

1862. July 31st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, who shall be credited to the quota of Dudley. It was also unanimously —

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge all our resources to the glorious cause, believing as we do that our duty and our interest to humanity require it.

August 27th, Voted, to pay the same bounty to volunteers for nine months' service who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town.

1864. July 10th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred

and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town "under any future call of the President for men;" also, the same amount to drafted men, and to citizens who put in representative recruits, — this to last until March 1, 1865.

Dudley furnished about two hundred men for the war, and at the end had a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars and four cents ($14,421.04).

The amount raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $55.44; in 1862, $1,645.51; in 1863, $2,686.86; in 1864, $2,826.49; in 1865, $1,650.00. Total amount, $8,864.30.

FITCHBURG. — Incorporated Feb. 3, 1764. Population in 1860, 7,805; in 1865, 8,119. Valuation in 1860, $3,762,529; in 1865, $4,240,252.

The selectmen in 1861 were William Kimball, John P. Sabin, Rodney Wallace, Caleb W Jaquith, William O. Brown; in 1862, Caleb W Jaquith, Cyrus Thurston, William H. Vose, George Robbins, Alfred R. Ordway; in 1863, William H. Vose, Caleb W. Jaquith, Cyrus Thurston, Alfred R. Ordway, John P. Sabin; in 1864, Caleb W Jaquith, Cyrus Thurston, William Kimball, Rodney Wallace, Eugene T. Miles; in 1865, Caleb W Jaquith, Eugene T. Miles, William Kimball, William O. Brown, John W. Kimball.

The town-clerk during these years was John T. Farwell. The town-treasurer, Ebenezer Torrey.

1861. A legal town-meeting was held April 7th, "to consider the propriety of appropriating money" in anticipation of a call being made by the President for troops to sustain the Government, at which it was voted to appropriate ten thousand dollars; and Ebenezer Torrey, Moses Wood, C. Marshall, William Woodbury, Levi Doune, A. P. Kimball, and Timothy S. Wilson were chosen a committee to have charge of the ex-

penditure of the money. They were to provide for the comfort of the families of soldiers who may be called into active service, to furnish the volunteers "with clothing, equipments, and small arms," and were authorized to draw upon the treasurer for money May 4th, A communication was read, signed by the regular physicians of the town, tendering gratuitously their professional services to the families of the soldiers of Fitchburg whenever desired. The following report was made by L. Bradford, which was adopted: —

"The fact that war now prevails should lead us as patriots to husband our resources, and bend all our energies towards the preservation of our beloved country and the perpetuity of its liberty. We are called upon by every consideration of patriotism to supply our own citizen soldiers for the emergency, and to provide for their families, if they are called to active duty. To do this we should curtail our former lavish expenditures: we should be just to our country before we are generous to ourselves. Our motto now should be, OUR COUNTRY FIRST, OURSELVES AFTERWARDS."

The committee having in charge the disbursement of the ten thousand dollars was given discretionary power to pay any bills contracted by the two military companies belonging to the town, "as well before as after they shall be called into actual service." June 8th, The act of the Legislature concerning the payment of State aid to soldiers' families was adopted, and ten thousand dollars were appropriated to carry into effect its provisions. November 5th, The selectmen were authorized to send agents to the seat of war "to look after and take care of our dead and wounded volunteers." December 14th, Dr. Alfred Hitchcock presented resolutions requesting the trustees of the Public Library to take measures to collect and preserve in some permanent form all interesting facts, correspondence, trophies, &c., which "will perpetuate to future generations the history of the service in which the Fitchburg volunteers have been or may be engaged." Voted, to put one thousand dollars into the hands of Thomas R. Boutelle, Alvah Crocker, L. H. Bradford, Henry A. Willis, and Hanson L. Reed, to relieve incidental wants of soldiers belonging to the town as they may judge best. The selectmen were authorized "to pay

the Soldiers-Aid Society $32.26 for expenses paid in sending packages of clothing to our soldiers, and any future expenses for the same purpose."

1862. April 14th, The selectmen were authorized to pay aid to the families and dependants of the soldiers of Fitchburg "as their circumstances require." L. H. Bradford offered resolutions thanking the officers and soldiers belonging to the town for their bravery and good conduct at the battles of Roanoke Island and Balls Bluff, and expressing sympathy with the families and relatives of those who had fallen. They were unanimously adopted. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town, and to borrow ten thousand one hundred dollars to pay the same. August 30th, Voted to pay the same bounty to nine-months volunteers. September 27th, Voted to pay the same bounty to men who may be drafted.

1863. April 13th, Resolutions were passed in honor of the soldiers of Fitchburg who had fallen in battle, or died in service since the last annual meeting, and sympathy with their families and relatives; also, "Resolved, that we will continue our means and our influence to sustain our Government in its measures until every traitor has disappeared from the land." The resolutions were adopted unanimously "by a rising vote."

1864. April 11th, Similar resolutions of sympathy and condolence were passed. The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to volunteers for three years' service, and to abate the taxes of officers and soldiers for the year.

1865. April 10th, On motion of L. H. Bradford it was —

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of this town be reverentially offered to ALMIGHTY GOD for the signal success which has crowned our arms in the capture of the Rebel Capital and the whole army of Northern Virginia.

Fitchburg furnished eight hundred and fifty-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of seventy-five over and above all demands. Sixty-two were commissioned officers. The total

amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eighty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-one cents ($81,770.61).

The amount of money expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $3,011.39; in 1862, $12,500.00; in 1863, $18,032.13; in 1864, $15,500.00; in 1865, $9,500.00. Total amount, $58,543.52.

In no town in the Commonwealth were the ladies more active in all good works for the comfort and well-being of our soldiers than in Fitchburg.

GARDNER. — Incorporated June 27, 1785. Population in 1860, 2,646; in 1865, 2,553. Valuation in 1860, $901,835; in 1865, $905,324.

The selectmen in 1861 were Aaron Greenwood, Thorley Collister, Amasa Bancroft; in 1862, Amasa Bancroft, Thorley Collister, Jonas Pierce; in 1863, Smyrna W. Bancroft, Thorley Collister, Marcius A. Gates; in 1864, Amasa Bancroft, Marcius A. Gates, John Edgel; in 1865, Marcius A. Gates, Ezra Osgood, Asa Temple.

The town-clerk during all these years was Francis Richardson. The town-treasurer in 1861 was E. S. Jackson; in 1862, E. S. Jackson and T. Collister; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, C. Webster Bush.

1861. A town meeting "legally warned" was held April 30th, at which it was voted, first, to authorize the selectmen to purchase, at the expense of the town, suitable uniforms sufficient for members of a volunteer company for active military service to be "organized on or before the first day of June next," each member to pledge himself "to sustain the Government against rebels and traitors" who now threaten its destruction; second, if a full company cannot be raised in the town, uniforms shall be furnished to such citizens as shall enter said service; third, to pay to each volunteer one dollar a day for three months from date of muster, while in active service, or to the order of his family in his absence. June 19th, Voted, to pay State

aid to the families of volunteers from that town as provided by law.

1862. April 26th, Voted, that aid to the soldiers' families "be continued the same as last year." July 23d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town for three years' service "on or before the fifteenth of August next, to the number of forty, as called for by the Governor of the Commonwealth," and the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated "to carry the same into effect." August 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting for nine months' service. John Ashley, S. K. Pierce, John M. Moore, L. W Brown, and James H. Greenwood were chosen a committee to recruit the men. Six thousand dollars were appropriated for this purpose. October 11th, The same bounty was authorized to be paid to twenty-three nine-months volunteers "over and above the quota called for from the town."

1863. June 27th, The selectmen were authorized to draw from time to time upon the treasurer for money to pay aid to the families of the soldiers.

1864. April 4th, The bounty was raised to one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service. April 20th, Voted, to refund to citizens the money paid by them to furnish recruits under the call of the President dated October 17, 1863, not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each recruit furnished by them. Two other war meetings were held during the year. Recruiting continued until the end of the contest.

1865. April 4th, Money was appropriated to pay aid to the soldiers' families.

Gardner furnished two hundred and eighty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of eighteen over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The total amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-three thousand and sixty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents ($23,062.27) In addition to this, thirteen thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy cents were raised by voluntary subscription.

The amount of money paid during the war by the town for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,053.54; in 1862, $4,068.10; in 1863, $6,050.25; in 1864, $3,791.23; in 1865, $2,400.00. Total amount, $17,363.12.

GRAFTON. — Incorporated April 18, 1735. Population in 1860, 4,317; in 1865, 3,962. Valuation in 1860, $1,691,274; in 1865, $1,777,973.

The selectmen in 1861 were Jonathan D. Wheeler, Horace S. Warren, George W. Estabrook, John McClellan, Ashley W. Rice; in 1862, Jonathan D. Wheeler, John McClellan, Ashley W Rice, Joseph B. Adams, Cyrus D. Aldrich; in 1863, John McClellan, Joseph B. Adams, Lowell White, Jasper S. Nelson, John B. White; in 1864, Joseph B. Adams, Jasper S. Nelson, William F Slocum, George F Slocum, George K. Nichols; in 1865, William F. Slocum, George F. Slocum, George K. Nichols, Silas E. Stowe, Simon A. Knowles.

The town-clerk during all these years was James W. White. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Rufus E. Warren; in 1862 and 1863, Horace S. Warren; in 1864 and 1865, George F. Slocum.

1861. The news of the attack upon the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment in Baltimore, April 19, 1861, was received in Grafton on the morning of the 20th, and caused great interest and excitement. The selectmen called an informal meeting at the town hall in the afternoon. Messengers were sent to different parts of the town to notify the inhabitants. At four o'clock P.M. the large hall was filled with citizens. Benjamin Smith, a soldier of the Revolution, ninety-eight years old, was present and took a seat on the platform. Several patriotic speeches were made, and resolutions adopted for the immediate formation of a military company; and the selectmen were requested "to call a legal town-meeting at the earliest possible day," to provide means for equipping and drilling the company. A warrant for a meeting on the 29th was issued the same evening. A very full meeting was held on the 29th, at which it was voted to appropriate four thousand dollars as a fund for organizing the

company; each member was to receive one dollar a day while engaged in drilling, and when called into active service each was to receive from the town the same monthly pay as he received from the Government.* A company was immediately formed, which afterwards was sent to "Camp Scott," in Worcester, and became Company G, of the Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, for three years' service. A committee of thirteen was chosen from different sections of the town to whom, in connection with the selectmen, was given the management of the expenditure of the money and the general supervision of war matters, which continued during the years of the Rebellion.

Grafton furnished three hundred and ninety-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of forty-seven over and above all demands. Ten were commissioned officers. The whole amount raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents ($39,350.23).

The amount of money expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,642.53; in 1862, $6,112.29; in 1863, $6,976.04; in 1864, $8,300.00; in 1865, $5,500.00. Total amount, $28,530.86.

The Ladies' Soldiers-Aid Society of the town raised one thousand and twenty-five dollars, which was expended in the purchase of under-clothing and other comforts for the soldiers at the front; in addition to which between two and three hundred pairs of woollen socks were knit by the ladies and sent to the soldiers. Many other contributions were made by citizens for the same purpose.

HARDWICK. — Incorporated Jan. 10, 1738. Population in 1860, 1,521; in 1865, 1,968. Valuation in 1860, $934,532; in 1865, $1,099,438.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Joseph W. Powers, Henry B. Gould, George Manly; in 1863, Constant South-

* It having been ascertained that the monthly pay could not be legally assessed, it was not paid after the men were mustered in. The vote, however, shows the liberal and patriotic spirit of the people.

worth, Orin Trow, Elbridge Mandell; in 1864, Constant Southworth, Samuel S. Dennis, Nathan W Sargent; in 1865, Samuel S. Dennis, Charles C. Spooner, Orin Trow.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Albert E. Knight. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was William Mixter; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Frazier Paige.

1861. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity in regard to the war during this year.

1862. April 7th, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to soldiers' families "so far as is necessary." August 2d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town, and to borrow twenty-two hundred dollars to pay the same. August 30th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service when credited to the quota of the town, "provided said quota shall be filled by volunteers." Voted, "that the selectmen be instructed to act liberally in the matter of paying State aid to the families of volunteers." December 15th, Voted, to pay two hundred dollars to each of the three-years men called for to fill the balance of the quota of nine-months men for Hardwick.

1864. April 4th, Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer enlisted under the call of the President from October, 1863, to March 1, 1865. November 8th, The selectmen were instructed "to pay all those persons who have put in substitutes in their own name the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars."

Hardwick furnished about one hundred and eighty men for the war, and at the end had a surplus of nine over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-six cents ($12,896.76).

The amount paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $141.76; in 1862, $1,364.45; in 1863,

$3,370.00; in 1864, $2,222.70; in 1865, $1,413.61. Total amount $8,512.52.

HARVARD. — Incorporated June 29, 1732. Population in 1860, 1,507; in 1865, 1,353. Valuation in 1860, $877,330; in 1865, $932,514.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were E. A. Holman, John Blanchard, William K. Harrod; in 1863, William K. Harrod, John Blanchard, Caleb S. Gerry; in 1864, Caleb S. Gerry, John Blanchard, Andrew Fairbanks.

The town-clerk during these years was E. A. Holman. The town-treasurer during the same period was Asa Daby.

1861. April 29th, A town-meeting was held at which the Rev. Mr. Whitwell presented a resolution, prefaced with an appropriate preamble, which was unanimously adopted: "That the citizens of Harvard in town-meeting assembled hereby vote to appropriate four thousand dollars for the purpose of equipping and paying a bounty to soldiers who may volunteer their services to suppress the present rebellion." C. T. Savage, Cephas Houghton, and William B. Willard were appointed "to consider and recommend the sums, as bounty, that ought to be paid to volunteers." This committee reported, "that the town make up the pay of each volunteer, with what he receives from the United States, to the sum of twenty-two dollars a month while in actual service." The report was unanimously adopted. The town also voted to pay each man five dollars a month "for drilling at home, preparatory for service." The treasurer was authorized to borrow four thousand dollars. The families of the volunteers were to be well provided for, and the selectmen "and such persons as they may appoint shall aid the volunteers in equipping and uniforming." It was also unanimously —

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to frown indignantly upon and follow with uncompromising hostility every individual among us, if any there be, who shall express sentiments disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who shall sympathize with the plotters of treason and bloodshed.

1862. July 24th, A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer enlisting to the credit

of the town. C. T. Savage, Captain Sawyer, and A. G. Hill were appointed to canvass the town for recruits: "if not found in Harvard, to enlist them from any source where they can be found." This committee was directed "to take legal advice with regard to the duty of the town touching the aid to soldiers' families and bounty to soldiers, and be governed thereby." The treasurer was authorized to borrow two thousand dollars. Resolutions were passed expressing the fullest confidence in the honesty and ability of Abraham Lincoln, and the determination "to stand by him to the end of this infernal war." Voted, To pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers. The selectmen were requested "to open subscription-lists forthwith." August 25th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each three-years volunteer, and one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months, "and to assume the responsibility of the payment of the fifty dollars each subscribed for them." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the bounties. December 27th, The selectmen were directed to draw three hundred dollars from the treasury to meet the wants of the Sanitary Commission.

1863. March 7th, Voted, to appropriate three hundred dollars "for the Soldiers-Aid Society for the benefit of the soldiers." June 7th, Voted, to pay each man who volunteers to the quota of Harvard one hundred and twenty-five dollars, "while the law will allow it."

1864. June 7th, At an informal meeting it was voted to raise by a separate tax $2,550 to pay a bounty to each of the men drafted to fill the quota of the town; also for bounty to seven volunteers.

Harvard furnished one hundred and twenty-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of twelve over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money raised and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was seventeen thousand and nine dollars and fifteen cents ($17,009.15). In addition to this upwards of eighteen hundred dollars was raised by private subscription.

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth,

was as follows: In 1861, $338.75; in 1862, $1,106.16; in 1863, $1,247.00; in 1864, $1,502.46; in 1865, $979.72. Total amount, $5,174.09.

HOLDEN.—Incorporated Jan. 9, 1740. Population in 1860, 1,945; in 1865, 1,846. Valuation in 1860, $796,813; in 1865, $853,695.

The selectmen in 1861 were Sumner Chamberlain, John E. Chaffin, James C. Cheney, Charles Turner, William H. Walker; in 1862, John E. Chaffin, Charles Turner, William H. Walker, George Bascom, Martin V. Jefferson; in 1863, Ira Broad, Sumner Chamberlain, Martin V Jefferson, Jonas W Rogers, William H. Walker; in 1864, Ira Broad, Sumner Chamberlain, Martin V Jefferson, Jonas W Rogers, William H. Drury; in 1865, Ira Broad, Sumner Chamberlain, Jonas W Rogers, Church Howe, Alfred Sawyer.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was John E. Chaffin; * in 1864 and 1865, Isaac Damon. The town-treasurer during all of these years was Charles Knowlton.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the war was held on the 20th of April, at which fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated "for the benefit of the members of the Holden Rifle Company and their families, the same to be expended under the direction of the selectmen." [This was a company in the three-months service.] A town-meeting was held July 19th, which voted to extend "the hospitalities of the town to the members of the Company on their return from the war." One hundred dollars were appropriated for that purpose. The selectmen and a committee of citizens were chosen to carry the vote into effect.

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town to the number of twenty-seven, "whether they reside in Holden or not," and provided they shall enlist within thirty days from the twenty-first day of

* Mr. Chaffin resigned in June 1863, and D. F. Parmenter was appointed clerk for the balance of the term.

July. August 29th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. April 6th, In accordance with General Order Number 6, and an act approved March 12, 1863, one thousand dollars were appropriated, and the "matter left with the selectmen to pay as they think best." * September 21st, Two hundred dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to the families of drafted men.

1864. July 4th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was limited to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war.

Holden furnished two hundred and four men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. Eleven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents ($7,963.38) A large amount was probably contributed by private subscription.

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and reimbursed by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $577 71; in 1862, $2,293.11; in 1863, $2,781.30; in 1864, $2,546.70; in 1865, $1,800.00. Total amount, $9,998.82.

The ladies of Holden on Sunday, April 21, 1861, instead of going to church, met in the town hall and worked from nine o'clock until sundown "for members of the Rifle Company which had just started for the seat of war;" and from that time until the close of the Rebellion they labored faithfully for the benefit of the soldiers, sending their contributions chiefly through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

HUBBARDSTON. — Incorporated June 13, 1767 Population in 1860, 1,621; in 1865, 1,546. Valuation in 1860, $609,054; in 1865, $741,433.

The selectmen in 1861 were Henry Prentiss, T. Sibley Heald,

* This has reference to an act extending the payment of State aid to persons not included in previous acts relating to that subject.

H. Underwood; in 1862, John F Woodward, Lyman Greenwood, M. C. Wheeler; in 1863, John F. Woodward, Andrew Gleason, M. C. Wheeler; in 1864, John F. Woodward, Lyman Greenwood, M. C. Wheeler; in 1865, H. Underwood, A. Gleason, M. C. Wheeler.

The town-clerk during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865 was William Bennett. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Benj. D. Phelps; in 1863 and 1864, William Bennett; in 1865, Moses Greenwood.

1861. May 1st, A town-meeting was held to take measures to raise a military company for active service, and to provide for the comfort of the families of those who should enlist. A committee of five was appointed to raise money by private subscription, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding three thousand dollars for these purposes. Each recruit was to receive one dollar a day for ten days while engaged in drilling, and his wife and family one dollar a day for three months while in active service. *

1862. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer to the number of twenty who shall enlist to the credit of the town for three years' service, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow two thousand dollars to pay the same. A committee of five was appointed to aid recruiting. August 25th, The same amount of bounty was authorized to be paid to nine-months volunteers. November 4th, Voted, to pay thirteen dollars a month to each of the nine-months volunteers from the date of his enlistment to date of muster-in, "provided the United States do not pay it."

1863. No action concerning military matters appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity during this year. The families of the soldiers received the State aid, and recruiting continued as usual.

1864. May 28th, Voted, to appropriate the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to be paid to each volunteer, drafted man, or substitute, to fill all quotas that may be called for from March 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865. Meetings were held to encourage recruiting until the end of the war.

* The company was never completed.

Hubbardston furnished one hundred and sixty-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of nine over and above all demands. Eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nine thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and sixteen cents ($9,419.16) In addition to this amount, forty-five hundred dollars were raised by private subscription.

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $374.60; in 1862, $1,927.80; in 1863, $2,693.88; in 1864, $2,064.80; in 1865, $1,100. Total amount, $8,161.08.

The Ladies' Soldiers-Aid Society was active in good works for the soldiers during the whole of the war.

LANCASTER. — Incorporated May 18, 1653. Population in 1860, 1,932; in 1865, 1,767 Valuation in 1860, $848,100; in 1865, $1,004,802.

The selectmen in 1861 were James Childs, Jeremiah Moore, Warren Davis; in 1862 and 1863, Jeremiah Moore, Jonathan Buttrick, S. R. Merrick; in 1864, George W Howe, Jonathan Buttrick, S. R. Merrick; in 1865, Jonathan Buttrick, S. R. Merrick, L. L. Farwell.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was I. L. S. Thompson. The town-treasurer in 1861 was John W Washburn; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, C. A. Pollard; in 1865, Solon Wilder.

1861. A large meeting of citizens was held on the 22d of April to consider matters relating to the war. The attack made upon the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment in Baltimore three days before was frequently referred to by gentlemen who addressed the meeting. It was voted that a legal town-meeting should be called at once, and a committee was appointed to prepare business for the same. Another committee was appointed to raise volunteers. The legal meeting was held April 29th, when it was voted to pay each volunteer one dollar a day for twenty days for drilling, and thirteen dollars a month in addition to his

Government pay when in active service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars to carry these votes into effect.

1862. July 23d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. August 25th, Voted, to pay the same bounty to nine-months men. September, A meeting was held for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, and the families of those who had died in the service. Thirteen hundred dollars were voluntarily subscribed for these purposes.

1863. No action seems to have been necessary by the town in its corporate capacity in relation to the war during this year.

1864. March 7, The selectmen were authorized to continue recruiting, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, and to borrow money to pay the same.

Lancaster furnished one hundred and eighty-one men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventeen thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and six cents ($17,364.06)

The amount of money expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $327.02; in 1862, $1,839.14; in 1863, $2,756.02; in 1864, $2,545.00; in 1865, $1,550. Total amount, $9,017.18.

The ladies of Lancaster were especially active in good works for the soldiers during all the war. They contributed $3,500 to the Sanitary Commission. The number of articles for hospital use was very great. After the war they kept one of their number as a teacher in the South at a yearly salary of five hundred dollars.

LEICESTER. — Incorporated Feb. 15, 1713. Population in 1860, 2,773; in 1865, 2,528. Valuation in 1860, $1,559,404; in 1865, $1,615,869.

The selectmen in 1861 were John D. Cogswell, Jonathan H. Thurston, Theodore F. Woodcock; in 1862, Charles S. Knight, Jonathan H. Thurston, John N. Grout; in 1863, John N. Grout, Otis Whittimore, Silas Gleason; in 1864 and 1865, John D. Cogswell, Irving Sprague, Edward Sargent.

The town-clerk during the years of the war was Joseph A. Denny, and the town-treasurer during the same period was David E. Merriam.

1861. A meeting was held May 4th "to see what action the town would take in regard to arming and equipping and maintaining a military company," recently formed in the town. At this meeting John A. Denny presented a series of patriotic resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted. These resolutions set forth: 1st, Painful regret that the rebellion in the Southern States had begun; 2d, It becomes every lover of his country "and of the cause of freedom to merge all party distinction and former political difference in one great party for the support of the Union, the laws and the Constitution;" 3d, That the most decisive measures be adopted to crush the Rebellion and uphold the Government; 4th, Recognized the hand of Providence in uniting the people of the Free States, and a portion of the people in the Slave States, to support the measures of the President to maintain the Union; 5th, "That in the spirit of the early patriots of this town who took so prominent a part in the struggles for Independence, we will do all in our power to maintain that Independence and preserve those invaluable rights which they so nobly purchased by their blood and treasure." The sixth resolution pledged the faith of the town to deal liberally with the volunteers who may enlist from the town, and with their families while they were absent. Voted, To raise by taxation the present year five hundred dollars, and to borrow if required five thousand dollars, to be expended by the selectmen and a committee of one from each school-district for military purposes. Voted, To pay each soldier ten dollars a month while in service in addition to his Government pay. November 5th, Voted, That all necessary assistance be given to the families of volunteers who have enlisted, "or may hereafter enlist," and the selectmen were authorized to borrow eight hundred dollars for that purpose.

1862. July 26th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to all volunteers who have already enlisted or may hereafter enlist and be credited to the quota of the town, and an additional fifty dollars to all who remain in the service one year, and an extra bounty of twenty-five dollars to each who shall enlist "between this time and Monday next at 9 o'clock P.M." * The selectmen were authorized "to open a recruiting office forthwith," and the treasurer to borrow money. August 30th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service.

1863. April 6th, The selectmen were directed to provide for the comfort of indigent widows and families of volunteers who had died in the service. November 3d, Voted, to pay a bounty of five hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years and is credited to the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

1864. November 8th, The selectmen were authorized "to furnish such aid as they may think proper to the families of indigent and deceased soldiers."

Leicester furnished two hundred and seventy-two men for the war, which was a surplus of sixteen over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for military purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-six cents ($30,275.86).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $332.29; in 1862, $2,751.13; in 1863, $4,100; in 1864, $3,400; in 1865, $1,800. Total amount, $12,383.42.

The ladies of Leicester were unremitting in their good works all through the war. One venerable lady, upwards of eighty years of age, knit with her own hands over one hundred pairs of woollen socks for the soldiers.

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* The bounties were by private subscription increased to one hundred and fifty-three dollars.

LEOMINSTER. — Incorporated June 23, 1740. Population in 1860, 3,522; in 1865, 3,318. Valuation in 1860, $1,728,997; in 1865, $1,933,122.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Manson D. Hawes, Alanson Richardson, John H. Lockey; in 1863, Alanson Richardson, Charles H. Merriam, William F Howe; in 1864, John H. Lockey, William F Howe, Alfred L. Burdett; in 1865, William F Howe, Alfred L. Burdett, Samuel Putnam.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Joel C. Allen. The town-treasurer for the same period was Porter Piper.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters connected with the war was held on the 6th of May, at which a letter from Joseph C. Burrage, Alvah A. Burrage, and Charles H. Burrage,—"three noble brothers, sons of Leominster, then residing in Boston,"—addressed to the selectmen, was read as follows: "We desire to have the money herewith sent (seven hundred dollars*) appropriated to the purchase of revolver-pistols, to be used by her patriotic citizens composing Company A, of the Ninth Regiment Light Infantry, in defence of the Government and liberties of our country; feeling assured that our dear old native town will ever do her part in sustaining and defending the free institutions transmitted to us by our Fathers." A vote of thanks was passed, and the gift accepted "with feelings of lively gratitude," and with the assurance "that the love of right so nobly vindicated by the citizens of their native town in 1776 is still maintained and cherished here in 1861." Five thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to the families of volunteers, and to refund to citizens money advanced by them for proper outfits to citizens who had entered the military service. September 2d, The selectmen were instructed to pay State aid to soldiers' families as provided by law.

1862. July 29th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and ten dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. September 2d, Voted,

* Afterwards increased to eight hundred and ten dollars.

to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service. The treasurer was authorized to borrow eleven thousand dollars to pay these bounties.

1863. August 29th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow three thousand dollars for aid to the soldiers' families. December 10th, Six hundred dollars were voted for recruiting expenses, and a committee of two was chosen to aid the selectmen in obtaining volunteers. Twelve dollars a month was voted to the family of Michael Kennefield, "as special relief so long as he shall remain in the United States service." Five hundred dollars were appropriated to be used by the selectmen at their discretion for the relief of soldiers' families in excess of the amount allowed by law

1864. March 7th, Eight thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. April 4th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars (and so continued until the end of the war), and the treasurer was authorized to borrow the money to pay the same. The same amount of bounty was directed to be paid to each volunteer, under previous calls of the President, who had not received that amount from a fund contributed by the citizens of the town.

Several other meetings were held, at which money was appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers and State aid to their families.

Leominster furnished four hundred and four men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-two over and above all demands. Fourteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents ($31,139.38).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $2,101.05; in 1862, $5,126.03; in 1863, $5,286.00; in 1864, $5,333.73; in 1865, $3,900.00. Total amount, $21,746.81.

The record of the Ladies' Soldiers-Aid Society of Leominster is nobly remarkable. They held one hundred and fifty-eight

meetings to work for the soldiers. They sent twenty-nine barrels of hospital supplies to the front, and great quantities of clothing, pillow-cases, towels, mittens, bed quilts, eye-shades, flannel gowns, etc. Ten barrels of hospital supplies were sent to Rev Dr. Elliot, at St. Louis, Missouri, and one to the Western Sanitary Commission.

LUNENBURG. — Incorporated Aug. 1, 1728. Population in 1860, 1,212; in 1865, 1,167. Valuation in 1860, $730,952; in 1865, $731,560.

The selectmen in 1861 were Luther E. Lane, David N. Kilburn, Asa Whiting; in 1862, Luther E. Lane, Asa Whiting, Humphrey B. Heywood; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Luther E. Lane, Humphrey B. Heywood, Frederick M. Marston.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was James Putnam.*

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held on the 4th of May, at which it was voted that N F. Cunningham, Samuel H. Bailey, Thomas Billings, Lemuel Pitts, and Daniel Putnam be a committee "to report a detailed plan for appropriating funds for raising a company of soldiers, procuring their outfit, paying them for their time in preparation for service, and extra pay while in service." May 8th, The committee above named reported a preamble and resolutions, of which we give a portion: "Whereas several of the Southern States have rebelled, seized the fortresses, arsenals, and navy yards belonging to the nation, have stolen money, arms, and munitions of war, have assaulted our flag, have fired on Fort Sumter, have obstructed the passage of Massachusetts soldiers in their march through Baltimore to the defence of the capital, killing several and wounding others — this too on the 19th of April, the anniversary of the day when the blood of Massachusetts men was shed in Lexington, in 1775" — therefore, resolved, first, "that it is the duty of every American in this day of his country's peril to stand by and uphold her against the assaults of any foe, domestic or foreign, who may menace

* Mr. Putnam has been town-treasurer since 1847.

her;" second, that it is the duty of all good citizens to stand by the Government; third, that it is the duty of the people of Lunenburg to provide well for the volunteers who enlist in the military service and for their families.

1862. July 26th, Voted, to pay to each volunteer who shall enlist to fill the quota of the town a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. August 19th, Voted, to pay the same bounty to men who may be drafted.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity in regard to the war during this year, although recruiting went on as usual, and State aid was continued to the families of volunteers.

1864. April 4th, Voted, to raise thirty-six hundred dollars to pay volunteers who have not received any bounty; also, to refund fifteen hundred dollars "raised by subscription and paid volunteers." June 18th, Voted, "to pay each volunteer who enlists to fill the quota of the town in the anticipated call one hundred and twenty-five dollars." December 12th, Four thousand dollars were appropriated to procure recruits to fill the quota of the town "in the anticipated call;" also, that the selectmen procure the recruits.

1865. May 27th, "Voted, to refund to the several subscribers all money paid by them to procure men to fill the quota of the town during the year 1864."

Lunenburg furnished one hundred and twenty men for the war, which was a surplus of nine over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and twenty cents ($13,880.20).

The amount paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $181.02; in 1862, $1,393.11; in 1863, $2,150.12; in 1864, $2,351.79; in 1865, $1,550.00. Total amount, $7,626.04.

The Ladies' Soldiers-Aid Society contributed sixteen hundred dollars to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions for the benefit of the soldiers. Of the soldiers, twenty-nine men of Lunenburg

were killed or died of disease, and fourteen were wounded. The rest were honorably discharged.

MENDON. — Incorporated May 15, 1667 Population in 1860, 1,351; in 1865, 1,207 Valuation in 1860, $722,565; in 1865, $668,709.

The selectmen in 1861 were Alexander H. Allen, Henry A. Aldrich, Austin Wood, John G. Metcalf, Ira W Cook; in 1862, John G. Metcalf, Austin Wood, Ira W Cook; in 1863, Alexander H. Allen, Henry O. Steward, John S. Gaskill; in 1864, Alexander H. Allen, John S. Gaskill, Julius A. George, Samuel H. Taft, Albert W Gaskill; in 1865, James H. Allen, John S. Gaskill, William H. Aldrich.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was David Adams. The town-treasurer for the same period was John G. Metcalf.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the war was held on the 11th of June, at which five thousand dollars were appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the selectmen in aid of the families of volunteers living in the town, as provided by law; "and the further sum of one dollar a week to each parent, brother, sister, or child, who at the time of his enlistment was dependent upon him for support." The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money.

1862. July 21st, It was —

Resolved, That we the inhabitants of Mendon, in legal town-meeting assembled, do hereby solemnly and unitedly, with all the means which God has placed in our hands, pledge ourselves to sustain the call of the President for more men, and to that end will use our utmost endeavors to furnish the quota of volunteers allotted to us in the shortest possible period of time.

Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years on or before "the tenth day of August next," to be paid when mustered in and credited to the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. The following resolution was passed: —

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the recent legislation of Congress whereby a bill "to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to use and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," has become the law of the land; and, believing it can be used as the most efficient means to overthrow rebellion and restore peace to the country, we hereby invoke the President to carry the same into full and immediate effect.

August 19th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months and be credited to the quota of the town. Money was voted to pay the same.

1863. April 6th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by law. December 12th, A committee of one from each school-district was chosen to aid the selectmen in filling the quota of the town under the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand men. State aid was directed to be paid to the families of drafted men.

1864. May 28th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow four thousand dollars to pay bounties to volunteers who may enlist and be credited to the town on any call of the President prior to March 1, 1865. November 23d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer, to continue to recruit men, and to borrow whatever amount of money they may require for the purpose.

Mendon furnished one hundred and thirty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of sixteen over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nineteen thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars ($19,695.00).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $207.33; in 1862, $1,869.21; in 1863, $2,341.67; in 1864, $2,428.21; in 1865, $2,300.00. Total amount, $9,146.42.

The ladies of Mendon did their full share of good work for the soldiers during the whole period of the war.

MILFORD. — Incorporated April 11, 1780. Population in 1860, 9,132; in 1865, 9,102. Valuation in 1860, $3,155,601; in 1865, $3,275,231.

The selectmen in 1861 were James H. Barker, Obed Daniels, George B. Pierce; in 1862, Obed Daniels, Leonard Hunt, George Jones; in 1863, Obed Daniels, Leonard Hunt, Andrew J. Sumner; in 1864, Henry O. Lothrop, Zibeon C. Field, John S. Mead, William S. Wilkinson, Elbridge G. Cook; in 1865, Zibeon C. Field, John S. Mead, James R. Davis.

The town-clerk during all of these years was Lewis Fales. The town-treasurer during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Sylvester Dean; in 1864 and 1865, Ethan C. Claflin.

1861. The first meeting to consider matters in relation to the war was held on the 13th of May, at which A. C. Mayhew, Obed Daniels, Winslow Battles, J S. Scammell, A. C. Withington, F A. Johnson, and A. W Walcott were appointed to consider and report "a plan of procedure in relation to the course the town should adopt in respect to the war." This committee reported that the town appropriate three thousand dollars to equip the soldiers of Milford who have enlisted, and for incidental expenses; two thousand dollars for a contingent war fund; and ten thousand dollars to pay State aid to soldiers' families and for other purposes. One dollar a day was allowed to each person "belonging to Company A" while engaged in drilling. The report was accepted, and James R. Claflin, Elias Whitney, John Morris, Edwin Battles, and Freeman Walcott were chosen "to carry out the recommendations contained in the report." June 11th, Provision was made for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and to parents, brothers, and sisters dependent upon them; the whole, for both, not to exceed twenty dollars a month to each family and dependants of a soldier. December 9th, Six thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families.

1862. March 31, Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for aid during the year to the families and dependants of volunteers belonging to Milford. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, By the inhabitants of the town of Milford, in legal town-meeting assembled, that we have heard with pride of the heroic conduct of the officers and soldiers of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and our other fellow citizens of Milford engaged in the battles of Roanoke and Newbern.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to an overruling Providence, and our congratulations to our fellow citizens in the fields aforesaid, that amid perils by sea, in the camp, and in the shock of battle, so few have paid for their patriotism with their lives; that the patient endurance of these our fellow citizens, their unflinching courage and their glorious victories will live for ever in the history of the town of Milford.

Resolved, That we tender them our congratulations that, as members of the Twenty-fifth Regiment and bearers of the Flag, they were the first to raise the Flag of our old Commonwealth over the batteries of the enemy at Newbern.

Resolved, That we tender to the friends of those who have fallen in the service our heartfelt sympathies, with the assurance that the names of the fallen will ever be held in honored memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the town records, and a copy of the same be sent to Captain Willard Clark, commanding said company.

The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty thousand dollars, if it be necessary, to pay aid to the families of volunteers. The town-clerk, James H. Barker, and John Reed were appointed to prepare a full list of the persons belonging to the town who have enlisted or who shall enlist in the United States service, "and also to keep a record of any action the town may take in the suppressing of the present Rebellion." July 21st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. The selectmen were directed to open a recruiting office in the town. August 18th, Peter O'Callahaghn, George Draper, T. G. Kent, John Reade, and Elbridge Mann, a committee appointed at a previous meeting, made a report in regard to making provision for the support of persons wounded in the military service and the families of persons killed. The recommendations were just and liberal, and the town took favorable action upon the same. A bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was directed to

be paid to volunteers for nine months' service. November 4th, Fourteen thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families.

1863. April 6th, State aid was directed to be paid to soldiers' families during the year, as provided by law, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money for that purpose.

1864. March 7th, Forty thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid. June 9th, The bounty to persons enlisting for three years was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and twelve thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same. Provision was also made to give the returning soldiers belonging to the town a public reception by the citizens. Several other meetings were held during the year to encourage recruiting and to pay bounties.

1865. March 6th, The selectmen were directed to continue recruiting, to pay bounties, and to furnish State aid to the families of volunteers. Money was appropriated for these purposes.

Milford furnished one thousand one hundred and forty-two men for the war,* which was a surplus of one hundred and thirty-two over and above all demands. Thirty-five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixty-two thousand six hundred dollars ($62,600.00). Fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars were contributed by private subscription. Total amount, $77,432.00.

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $6,419.86; in 1862, $20,500.00; in 1863, $22,715.76; in 1864, $28,000.00; in 1865, $18,500.00. Total amount, $96,135.62.

The ladies of Milford devoted much time and labor to provide comfortable under-clothing and sanitary stores for the soldiers all through the war; among which were 98 hospital gowns, 257 pillow-cases, 240 sheets, 77 pairs slippers, 222 pairs

* Milford claims to have furnished twelve hundred and five men for the war, all of whom were inhabitants of the town. This would make the surplus one hundred and ninety-five.

drawers, 885 rolls bandages, 448 shirts, 227 pairs woollen hose, 595 towels, 189 woollen under-shirts, 447 handkerchiefs, 24 "boxes of delicacies," 225 napkins, 65 "pillows for wounded limbs," &c.

MILLBURY. — Incorporated June 11, 1813. Population in 1860, 3,296; in 1865, 3,780. Valuation in 1860, $1,395,-538; in 1865, $1,392,456.

The selectmen in 1861 were T. B. Poland, Jona. E. Waters, D. T. March; in 1862, Jona. E. Waters, David T. March, Horace Armsby; in 1863, Jona. E. Waters, Charles D. Morse, T. B. E. Pope; in 1864, J. E. Waters, Hosea Crane, Chester Hastings, Jason Emerson, Rufus Carter; in 1865, Jona. E. Waters, Ira N. Goddard, Rufus Carter.

The town-clerk during all these years was Ira A. Goddard. The town-treasurer for the same time was David Atwood.

1861. The first meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held May 7th, at which it was voted that a committee of seven be appointed to furnish such persons as shall enlist in the military service in that town "with any thing which in the opinion of the committee may be necessary for their comfort," with power to draw money from the treasury. September 24th, Voted, to raise twenty-five hundred dollars to defray expenses already incurred in recruiting volunteers, and to aid those who may hereafter enlist. The selectmen were directed "to continue supplying the families of volunteers at their discretion."

1862. March 17th, Voted, to appropriate twenty-five hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers. July 17th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist and be mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. Voted, that H. Armsby, D. T. March, C. R. Miles, and J. E. Bacon "be added to the war committee." August 19th, "Voted, unanimously, to pay one hundred dollars bounty, in addition to that already voted, to those men who enlisted between August 13th and the 15th inclusive to fill up the quota of the town on the first call of the President for three hundred thousand men." Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service,

"to be paid when mustered into the service of the United States." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money, and ten more persons were added to the war committee.

1863. March 16th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay aid to the families of volunteers, and the selectmen were directed to assist the families "as they shall think best from the treasury of the town." Frequent meetings were held this year in the town hall to encourage recruiting, and considerable sums of money were raised by private subscription to pay bounties.

1864. March 30th, Voted, to raise forty-four hundred dollars to refund money advanced by citizens to pay bounties to volunteers. Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town. Another meeting was held on the 22d of June at which the same amount of bounty was voted to be paid.

1865. May 30th, Voted, to raise money to reimburse those citizens who have made advancements to pay bounties the past year.

Millbury furnished three hundred and forty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-six over and above all demands. Seven were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-four cents ($35,930.74).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $752.92; in 1862, $3,291.70; in 1863, $4,835.37; in 1864, $6,796.60; in 1865, $4,000.00. Total amount, $19,676.56.

"Although there was no organized soldiers-aid society in Millbury, the ladies of the different religious societies in town were not behind the ladies of other towns in their labors for the soldiers, — making and sending clothing and supplies to the hospitals for the sick; taking work from the "Soldiers' Rest" at Worcester, and at all times ready to answer the frequent calls of patriotism made upon them."

NEW BRAINTREE.—Incorporated Jan. 31, 1751. Population in 1860, 805; in 1865, 752. Valuation in 1860, $555,-252; in 1865, $553,719.

The selectmen in 1861 were Moses Pollard, John C. Whipple, Charles B. Frost; in 1862 and 1863, Moses Pollard, John C. Whipple, William A. Felton; in 1864, Joseph W Green, Charles Wilcox, Benjamin F Hamilton; in 1865, John C. Whipple, Benjamin F Hamilton, Josiah P Gleason.

The town-clerk in 1861 was Henry A. Delano; in 1862, Abijah Eddy; in 1863, John H. Gurney; in 1864 and 1865, Charles B. Frost. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Moses Thompson; in 1864 and 1865, Charles B. Frost.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 7th of May, at which the selectmen were authorized to pay each volunteer belonging to the town five dollars a month while in the military service in addition to his regular pay, and seventy-five cents for each half day spent in drilling previous to enlistment; also, while in the service, four dollars a month to his wife and two dollars to each child under twelve years of age. November 5th, Voted, to pay aid to the families of volunteers as provided by the law of the State.

1862. July 21st, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years, and is credited to the town, and ten dollars additional to those who enlist within one week. August 26th, The bounty for three years' volunteers was raised to two hundred dollars, and the bounty to volunteers for nine months' service was fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars, which on the 4th of November was raised to two hundred dollars.

1863. November 3d, The town-treasurer was directed to pay the treasurer of the Commonwealth "the balance due under the act equalizing the bounties paid to volunteers."

1864. April 11th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to volunteers for three years' service, who are mustered in and credited to the town. This bounty was continued to be paid until the end of the war.

New Braintree furnished seventy-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nine thousand dollars and fifty-five cents ($9,000.55).

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $185.00; in 1862, $632.38; in 1863, $862.80; in 1864, $911.43; in 1865, $300.00. Total amount, $2,891.61.

NORTHBOROUGH. — Incorporated Jan. 24, 1766. Population in 1860, 1,565; in 1865, 1,623. Valuation in 1860, $947,539; in 1865, $1,034,978.

The selectmen in 1861 were Warren S. Bush, George H. Williams, Lewis Fay, John B. Parker, Richard W Newton; in 1862, Warren S. Bush, George H. Williams, John B. Parker, Richard W Newton, William A. Bartlett, 2d; in 1863, Warren S. Bush, Richard W Newton, William A. Bartlett, 2d, George G. Valentine, Warren E. Moore; in 1864 and 1865, Samuel Clark, George G. Valentine, William A. Bartlett, 2d, Warren E. Moore, William Burdett.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Samuel Clark. The town-treasurer during the same period was John B. Crawford.

1861. When the President made his first call for troops, a citizens' meeting was immediately called. It met on the 17th of April, and was large and spirited. Rev. S. S. Ashley, Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., George C. Davis, Wilder Bush, and Samuel Clarke were appointed to draft resolutions. They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Northborough, do hereby pledge to Liberty and our country our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, and will give our united and cordial support to the Government of the United States in the present alarming crisis of our national affairs, and will hold ourselves in readiness to contribute according to our means to the defence of our common country against the dangers which now impend over us.

Resolved, That we will encourage patriotic men to offer their services as volunteers; and whenever they shall be called into service it is incumbent upon us to see that the families dependent on them for support are well provided for.

The other resolutions recommended the payment of men for time spent in drilling, and the formation of a company in that representative district, and that the other representative districts in the Commonwealth do the same. Committees were appointed to carry out as far as practicable the recommendations of the meeting. The first legal town-meeting was held on the 4th of May, at which the selectmen were authorized to pay for uniforms and equipments, and to each volunteer one dollar a day while engaged in drilling, for twelve days, and one dollar a day while in the military service of the United States. Three thousand dollars were appropriated. July 4th, The selectmen were authorized to pay aid to the families of volunteers to the extent of twenty dollars a month to each family, and to the dependent parent, brother, or sister six dollars a month.*

1862. July 17th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer to the number of seventeen, who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the town. The selectmen were directed to act as a recruiting committee, and the treasurer to borrow money. August 27th, A bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service. November 4th, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of soldiers who die or "are maimed and broken down in health in the service;" also, to furnish assistance to the friends of deceased soldiers to bring home the bodies for burial.

1863. July 22d, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of drafted men and substitutes belonging to Northborough.

1864. August 1st, The bounty to be paid to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war. November 8th, Voted, to assess a tax sufficient to reimburse citizens the money which they subscribed to encourage enlistments and fill the quotas of the town.

* This was considerably in excess of what was allowed by law. It was continued to be paid until July 27, 1862, when the town conformed to the statute.

Northborough furnished one hundred and forty men for the war, which was a surplus of nine over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents ($10,647.57).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $610.35; in 1862, $2,026.67; in 1863, $2,403.68; in 1864, $2,400.00; in 1865, $1,400.00. Total amount, $8,840.70.

The ladies of Northborough were very patriotic in doing every thing they could for the soldiers, "taking their sewing machines from their homes to the church, and working together in making clothing. They also prepared and sent many boxes of provisions to our boys in the army."

NORTHBRIDGE. — Incorporated July 14, 1772. Population in 1860, 2,633; in 1865, 2,642. Valuation in 1860, $945,574; in 1865, $898,385.

The selectmen in 1861 were William Kendall, Merrick L. Taft, James F Whiten, John C. Taft, Charles Fowler; in 1862, P Whitin Dudley, Joel Bachelor, Leander F Smith, John C. Taft, Lewis Armsby; in 1863, P Whitin Dudley, Jeremiah Robinson, Leander F Smith, Nelson Paine, Stephen F Bachelor; in 1864, P Whitin Dudley, Jeremiah Robinson, Leander F Smith, Davis P Gray, George W Rawson; in 1865, P Whitin Dudley, Leander F. Smith, Davis B. Winter, Davis P Gray, George W Rawson.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was Hiram Wing.

1861. The first meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held May 8th, at which it was voted to appropriate "such sums of money as may be required, not exceeding five thousand dollars, to aid in uniforming and in obtaining such articles as may be needful for the comfort of such residents of the town as shall have enrolled themselves into a company of volunteer militia to be formed in this town and vicinity, and also

to aid the families of said volunteers while in actual service; also to pay each volunteer one dollar a day, not exceeding thirty days, for time spent in drilling." Hazen O. Bean, Jeremiah Robinson, Joseph Dudley, Luke S. Farnum, and Hiram Wing were joined with the selectmen to carry the vote into effect.

1862. July 26th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town. Voted, that an additional sum of fifty dollars be paid to volunteers who shall enlist in the regiments now in the field on or before the 15th of August. A committee of one from each school-district was appointed "to solicit the enlistment of volunteers." August 27th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting for nine months; the bounty to be paid when the man was mustered in and credited to the town; the treasurer was authorized to borrow money for the purpose. October 11th, The bounty to nine-months men was increased fifty dollars, and the bounty for three-years volunteers was raised to two hundred dollars, and a sufficient amount of money was appropriated for these purposes.

1863. November 3d, Voted, "that the families of conscripts, disabled soldiers, and those who have died in the service of the United States be placed on the same footing as regards State aid as the families of volunteers."

1864. April 9th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the quota of the town for three years' service "under the recent call of the President."

1865. August 5th, "Voted, to refund the money to all individuals who have paid money" to aid recruiting.

Northbridge furnished three hundred and eleven men for the war, which was a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was fifteen thousand four hundred and seven dollars and ten cents ($15,407.10).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth,

was as follows: In 1861, $620.64; in 1862, $2,305.26; in 1863, $2,462.99; in 1864, $4,075.58; in 1865, $2,600.00. Total amount, $12,064.47.

"A great many articles were contributed by the ladies of Northbridge during the war for the comfort and convenience of the soldiers."

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—Incorporated Feb. 26, 1812. Population in 1860, 2,760; in 1865, 2,514. Valuation in 1860, $1,183,803; in 1865, $1,104,648.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863 were Augustus Smith, Erastus Hill, Hiram Edson; in 1864, Augustus Smith, J. Franklin Hibard, Louis E. Hill; in 1865, Augustus Smith, Erastus Hill, George F Gulliver.

The town-clerk during all of these years was Hiram Knight. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Thomas H. Tucker; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Hiram Knight.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the war was held on the 29th of April, at which it was voted that each volunteer who shall serve in the company now being raised in the town until mustered into the military service shall receive one dollar a day while engaged in drilling, and when mustered in shall be supplied with a substantial uniform and a good revolver, and while engaged in active service his family shall receive eight dollars a month. The treasurer was authorized to borrow three thousand dollars to carry these votes into effect. Freeman Walker, John Hill, and Augustus Smith were appointed to procure uniforms and revolvers; at an adjourned meeting this committee declined serving, and Charles Adams, Jr., J F Hibard, and A. Woolworth were appointed in their places. This committee was instructed "to procure the uniforms forthwith." June 3d, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, in accordance with the act passed by the Legislature. July 31st, Voted, that the town "hereby instruct their committee to go on and furnish revolvers according to a vote already passed."

1862. March 3d, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of volunteers to the amount that "the State promises to refund."

July 3d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town "before the 1st of August next." August 22d, The time was extended until the quota of the town was filled. A bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to any inhabitant of the town who shall enlist in the nine months-service. October —, Voted, to pay the same bounty to commissioned officers.

1863. December 8th, James Miller, Charles Adams, Jr., and T. M. Duncan were chosen to aid the selectmen in recruiting.

1864. April 5th, The bounty to each volunteer enlisting for three years and credited to the quota of the town was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. June 26th, Voted, that a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars be paid "for one-year's men, two hundred and twenty-five dollars for two-years men, and three hundred and twenty-five dollars for three-years men." There was no substantial change from this system during the remainder of the war.

North Brookfield furnished two hundred and forty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of twelve over and above all demands. Twelve were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eight cents ($16,939.08).

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $734.00; in 1862, $3,884.22; in 1863, $5,046.16; in 1864, $5,222,09; in 1865, $3,000.00. Total amount, $17,886.47

The ladies of North Brookfield did their full share of good works for the soldiers during the war.

OAKHAM. — Incorporated June 11, 1762. Population in 1860, 959; in 1865, 925. Valuation in 1860, $323,843; in 1865, $318,003.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Alexander Crawford, Washington Stone, Page Austin; in 1863 and 1864, Alexander Crawford, Page Austin, James Packard; in 1865, Moses O. Ayers, James C. Bemis, Lewis N Haskell.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Mark Haskell. The town-treasurer in 1861 and 1862 was Washington Stone; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, James C. Bemis.

This town paid bounties to volunteers and State aid to their families, as other towns in that part of the Commonwealth did, from the beginning to the end of the Rebellion. We have not been favored with an abstract of the town-records as in other cases, and therefore cannot give the votes passed at the town-meetings in regard to the war.

Oakham furnished one hundred and two men for the war, which was a surplus of twelve over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-eight cents ($10,867.58).

The amount of money expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $155.62; in 1862, $996.09; in 1863, $1,838.94; in 1864, $2,018.00; in 1865, $1,425.45. Total amount, $6,434.10.

"The ladies of Oakham were not behind their sisters in neighboring towns in their labors for the soldiers, although exactly what was done by them I have not the means of stating."

Oxford. — Incorporated —— —, 1713. Population in 1860, 3,034; in 1865, 2,713. Valuation in 1860, $1,156,411; in 1865, $1,137,476.

The selectmen in 1861, 1862, and 1863 were L. B. Corbin, Emory E. Harwood, T. W Wilmarth; in 1864, L. B. Corbin, Emory E. Harwood, Ira Merriam; in 1865, L. B. Corbin, Archibald Campbell, W E. Pease.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was W E. Pease; and the town-treasurer during the same period was Emory Sanford.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held May 6th, when it was voted to raise four thousand dollars "to defray the expenses of organizing a military company; and Alexander DeWitt, Emory San-

ford, George Hodges, Jr., Samuel C. Paine, William E. Pease, Charles A. Angell, Ira Harrison, and Elisha M. Smith, in connection with the selectmen, were appointed to carry the foregoing vote into effect." November 8th, The town voted to pay the balance of board-bills due private individuals for boarding soldiers.

1862. July 30th, Voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to all men who had enlisted for three years' service, and to all who should enlist within three days; to all those who should enlist within one week a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and to those who enlisted after that date a bounty of one hundred dollars, until the town's quota (thirty-eight) should be filled. August 27th, Voted, to pay each volunteer who "shall enlist during the week a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, and all who enlist thereafter a bounty of one hundred dollars."

1863. April 6th, Voted to continue State aid to soldiers' families, and to pay aid to the families of drafted men.

1864. June 15, Voted, that provided there is a call for more troops from Oxford, to pay each and every man a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars when mustered into the service of the United States.

Oxford furnished two hundred and ninety-three men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-seven over and above all demands. Eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and nine cents ($22,372.09).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,083.19; in 1862, $4,008.63; in 1863, $4,633.48; in 1864, $6,758.87; in 1865, $3,738.95. Total amount, $20,223.12.

PAXTON. — Incorporated Feb. 12, 1765. Population in 1860, 725; in 1865, 626. Valuation in 1860, $295,067; in 1865, $297,237

The selectmen in 1861 were John Patridge, Silas D. Har-

rington, Hiram P Bemis; in 1862, David G. Davis, Lewis Bigelow, Hiram P Bemis; in 1863, David G. Davis, Silas D. Harrington, Henry Slade; in 1864 and 1865, David G. Davis, William Mulligan, Henry Slade.

The town-clerk during the whole of the war was John C. Bigelow. The town-treasurer for the same period was Charles Dodd.

1861. There does not appear to have been any town-meeting held to act upon matters relating to the war during this year.

1862. July 26th, The town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and ten dollars to each volunteer, not exceeding ten in number, who would enlist to fill its quota. August 9th, Voted, to increase the bounty seventy-five dollars for each recruit, provided the number required can be filled by volunteers. December 8th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and ten dollars for nine-months recruits, and one hundred and sixty dollars for volunteers for three years.

1863. March 2d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow whatever amount of money he required, to pay State aid to the families of soldiers. November 3d, Voted, to furnish State aid to the families of drafted men, if any there should be.

1864. June 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years to the credit of the town.

The town furnished sixty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all calls. Three were commissioned officers. The total amount of money expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was six thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and thirty-seven cents ($6,707.37).

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $21.00; in 1862, $431.73; in 1863, $982.36; in 1864, $480,57; in 1865, $294.08. Total amount, $2,209.74.

PETERSHAM. — Incorporated April 20, 1754. Population

in 1860, 1,465; in 1865, 1,386. Valuation in 1860, $672,-092; in 1865, $651,779.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joseph W Upton, Stephen D. Goddard, Hudson Tolman; in 1862, Joseph W Upton, Stephen D. Goddard, Oren Tower; in 1863, Stephen D. Goddard, Oren Tower, David C. Page; in 1864, Stephen D. Goddard, Joseph W Upton, Oren Tower; in 1865, Stephen D. Goddard, Joseph W Upton, Hubbard Peckham.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Lewis Whitney. The town-treasurer during the same period was Collins Andrews.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the war was held on the 6th of May, at which three thousand dollars were appropriated to be expended under the direction of the selectmen in providing uniforms for a military company, and for the support of the families of those who enlist and enter upon active military service. Each man was to be paid one dollar for each day spent in drilling previous to being mustered into service.

1862. July 19th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to the number of nineteen, who should enlist and be credited to the quota of the town; also to expend one hundred dollars for their personal expenses in recruiting. These appropriations were carried "by a rising vote, ninety-seven in the affirmative, *none* in the negative." Several citizens subscribed small sums to be added to the bounty offered by the town. September 1st, Voted, to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, and six dollars a month while in active service.

1863. No action appears to have been necessary by the town in its corporate capacity during this year to keep its quota filled.

1864. May 7th, The town bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war.

Petersham furnished one hundred and seventy-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of fifteen over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount

of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was thirteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-six cents ($13,-999.76).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $70.99; in 1862, $1,286.48; in 1863, $1,954.70; in 1864, $1,846.58; in 1865, $1,100.00. Total amount, $6,258.75.

The ladies of Petersham formed a Soldiers-Aid Society early in the war, "and labored with zeal and energy during the Rebellion, forwarding the supplies contributed by them chiefly to the Boston Branch of the Sanitary Commission. No record was kept by them of the amount of their labors and offerings."

PHILLIPSTON. — Incorporated Oct. 20, 1786. Population in 1860, 764; in 1865, 736. Valuation in 1860, $294,353; in 1865, $320,834.

The selectmen in 1861 were Russell Carruth, James G. Smith, Joseph H. Whitney; in 1862 and 1863, Courtlon Sanderson, Emory Bates, Thomas Martin; in 1864, Courtlon Sanderson, Edward Powers, James G. Smith; in 1865, Courtlon Sanderson, James G. Smith, John Miller.

The town-clerk in 1861 was T. T. Miller; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Thomas Martin. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1863, 1864, and 1865 was Thomas Martin; in 1862, Jason Goulding.

1861. The first town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 2d of May, at which patriotic resolutions, preceded by a preamble, were presented and adopted. The resolutions were in substance as follows: —

Resolved, That as our town is small in territory and population it cannot be expected that we should raise a full volunteer military company at the present time, yet we will make every effort to raise volunteers to be joined to a company or companies in Templeton or other neighboring towns, said volunteers to be equipped by the State and tendered to the Government on call; that we will furnish each with a

suitable uniform and a Colt's revolver, and pay each one dollar a day while in active service, and fifty cents for every half-day spent in drilling.

Two thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the resolutions into effect.

1862. July 23d, Voted, to authorize the selectmen to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. A committee of seven was appointed "to solicit subscriptions for a guaranty fund to the amount of eight hundred dollars." September 10th, The same bounty was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in regard to war matters during this year.

1864. July 2d, Voted, To pay each volunteer who enlists for three years and is credited to the quota of the town a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. A sufficient sum was raised by private subscription to make the bounty one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Only one drafted man entered the service from Phillipston.

Phillipston furnished seventy-six men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was five thousand and thirty-one dollars and eighty-one cents ($5,031.81).

The amount of money raised by the town and expended for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $269.73; in 1862, $1,417 73; in 1863, $1,696.16; in 1864, $1,739.12; in 1865, $929.89. Total amount, $6,052.63.

PRINCETON. — Incorporated April 24, 1771. Population in 1860, 1,201; in 1865, 1,238. Valuation in 1860, $712,603; in 1865, $778,666.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Ezra S. Keyes, Asa H. Goddard, Phineas A. Beaman; in 1863, Asa H. Goddard, Phineas A. Beaman, Isaac F. Thompson; in 1864, Isaac F.

Thompson, William B. Goodnow, Jonathan Z. Wetherbee; in 1865, William B. Goodnow, Jonathan Z. Wetherbee, Albert G. Howe.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was D. H. Gregory. The town-treasurer in 1861 was John Brooks, Jr.; in 1862, George O. Skinner; in 1863, Joseph A. Reed; in 1864 and 1865, Phineas E. Gregory.

1861. A town-meeting was held April 29th. The second article in the warrant was in these words, "To consult in relation to the distracted state of our country, and to take such measures as the emergency requires, either in men or money." On motion of Hon. John Brooks it was voted that the selectmen be authorized to direct the treasurer to borrow such sums of money as may be deemed advisable, not exceeding three thousand dollars, to be used for the enlistment and drilling "any of our citizens who may enlist into any volunteer company, and for the comfort of their families." Voted, that S. S. Hastings, A. C. Howe, and Captain F H. Smith, "chosen at an informal meeting, continue their services in encouraging citizens to enlist in the military service of the country." Voted, to pay each soldier five dollars a month while in the service, and five dollars bounty to each who shall enlist and be mustered in.

1862. March 3d, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by law. July 22d, Voted, to pay each volunteer a bounty of one hundred dollars; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money for that purpose. A committee of ten, one from each school-district was chosen to encourage enlisting in their several districts. It was then announced that the chairman of the selectmen "was ready to receive the names of volunteers."—"Hon. John Brooks offered the sum of five dollars to each person who would enlist before leaving the house." Several persons enlisted. A committee of two was appointed "to solicit subscriptions to be divided among the persons who should enlist during the present week." August 25th, Voted, "to pay two hundred and fifty dollars, including the one hundred dollars offered by the State, to each person who will enlist for the term of three years to fill our first quota of eighteen men;" also voted to pay a bounty

of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months' service. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Putnam of Roxbury, Rev. Dr. Blagden of Boston, and Rev. A. W Stevens of Sterling. Captain Pratt of Sterling, who was forming a company in that town, invited the volunteers of Princeton to join it. The young men were then invited by the chairman to come forward and enlist. Several men responded and signed the papers.

1863. Nothing of importance appears to have been done by the town in its corporate capacity during this year.

1864. March 7th, Voted, to continue paying State aid to the families of volunteers. Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who may enlist to the credit of the town, and the same amount to men who may be drafted.

1865. January 7th, The selectmen were authorized to deposit with the State Treasurer six hundred and twenty-five dollars "for the purpose of procuring colored troops from the State agents;" only one was obtained, and five hundred dollars were returned.

Princeton furnished one hundred and twenty men for the war, which was a surplus of nine over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-two cents ($14,456.52).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $139.40; in 1862, $1,091.95; in 1863, $1,586.12; in 1864, $1,238.52; in 1865, $704.14. Total amount, $4,760.13.

ROYALSTON. — Incorporated Feb. 16, 1765. Population in 1860, 1,486; in 1865, 1,411. Valuation in 1860, $823,257; in 1865, $711,872.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were William W Clement, Richard Baker, Cyrus B. Reed; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, William W Clement, Jeremiah A. Rich, Hiram Harrington.

The town-clerk during all these years was Charles H. New-

ton. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1864 was Leonard Wheeler; in 1863, Obediah Walker; in 1865, I. T. Nichols.

1861. The first meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held April 30th, "at which it was voted to raise the sum of fifteen hundred dollars," for fitting out volunteer soldiers of the town. "Voted, to pay each volunteer ten dollars a month over and above his monthly Government pay" A committee of three was appointed to canvass the town for recruits. "This was promptly, thoroughly, and successfully done." A committee was also chosen "for the purpose of fitting out such volunteers when called into service, with power to draw on the treasurer for the expense of such outfit;" they were also authorized to take charge of the State arms, and be vouchers for the return of the same "unless taken by the *rebels*." October 14th, Voted, to raise a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars for aid to the families of volunteers as allowed by law.

1862. April 7th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow one thousand dollars for State aid to soldiers' families. July 24th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years to the credit of the town. August 25th, Voted, to pay the same bounty to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months' military service.

1863. No action during this year appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity in relation to war matters.

1864. April 20th, Voted, to raise fifteen hundred dollars to pay bounties to volunteers, who shall enlist to the credit of the town under the pending call of the President for two hundred thousand men. "This was cheerfully done, and the quota speedily filled." June 14th, Voted, to raise money sufficient to pay each volunteer the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars "during the present summer."

1865. The town voted the sum of four thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars to refund to those persons who subscribed and paid that amount for the purpose of filling the quota of the town under the last call of the President.

Royalston furnished one hundred and forty-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. Eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money

appropriated and expended for war purposes exclusive of State aid was sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000.00).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $433.26; in 1862, $2,533.40; in 1863, $3,217.06; in 1864, $2,135.19; in 1865, $950.00. Total amount, $9,268.91.

RUTLAND. — Incorporated Feb. 23, 1713. Population in 1860, 1,076; in 1865, 1,011. Valuation in 1860, $507,516; in 1865, $523,646.

The selectmen in 1861 were Joseph Davis, Charles Hooker, Sumner Putnam; in 1862, Joseph Davis, Hervey Wilson, Joseph Stone; in 1863, Hervey Wilson, Stillman Stone, Joseph Stone; in 1864, Joseph Davis, Moses Smith, Daniel W. Brooks; in 1865, Joseph Davis, Daniel W Brooks, Stillman Stone.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Zadock W Gates; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, George A. Putnam. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Ebenezer H. Miller; in 1862 and 1864, Zaccheus G. Carpenter; in 1863 and 1865, E. H. Miles.

1861. The first town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 2d of May, at which it was —

Resolved, That in view of the present critical condition of our beloved country, the town of Rutland, for the purpose of aiding and assisting such of our citizens as may be or have been so patriotic as to volunteer their services in defence of their country, will assist all such by paying each soldier a sum sufficient to make his pay one dollar per day, including what he receives from Government, for a term not exceeding six months from the time he shall be called into service.

Resolved, That for each full day spent in drilling previous to being called into service the town will pay each man one dollar.

It was also voted to furnish each volunteer belonging to Rutland with a uniform and a revolver, the cost of which was left discretionary with the selectmen. The families of the soldiers were likewise to be properly provided for. One thousand dollars were appropriated, and the treasurer was authorized to

borrow more if it were necessary. November 5th, State aid was authorized to be paid to soldiers' families as provided by law.

1862. July 26th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years and is credited to the quota of the town, before the 1st of September. H. W Bigelow offered to give the first volunteer three dollars, to the second two, and to the remaining ten one dollar each. Other citizens offered to make up ten dollars for the first volunteer. The town appropriated eighteen hundred dollars to pay bounties. August 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service. On the 25th of August this bounty was raised to one hundred and fifty dollars.

1864. April 30th, The bounty to volunteers enlisting for three years to fill the quota of the town was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and so remained until the end of the war.

Rutland furnished one hundred and eleven men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and ninety cents ($12,870.90).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $72.06; in 1862, $804.32; in 1863, $1,305.36; in 1864, $874.21; in 1865, $456.88. Total amount, $3,512.83.

The ladies of Rutland were very active during the whole war in good works for the soldiers, and sent to the regiments and to the Sanitary Commission several boxes and barrels of lint, bandages, and under-clothing for use in the hospitals.

SHREWSBURY. — Incorporated Dec. 19, 1727 Population in 1860, 1,558; in 1865, 1,571. Valuation in 1860, $1,109,424; in 1865, $1,026,968.

The selectmen in 1861 were L. J. Hemingway, F A.

Sawyer, H. E. Warren, J F. Knowlton, Alvin Henshaw; in 1862, C. O. Greene, F. A. Sawyer, A. Henshaw, H. E. Warren, A. B. Knowlton; in 1863 and 1864, C. O. Greene, F. A. Sawyer, A. Henshaw, H. E. Warren, T. I. Howe; in 1865, C. O. Greene, A. Henshaw, C. V. Newton, J G. Stone, E. Warner.

The town-clerk during all these years was F A. Brigham. The town-treasurer for the same time was L. C. Knowlton.

1861. The first meeting to consider questions relating to the war was held May 2d. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. William A. McGinley. A committee was chosen to consider and report what action the town should take in regard to the war, which reported that the town pay "to each volunteer one dollar a day for each day's drill, two days in the week for the first four weeks, and one dollar a day for one day's drill each week, during the second four weeks." Voted, to appropriate two thousand dollars to purchase uniforms and equipments; also to pay each volunteer one dollar a day while in the military service, and one dollar and fifty cents a week to the wife of each volunteer, and each child under fifteen years of age fifty cents a week. The same to be paid monthly. These propositions were adopted unanimously. July 31st, The town voted to pay aid to the families of volunteers as provided by law.

1862. March —, Voted, "That any children who have been born to volunteers since the time of their enlistment shall be entitled to receive the same amount of aid as those born previous, and the selectmen be authorized to pay the same." July 28th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each of the twenty-two persons called for to fill the quota of the town when mustered in to the credit of the town, "and if said volunteers shall serve for two years, or die, or become disabled during the second year's service, twenty-five dollars additional bounty to be paid to each or to his heirs." Jonathan H. Nelson offered to give to each of the volunteers ten dollars additional bounty. George Leonard proffered his legal professional services to the volunteers free of charge, if required to obtain their Government bounty. Voted, that the

name of each volunteer be entered upon the records of the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money, and a committee of three was appointed to canvass the town for volunteers. August 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each inhabitant of the town who shall enlist for nine months. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money and pay State aid to the families of nine-months volunteers.

1863. March —, The selectmen were authorized to continue the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers. April 6th, Voted, to appropriate thirty-five hundred dollars "to defray the expense of removing to their homes the bodies of those soldiers who have died or may die in the service of the Federal Government, provided the friends of the deceased request it."

1864. March meeting, The selectmen "were instructed to furnish such aid to families of volunteers as will be reimbursed by the State." April 25th, Voted, to grant seven hundred and fifty dollars to pay bounties to five recruits. August 1st, The selectmen were authorized to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars to any person liable to draft who furnished a substitute; also, to keep on recruiting, and to pay the same bounty until March 1, 1865, and to borrow money to pay the same.

1865. March —, Voted, to furnish State aid to the families of volunteers during the present year, as formerly. May 29th, Voted, to raise five thousand dollars by taxation within three years to refund money contributed by individuals to pay bounties to volunteers during the past year, and "that the selectmen borrow the whole amount for the present."

Shrewsbury furnished one hundred and seventy-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety cents ($16,663.90).

The amount of money paid for State aid to soldiers' families by the town during the war, and afterwards refunded by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $315.34; in 1862,

$1,306.11; in 1863, $1,252.49; in 1864, $1,333.07; in 1865, $1,007.25. Total amount, $5,214.26.

The Ladies' Soldiers-Aid Society forwarded many articles of clothing to the soldiers, the money value of which was about seven hundred and twenty dollars. The treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society of Shrewsbury was Mrs. Kate W Howe.

SOUTHBOROUGH. — Incorporated July 6, 1727 Population in 1860, 1,854; in 1865, 1,750. Valuation in 1860, $952,-552; in 1865, $957,409.

The selectmen in 1861 were Francis Fisher, Curtis Woods, Benjamin F Prentiss, Sullivan Fay, Peter Fay; in 1862, Sullivan Fay, Francis Fisher, Benjamin F Prentiss, Peter Fay, Frederick A. Dorr; in 1863, Peter Fay, Benjamin F Prentiss, Oliver Gridley; in 1864 and 1865, Peter Fay, Curtis Newton, E. D. Rockwood.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all the years of the war was Franklin Este.

1861. April 29th, Voted, "unanimously, that the town is ready to respond to the proclamation of the President, with every able-bodied citizen and every dollar if necessary;" also, to pay volunteers with families twelve dollars a month, and those who have no families eight dollars a month while in active service. Volunteers were to be paid fifteen cents an hour or sixty cents each day for four hours spent in drilling. June 17th, The votes in regard to monthly pay were reconsidered, and the town voted to pay State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by law. The selectmen were directed to pay all expenses already incurred for outfits and uniforms to the soldiers.

1862. July 28th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred dollars; but on the 16th of August it was increased to one hundred and fifty dollars. September 1st, The selectmen were directed to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service, when credited to the quota of the town, the number not to exceed twenty-five. November 4th, The selectmen were empowered to appoint an agent to visit the volunteers at the front, and attend to their wants. They were also instructed to corre-

spond with the "relations of Mr. Trask, a deceased soldier from this town," in regard to the place of burial. If, in Maine, they were to appoint an agent to accompany his remains; if not, he would be buried in the cemetery in Southborough. The cemetery committee were directed "to lay out a good and conspicuous lot to be called 'The Patriot's Lot,'" for the burial of soldiers belonging to the town. All expenses for the burials of volunteers to be paid by the town.

1863. March 2d, The selectmen were directed to cause the bodies of deceased soldiers belonging to Southborough to be brought home for burial at the expense of the town, if the relatives request it.

1864. April 4th, A bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer who enlists for three years, and is credited to the quota of the town.

1865. May 22d, Voted, to raise by taxation seven thousand dollars to pay individual citizens money contributed by them to encourage recruiting and to increase bounties.

Southborough furnished one hundred and ninety-eight men for the war,* which was a surplus of fifteen over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-one cents ($19,186.21).

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $518.20; in 1862, $2,041.95; in 1863, $2,717.41; in 1864, $3,468.31; in 1865, $2,200.00. Total amount, $10,945.87

The Ladies' Aid Society of Southborough held weekly meetings from August, 1862, until the end of the war, and did a great deal of good Christian work for the soldiers. They sent forward to the army and to the hospitals 2,237 different

* The "Soldiers' Record" of Southborough, a very excellent publication of one hundred and twenty-eight pages, prepared by Franklin Este and Richard Goddard, claims that the town furnished two hundred and nineteen men for the war.

articles of apparel; among which were 205 pairs of socks, 316 flannel shirts, 72 pairs of drawers, 556 handkerchiefs, 659 towels, besides quilts, blankets, and other articles of bed-clothing; also, canned fruit and apples. The money value of the articles furnished was more than two thousand dollars.

SOUTHBRIDGE. — Incorporated Feb. 15, 1816. Population in 1860, 3,575; in 1865, 4,131. Valuation in 1860, $1,304,825; in 1865, $1,696,264.

The selectmen in 1861 were Verney Fiske, Adolphus Merriam, Malcolm Ammidown; in 1862, Verney Fiske, Malcolm Ammidown, James Gleason; in 1863, Verney Fiske, James Gleason, Gayton Ballard; in 1864, Verney Fiske, Henry C. Ammidown, William C. Steadman; in 1865, Manning Leonard, Henry C. Ammidown, John O. McKinstry.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Daniel F Bacon. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Samuel M. Lane; in 1865, Daniel F Bacon.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters connected with the Rebellion was held on the 6th of May, at which the following votes were passed: first, to appropriate eight thousand dollars to raise and equip a military company and for the support of the families of such as may be called into active service; second, that the selectmen, together with William Beecher, J. O. McKinstry, John Edwards, and C. A. Dresser, be a committee to take charge of the appropriation, "and expend it according to their best discretion;" third, that the committee be authorized to pay for each volunteer, who is a resident of Southbridge, one dollar and fifty cents a week to the wife, and fifty cents a week to each child under twelve years of age, "during the time of active service performed by said volunteer;" fourth, to pay each enlisted man eight dollars a month while in active service, and fifty cents for each half day spent in drilling previous to being mustered into the military service — this to apply at the discretion of the committee to Southbridge men who have enlisted in companies formed in other towns. October 7th, The selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the families of soldiers as provided by law. November 5th, The

treasurer was authorized to borrow money for the payment of said aid.

1862. July 1st, The following resolutions, which were preceded by a preamble, were presented by Hon. E. D. Ammidown and adopted: —

Resolved, That the treasurer be authorized to borrow the sum of four thousand dollars to pay soldiers and the interest on the money so borrowed, giving to each soldier, not to exceed thirty-eight, the sum of one hundred dollars; said bounty to be paid to each soldier when mustered into the military service for three years and credited to the quota of the town.

Resolved, That the town-clerk be requested to obtain the names of volunteers who belong to Southbridge and are mustered into the United States service, and enter the same on the records of the town.

August 25th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow six thousand dollars for the payment of a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to the number of sixty, who shall enlist for nine months' service and be credited to the quota of the town, provided the whole quota of the town under the recent call of the President can be filled by voluntary enlistments, and provided further that no volunteer shall be holden to serve unless the whole quota can be so raised.*

1863. January 5th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty-five hundred dollars for the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of the town under the recent call of the President for more men, and the expenses of recruiting the same. September 21st, Voted, to pay State aid to the families of men who are or may be drafted in the town, the same as paid to the families of volunteers. November 3d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to the families of men who have died or become disabled in the military service.

1864. April 4th, Three thousand dollars were appropriated for recruiting purposes, and twelve hundred dollars for the payment of money advanced by individuals of their own means to aid recruiting during the past years. June 20th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred

* This provision was subsequently somewhat modified.

and twenty-five dollars. The selectmen were authorized "to set apart a suitable plot of ground in the public cemetery for the erection of a monument to the soldiers of Southbridge who have died or may hereafter die in the service of their country during this war."

1865. March 6th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for the payment of State aid during the year to the families of soldiers.

1866. March 6th, Thirty-five hundred dollars were raised to refund to persons who have paid money "upon subscriptions used for recruiting purposes."

Southbridge furnished four hundred men for the war, which was a surplus of nineteen over and above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventeen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-five cents ($17,313.65). In addition to which $5,767.00 were voluntarily contributed by individual citizens and not refunded by the town.

The amount paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $623.36; in 1862, $3,349.49; in 1863, $5,058.75; in 1864, $5,786.38; in 1865, $3,550.00. Total amount, $18,367.98.

The ladies of Southbridge "worked with increased interest until there was no further call for supplies for our men in field and hospital, and voted on the 11th of July, 1865, to devote the stock on hand and the funds, so far as deemed best, for the relief of sick soldiers of our own town. We continued our meetings until the spring of 1866, and sent boxes of clothing, etc., and $150.00 in money to the Freedmen's Relief Association, New York; also, a bundle of clothing and $23.00 to the Soldiers' Memorial Society, Boston." This is an extract from a note written by Mrs. M. F Leonard.

From the Globe Village (in Southbridge) we have a note written by Mary C. Hartshorn, from which we learn that a Soldiers-Aid Society was formed there in August, 1862, which sent money and other contributions to the soldiers to the amount

of nearly twelve hundred dollars. We have a list of the articles which were sent. It is almost a duplicate in miniature of the list which we have given in detail under the head of Charlestown, page 398.

SPENCER. — Incorporated April 3, 1753. Population in 1860, 2,777; in 1865, 3,026. Valuation in 1860, $1,294,031; in 1865, $1,363,465.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Luther Hill, Dexter Bullard, Joshua Bemis, Josiah Green, Jr., Jeremiah W Drake; in 1863, Luther Hill, Dexter Bullard, Nathan Hersey, Alford Wilson, Justin Clark; in 1864, Luther Hill, Dexter Bullard, Alford Wilson, David Prouty, Justin Clark; in 1865, Luther Hill, David Prouty, Alford Wilson, David Bemis, Josiah Green, Jr.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was John N. Grout; and the town-treasurer during the same period was Thomas R. Whittemore.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 29th of April, at which the selectmen, together with David Bemis, Nathan Hersey, and George L. Hobbs, were appointed "a committee of safety," to superintend the expenditure of not exceeding five thousand dollars to uniform and equip a military company to be organized in the town, and to pay each member one dollar and fifty cents for each day spent in drilling "during the next thirty days," and ten dollars a month while in active service in addition to the pay of the United States. A recruiting committee of one from each school-district was chosen. August 3d, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of soldiers as provided by law, which if not sufficient for their comfortable support, they were to receive a larger sum at the discretion of the selectmen.

1862. March 3d, Voted, to abate the poll-taxes of all volunteers belonging to Spencer. July 19th, Voted, "to pay one hundred dollars bounty to each of thirty-two men who will enlist in the quota of Spencer within such time as the Committee of Safety shall prescribe, and a further bounty of fifty dollars to each man who remains in the service three years, and a

further sum of five dollars to each man who will enlist to-day." August 18th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers for nine months' service.

1864. August 20th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars "to each of thirty-nine men to fill the quota of the town." December 14th, The selectmen were authorized "to procure all the volunteers they might think the town will need to fill quotas under future calls."

Spencer furnished three hundred and nineteen men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-two over and above all demands. Nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-seven thousand one hundred and one dollars and seventy cents ($27,101.70).

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,856.54; in 1862, $4,477.63; in 1863, $5,626.33; in 1864, $7,206.91; in 1865, $4,362.51. Total amount, $23,529.92.

STERLING. — Incorporated April 25, 1781. Population in 1860, 1,918; in 1865, 1,668. Valuation in 1860, $978,871; in 1865, $1,086,710.

The selectmen in 1861 were Perley Bartlett, Asa Keyes, Edward Burpee; in 1862, J S. Butterick, Josiah Phelps, James A. Pratt; in 1863, J. S. Butterick, Josiah Phelps, Ephraim Fairbanks; in 1864 and 1865, Ezra Sawyer, Henry E. Kendall, Moses B. Heywood.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was William D. Peck.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held April 29th, when it was voted to appropriate not exceeding three thousand dollars to equip and uniform such of our fellow-townsmen as may volunteer to serve in the military service of the United States, and to assist their families during their absence. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money. November 5th, One hundred dollars were appropriated to aid the ladies in procuring articles for use

in the army hospitals, the same to be paid by the selectmen "to the Ladies' Patriotic Relief Society of Sterling."

1862. July 21st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' military service and be credited to the quota of the town. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same. * September 12th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each citizen of Sterling who shall enlist in the company forming in the town for nine months' service.

1863. No action appears to have been taken by the town in its corporate capacity during this year in relation to the war.

1864. April 4th, "Voted, to raise a sum equal to one hundred dollars per man of the quotas of this town under the orders of the President dated Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, and that from the money so raised there be refunded to each individual, who has contributed and paid any sum in aid of or for the purpose of obtaining the town's quotas under the said calls, the amount so contributed and paid by him." April 15th, Voted, to raise by loan seventeen hundred and fifty dollars to procure fourteen men to fill the quota of the town under the late call of the President for men. The town continued to raise money, recruit volunteers, and pay bounties to the end of the war.

Sterling furnished one hundred and seventy-eight men for the war, which was a surplus of thirteen over and above all demands. Eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty-nine cents ($20,472.69).

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $205.15; in 1862, $1,610.55; in 1863, $3,519.02; in 1864, $2,834.64; in 1865, $1,700.00. Total amount, $9,869.36.

The town after the war erected a handsome granite monu-

* The town-record has this entry: "After a stirring speech by Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, the meeting dissolved."

ment on the common, in the centre of the town, to the memory of the soldiers of Sterling who had died in the military service during the Rebellion. It was dedicated June 17th, 1867, when an address was made by Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury.

STURBRIDGE. — Incorporated June 24, 1738. Population in 1860, 2,245; in 1865, 1,993. Valuation in 1860, $840,096; in 1865, $864,875.

The selectmen in 1861 were Elisha Southwick, Nathaniel Plimpton, Pennel Plimpton; in 1862, Nathaniel Upham, Emory L. Bates, Lorenzo Plimpton; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Emory L. Bates, Elisha Southwick, Eliakim Chamberlain.

The town-clerk in 1861 and 1862 was Samuel H. Hobbs; in 1863, 1864, and 1865, Henry Haynes. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Samuel H. Hobbs; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Elisha Southwick.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 15th of May, which dissolved without acting upon any of the war matters named in the warrant. Another meeting was held on the 15th of June, at which one thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to the families of volunteers. November 5th, Voted, to pay State aid to soldiers' families as provided by law.

1862. August 11th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty-one hundred dollars, and the selectmen to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years and is credited to the quota of Sturbridge. August 28th, The same bounty was authorized to be paid to men who enlist for nine months; and Elisha Southwick, John W Draper, James M. Belknap, Emerson Johnson, and Henry Haynes, Jr,, were appointed to borrow money and to pay the bounties.

1863. January 26th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow three thousand dollars to pay bounties.

1864. May 21st, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and remained unchanged until the end of the war.

Sturbridge must have furnished two hundred and thirty-five men, as it had a surplus of seven over and above all demands

at the end of the war. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was nine thousand one hundred and fifty dollars ($9,150.00). In addition to this amount nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars ($9,488.00) were raised by voluntary contributions to pay bounties and encourage recruiting; making a total of $18,638.00.

The amount of money expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $673.92; in 1862, $3,-201.53; in 1863, $3,720.82; in 1864, $3,600.00; in 1865, $2,200.00. Total amount, $13,396.27.

The ladies of Sturbridge probably did as much for the soldiers as any in the Commonwealth according to their means and numbers. In 1863 the money value of the articles forwarded to the front was five hundred dollars, which may be regarded as an average of what they sent in the other years of the war. The net proceeds of one levee held by them was $252.96. The contributions in behalf of the Soldiers-Aid Society in January, 1864, amounted to $414.87 The labor expended by them in making under-garments, bandages, lint, &c., is not included in the estimated money value of the articles contributed.

SUTTON. — Incorporated June 21, 1715. Population in 1860, 2,676; in 1865, 2,363. Valuation in 1860, $1,046,341; in 1865, $1,141,588.

The selectmen in 1861 were William R. Hill, Israel A. Dodge, Elijah Sibley, Ira Darling, Jonathan Sprague; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Israel A. Dodge, Joel Houghton, Sumner Putnam.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Solomon D. King. The town-treasurer during the same years, George Hastings.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held on the 30th of April, at which the following resolutions were read and adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm: —

Resolved, That in this most unnatural contest waged against our country by a band of traitors in the Southern States, we the inhabitants of Sutton, believing that the whole strength of the country should be exerted in an official manner to put down Rebellion, call upon the Government of the United States to make no terms or compromises with traitors, but to carry on the war in such manner and with such force as will strengthen the Union sentiment which we believe still exists in portions of the rebellious States, and intimidate and overwhelm those who regardless of all obligations seek a division of our beloved country.

Resolved, That we are neither the advocates of nor believers in the right of secession; that we regard the course taken by the self-styled seceding States as revolution without justifiable cause, and that the Government of this country is bound to put it down by the strong arm of force.

Six thousand dollars were appropriated for the support of soldiers' families, to uniform volunteers who enlist in the military service, and to pay each one dollar a day while drilling. The treasurer was authorized to borrow the money. September 21st, The selectmen were given discretionary power to pay aid to the families of volunteers "as in their judgment they may require."

1862. July 22d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town. August 22d, The bounty was increased to one hundred and fifty dollars. Jason Waters, Esq., introduced a series of patriotic resolutions, favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war, which were unanimously adopted. Voted, to abate all taxes against persons who have volunteered "and are in the army or navy."

1863. November 3d, Voted, "to pay a bounty of —— hundred dollars to each person who will enlist to fill the quota of Sutton." The treasurer was authorized to borrow money for that purpose.

1864. April 13th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town under the recent call of the President for more men. This amount continued to be paid until the end of the war. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

Sutton furnished two hundred and twenty-three men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by Sutton on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and fourteen cents ($25,180.14).

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and afterwards repaid by the State, was as follows: In 1861, $501.91; in 1862, $2,410.-71; in 1863, $3,212.70; in 1864, $1,725.76; in 1865, $1,901.26. Total amount, $9,752.34.

The ladies of Sutton furnished a great many articles for the soldiers during the war to the money value of about one thousand dollars. Among the articles were shirts, drawers, socks, lint, bandages, and other useful stores. They were forwarded to the front generally through the Christian and Sanitary Commissions.

TEMPLETON. — Incorporated March 6, 1762. Population in 1860, 2,816; in 1865, 2,390. Valuation in 1860, $1,089,950; in 1865, $979,116.

The selectmen in 1861 were Leonard Stone, Warren Simonds, Leonard Smith; in 1862, Leonard Stone, Leonard Smith, Amos D. Wiley, (Mr. Stone died June 19th, and John W Werk was chosen to fill the vacancy); in 1863, Leonard Smith, Amos D. Wiley, John W Werk; in 1864 and 1865, John W Werk, Amos D. Wiley, N K. Lord.

The town-clerk during all these years was Gerard Bushnell. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, and 1863 was Erastus O. Eddy; in 1864 and 1865, William Smith.

1861. April 30th, A town-meeting was held at which a series of patriotic resolutions were adopted, one of which was to raise a military company; the town also voted to give each member a uniform, not exceeding in cost twenty-five dollars; each volunteer was to be furnished a revolver at the expense of the town, and to receive an amount of money which added to his Government pay would make one dollar for every day he may be in the service; also, voted to give each man fifty cents for every half day consumed in drilling previous to being mustered into active service, and in case any volunteer should die while

in the service the pay should be continued to his family for a period of three months. A committee was appointed to carry the votes of the town into effect, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars. The town-clerk was directed to send a copy of the votes to the town-clerk of Phillipston. July 12th, The town voted to pay State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by an act of the Legislature.

1862. April 7th, The selectmen were authorized to pay transportation upon articles sent from "the town to the seat of war for hospital purposes." July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers (not exceeding thirty) enlisting to the credit of the town for three years. August 21st, Voted, to pay the same bounty to men who enlist for nine months' service to fill the quota of the town. November 4th, Voted, to abate the poll tax to all volunteers belonging to Templeton who have received no bounty from the town. December 4th, The town authorized the selectmen to pay the above-named bounties to all volunteers enlisting to the credit of the town upon all calls for men made or to be made by the President.

1864. April 13th, The bounty was raised to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. June 14th, The selectmen were authorized to pay that amount of bounty to each volunteer credited to the town upon whatever calls for men the President may make, and to borrow money necessary to pay the same. This rule continued to the end of the war.

Templeton furnished three hundred and forty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-seven over and above all demands. Twenty-two were commissioned officers. The amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents ($20,847.52). In addition to this $12,985.00 were raised by private contributions.

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,550.37; in 1862, $5,514.64; in 1863, $6,204.07; in 1864, $4,782.36; in 1865, $2,999.33. Total amount, $21,050.77.

UPTON.—Incorporated June 14, 1735. Population in 1860, 1,986; in 1865, 2,017. Valuation in 1860, $722,751; in 1865, $736,082.

The selectmen in 1861 were Stephen L. Bosworth, Edward S. Leland, Elisha Fisk, Calvin H. Ruggles, Benjamin F Holbrook; in 1862, A. T. Wood, Peasley P. Taft, Adams Fisk; in 1863, A. T. Wood, Calvin H. Ruggles, Adams Fisk; in 1864 and 1865, Velorous Taft, A. T. Wood, Henry W Whiting.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Harvey Bradish. The town-treasurer in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Winthrop B. Fay; in 1865, Elisha B. Fisk.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held June 11th, at which it was voted to raise two thousand dollars for aiding such inhabitants "as have volunteered or shall hereafter volunteer for repressing the present Rebellion; the money to be called the 'soldiers' fund,' and to be appropriated by the selectmen in accordance with the act passed May 23d, entitled an act in aid of the families of volunteers and for other purposes."

1862. March 4th, Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families during the year. July 21st, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years' service, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town; also, to abate all the taxes of volunteers in the United States service belonging to that town. August 25th, The same bounty of one hundred dollars was authorized to be paid to volunteers enlisting to the credit of the town for nine months' service. November 4th, Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families.

1863. September 28th, Thirty-two hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents were appropriated "to pay Upton's share of the State tax, according to an act passed April 29th, 1863, to provide for the reimbursement of bounties paid to volunteers;" also, a sum of money to pay State aid to the families of men "who are or may be drafted into the United States service."

1864. March 6th, Four thousand dollars were appropriated for aid to soldiers' families. April 9th, The selectmen were

authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who enlists for three years' service and is credited to the quota of the town. On the 8th of August it was voted to pay this bounty *in gold*.

1865. March 6th, Voted, to appropriate thirty-two hundred and fifty dollars to pay bounties to twenty-six volunteers enlisted under the call of the President, December 19th, 1864. Four thousand dollars were also appropriated for aid to soldiers' families. June 10th, Six hundred and twenty-five dollars were appropriated to pay bounties to five volunteers enlisted by the selectmen.

Upton furnished two hundred and nineteen men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-two over and above all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-four cents ($27,690.34)

The amount paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $699.77; in 1862, $2,844.95; in 1863, $4,249.47; in 1864, $3,612.80; in 1865, $2,300.00. Total amount, $13,706.99.

The ladies of Upton were active during the whole of the war in providing for the comfort of our soldiers.

UXBRIDGE. — Incorporated June 27, 1727 Population in 1860, 3,133; in 1865, 2,835. Valuation in 1860, $1,618,-969; in 1865, $1,624,174.

The selectmen in 1861 were John W Capron, George W. Taft, Israel Saben, Jr., Daniel S. Holbrook, John S. Taft; in 1862, John W Capron, George W Taft, Girdon R. Spaulding, Charles E. Seagrave, Henry C. Nichols; in 1863, John W Capron, Nahum Morse, Valentine M. Aldrich, George F Tucker, Barnabas A. Rawson; in 1864, John W Capron, George F Tucker, Jonathan Farnum, Willard Ellison, Caleb T. Richardson; in 1865, John W Capron, Nicholas B. Williams, Crysis P. Scott, James A. Rawson, Asahel F Aldrich.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all of these years was Henry Capron.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters connected with the war was held on the 11th of May, at which it was voted to guarantee to each volunteer belonging to the town twenty-one dollars a month while in actual service, and one dollar a day while drilling previous to enlistment, not to exceed twenty days, "eight hours to constitute a day." Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated to purchase uniforms for those who enlist, and one hundred dollars for expenses of raising a company of riflemen. The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of the volunteers, not to exceed twelve dollars a month to any one family, "unless more is needed to make them comfortable."

1862. March 3d, Twenty-five hundred dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families. A committee was appointed to ascertain the names of the soldiers belonging to Uxbridge, "that their names may be preserved to posterity by causing the same to be entered upon the records of the town." July 23d, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be properly credited to the quota of the town. August 23d, The same bounty was authorized to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service, to be paid when the quota of the town is filled; and if not filled by volunteers, and a draft takes place, then no bounty is to be paid. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money. September 4th, The restrictions in regard to paying bounties to nine-months volunteers were rescinded; and bounties to those who had enlisted, or who should enlist, were directed to be paid without conditions. November 4th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow twelve hundred dollars for State aid to soldiers' families.

1863. March 2d, The treasurer was authorized to borrow four thousand dollars for State aid to soldiers' families during the year. September 28th, Voted, that State aid be paid to the families of drafted men, the same as is paid to families of volunteers. December 1st, John W Capron, Moses Taft, Charles A. Wheelock, Alvin Cook, Robert Taft, George W Hobbs, and Samuel Taft were chosen to assist in recruiting, with authority to employ agents to proceed to the front and induce soldiers to re-enlist to the credit of the town.

1864. May 2d, The town bounty was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars for volunteers for three years, and so remained until the end of the war, to which time recruiting was continued.

Uxbridge furnished two hundred and ninety men for the war, and at the end had a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty thousand two hundred dollars and sixteen cents ($20,200.16). About ten thousand dollars were contributed by private subscription to encourage enlistments, which has never been reimbursed by the town.

The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $590.42; in 1862, $3,344.89; in 1863, $3,947.84; in 1864, $4,250.56; in 1865, $2,500.00. Total amount, $14,633.71.

The ladies of Uxbridge did a great deal of good work for the soldiers all through the war.

WARREN. — Incorporated Jan. 16, 1741. Population in 1860, 2,107; in 1865, 2,205. Valuation in 1860, $914,797; in 1865, $985,109.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were William A. Patrick, Daniel Russell, Joseph Ramsdell; in 1863, Daniel Russell, Charles L. Carter, Danforth Keyes; in 1864, Daniel Russell, Samuel L. Fiske, Columbus C. Orcutt; in 1865, William A. Patrick, Samuel R. Burroughs, Giles Blodgett.

The town-clerk and town-treasurer since 1856 to the present time (1871), Samuel E. Blair.

1861. The first meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 2d of May, at which Calvin Cutter, Dwight Ellis, and Asa Patrick were appointed to consider and report what action the town should take in the existing emergency. They reported a series of resolutions which were substantially as follows: That four thousand dollars be appropriated to sustain a military company now being organized for the defence of

the Government; that the selectmen be authorized to expend the money; that seven dollars a month be paid each volunteer while in active service, and when mustered in he shall receive twenty-one dollars; that each shall be paid fifty cents for every half-day spent in drilling previous to muster-in. The selectmen were directed to render such aid as might be necessary "for the comfort of the families and parents of volunteers."

1862. July 19th, Twenty-five hundred dollars were appropriated to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town to the number of twenty-five. August 25th, The same amount of bounty was directed to be paid to each volunteer for nine months' service; thirty-five hundred dollars were appropriated to pay the same. It would appear that, in addition to the hundred dollars voted by the town, a sufficient amount was raised by private subscription to make the bounty one hundred and sixty-five dollars, which money was refunded to the subscribers by a vote passed September 22d.

Other meetings were held during the war to encourage recruiting and provide means for the payment of bounties to volunteers and State aid to their families.

Warren furnished, according to the returns made by the selectmen in 1866, two hundred and three men for the war; but as Warren had a surplus of thirty-one over and above all demands, we think the number actually furnished and credited must have been about two hundred and twenty-eight. Four were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-seven cents ($17,173.37).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $411.58; in 1862, $1,844.74; in 1863, $2,999.83; in 1864, $4,674.09; in 1865, $2,200.00. Total amount, $12,130.24.

WEBSTER. — Incorporated March 6, 1832. Population in 1860, 2,912; in 1865, 3,608. Valuation in 1860, $1,045,039; in 1865, $1,060,039.

The selectmen in 1861 were Henry E. Bugbee, Lyman Sheldon, Nathan Joslin; in 1862, Nathan Joslin, Hiram Allen, Nathan Chamberlain; in 1863, Nathan Joslin, Emory Sibley, Benjamin A. Corbin; in 1864, Emory Sibley, Benjamin A. Corbin, Frederick D. Brown; in 1865, Frederick D. Brown, John F Hinds, Solomon Robinson.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Seymour A. Tingier. The town-treasurer during the same period was William T. Shumway.

1861. The first town-meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held on the 29th of April, at which it was voted to pay each volunteer belonging to Webster five dollars a month while in active service, and to his wife and mother, dependent on him for support, one dollar and fifty cents a week, and to each child fifty cents a week; and if the family shall need more, the amounts to be increased at the discretion of the selectmen. This pay was to begin when the soldier was sworn into service; in the meanwhile he should receive one dollar a day while drilling. Four thousand dollars were appropriated as a war fund, from which each soldier belonging to the "Slater Guards," then formed and drilling, should receive a uniform and a blanket.* November 5th, The town passed the following resolution: —

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the "Slater Guards" for their bravery at the battle of Balls Bluff.

1862. July 10th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town.

1863. December 8th, Six thousand dollars were appropriated for a "war fund," and six thousand dollars for recruiting purposes.

1864. July 14th, Voted, to pay each volunteer who shall

* This company afterwards became Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, but was locally known as the "Slater Guards;" while forming and drilling the company was provided with rations by the citizens. When they left home to join the Fifteenth at camp in Worcester, a purse of one thousand dollars was made up for the men. The officers were presented with swords. The ladies furnished each member with socks and mittens, and William T. Shumway presented the Company "with a splendid flag."

enlist for three years and be credited to the quota of the town a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. This was continued until the end of the war.

Webster furnished three hundred and thirty-four men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-two over and above all demands. Eight were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-one cents ($28,674.61). This does not include what was voluntarily contributed by the citizens, which amounted to quite a large sum.

The amount paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and afterwards repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,448.45; in 1862, $3,984.36; in 1863, $5,487.82; in 1864, $4,800.00; in 1865, $3,200.00. Total amount $18,920.63.

WESTBOROUGH. — Incorporated Nov. 18, 1717 Population in 1860, 2,913; in 1865, 3,141. Valuation in 1860, $1,227,-016; in 1865, $1,337,740.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Greenleaf O. Sanborn, Benjamin B. Nourse, Silas B. Howe; in 1863, Edwin Ballard, Baxter Forbes, George H. Raymond; in 1864, Edwin Ballard, George H. Raymond, George W Parker; in 1865, Edwin Ballard, George H. Raymond, G. O. Sanborn.

The town-clerk during the years of the war was Samuel M. Briggs. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Josiah Childs; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Daniel F. Norton.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to act upon matters in regard to the war was held on the 25th of April, when it was voted to appropriate five thousand dollars to organize and equip a military company; to pay the men for time spent in drilling; to furnish uniforms, and to add a certain sum to their monthly pay when in active service.* July 27th, The proceedings of

* The Company was raised in Westborough and Southborough, and was subsequently known as Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

the meeting held in April were confirmed, and the selectmen were directed to pay State aid to the families of volunteers as provided by law. They were also authorized to give additional aid to such families as in their judgment required it.

1862. March 3d, The aid to families of volunteers was continued. July 23d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer enlisting for three years, and credited to the quota of the town. August 27th, Voted, to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service. October 17th, The treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, was authorized to borrow money to pay bounties to volunteers. The whole subject of recruiting and paying bounties was referred to the selectmen.

1863. August 3d, The selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the families of drafted men and substitutes the same as to families of volunteers. November 18th, The selectmen and one from each school-district were appointed a recruiting committee. An adjourned meeting was held on the 20th, when a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for a fund to be added to the bounties offered by the town to volunteers.

1864. Several meetings were held during this year to encourage recruiting, and to appropriate money to pay bounties, but nothing of special interest transpired.

Westborough furnished three hundred and forty men for the war, which was a surplus of forty-five over and above all demands. Seventeen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars ($23,920.00).

The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $1,152.14; in 1862, $3,182.59; in 1863, $3,761.79; in 1864, $5,643.49; in 1865, $3,600.00. Total amount, $17,340.01.

The ladies organized early in the war, and for four years were at work for the comfort of the soldiers. They raised large

sums of money, which together with clothing, hospital stores, &c., was sent to the front.

WEST BOYLSTON. — Incorporated Jan. 30, 1808. Population in 1860, 2,509; in 1865, 2,293. Valuation in 1860, $886,550; in 1865, $860,922.

The selectmen in 1861 were C. H. Baldwin, Levi Goss, Nahum Hastings; in 1862 and 1863, D. C. Murdock, Nahum Hastings, J H. Moore; in 1864, D. C. Murdock, Nahum Hastings, J. S. Cutting; in 1865, D. C. Murdock, E. F Brigham, L. Hawes.

The town-clerk in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was H. Houghton; in 1865, H. F. Holt and A. Hind. The town-treasurer in 1861 was Oliver B. Sawyer; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, George F Howe.

We have not been able to obtain a complete transcript of the war record of the town. We know, however, that a meeting was held on the 29th of April, 1861, at which four thousand dollars were appropriated by the town to raise and equip a military company, and to pay them for time spent in drilling previous to being mustered into active service. The same amount was appropriated in 1862 for the payment of bounties and for State aid to soldiers' families, and ten thousand dollars in 1863 for the same objects.

West Boylston furnished about two hundred and forty men for the war, which was a surplus of ten over and above all demands. Twelve were commissioned officers. One of the enlisted men was Sergeant Thomas Plunkett, who, while carrying the colors of his regiment (the Massachusetts Twenty-first), in the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, was struck with a ball which took off both his arms. He fell forward with the colors under him. He was taken to the rear, where his arms were amputated. Strange to say, he recovered, and is now a respectable, healthy citizen of West Boylston. The regimental colors, deposited in the State House, retain the blood-stains of the gallant sergeant.

The total amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was

twenty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety cents ($22,584.90).

The amount paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $971.50; in 1862, $3,600.00; in 1863, $4,727.90; in 1864, $5,600.00; in 1865, $3,600.00. Total amount, $18,499.40.

The ladies of West Boylston did their full share of patriotic soldiers' work. They held several fairs and exhibitions which netted upwards of twelve hundred dollars, all of which and much more were devoted, together with their personal labors, to the sick and wounded in the field and hospitals.

WEST BROOKFIELD. — Incorporated March 3, 1848. Population in 1860, 1,548; in 1866, 1,549. Valuation in 1860, $643,823; in 1865, $679,389.

The selectmen in 1861 were R. Cummings, A. C. Allen, Wm. Foster, A. Makepeace; in 1862, R. Cummings, A. C. Allen, George H. Brown, E. W Combs, William Foster; in 1863, H. Brown, A. C. Allen, Daniel Allen, A. C. Gleason, H. L. Bannister; in 1864, H. Brown, A. C. Allen, A. C. Gleason, Daniel Allen, T. E. Cary; in 1865, A. C. Allen, A. C. Gleason, Sanford Adams, T. E. Cary

The town-clerk and town-treasurer during all these years was E. H. Blair.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held on the 29th of April, at which it was voted to pay each volunteer belonging to the town, when mustered into the military service, twenty dollars, and to furnish him with a revolver. A pledge was also given that their families should be properly cared for.

1862. April 1st, Voted, to borrow eight hundred dollars for State aid to the soldiers' families. July 26th, The treasurer was authorized to borrow thirty-one hundred dollars to pay bounties to volunteers who shall enlist to the credit of the town for three years' service. August 23d, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer for nine months' service.

1863. No special action appears to have been taken by the town during this year in regard to the war, although recruiting volunteers and the payment of State aid were continued.

1864. June 25th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred aud twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who should enlist to fill the quota of the town "for the next call for men." On the 14th of August it was decided to pay the bounty in gold, and "to raise a sufficient sum of money to procure fourteen men for the army."

West Brookfield furnished one hundred and fifty-nine men for the war, which was a surplus of twelve over and above all demands. None were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-one cents ($11,277.61).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $260.95; in 1862, $1,668.21; in 1863, $2,378.11; in 1864, $4,325.71; in 1865, $3,160.82. Total amount, $11,793.80.

WESTMINSTER. — Incorporated April 26, 1770. Population in 1860, 1,840; in 1865, 1,639. Valuation in 1860, $745,615; in 1865, $721,267.

The selectmen in 1861 were William Mayo, Joseph W Forbush, Charles A. Forbush; in 1862 and 1863, Joseph W. Forbush, Charles A. Forbush, Franklin Wyman; in 1864, William Mayo, Franklin Wyman, Timothy D. Wood; in 1865, Augustine Whitney, Franklin Wyman, Timothy D. Wood.

The town-clerk in 1861 was William S. Bradbury; in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, William Mayo. The town-treasurer during these years was David W Hill.

1861. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held April 29th, at which it was voted to raise a company of volunteers, and to pay each person one dollar a day while in active service, not exceeding three months.

One thousand dollars were appropriated to uniform and equip the men, and to furnish each officer with a revolver. November 5th, The selectmen were directed to pay each volunteer belonging to the town, then in active service, as provided by the vote passed in April preceding.

1862. July 19th, The selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years and be credited to the town. The selectmen, treasurer, and clerk were requested to continue recruiting. August 25th, Voted, to pay the same bounty to volunteers for nine months' service. Joseph Wager, Augustine Whitney, and Charles A. Forbush were appointed a committee "to look after the sick and wounded soldiers belonging to Westminster then in the service, and to bring home the bodies of those who may fall in battle or die of disease."

1863. Nothing of special interest in regard to the war was done by the town during this year.

1864. April 4th, The bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The town voted to pay the selectmen for recruiting expenses at the rate of fifteen dollars for each raw recruit, and twenty-five dollars for each veteran recruit; also, to pay the town bounty "to individuals who put in substitutes to fill the quota of the town."

Westminster furnished one hundred and sixty-six men for the war, which was a surplus of seventeen over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars ($10,694.00).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $583.52; in 1862, $1,969.11; in 1863, $2,393.52; in 1864, $2,076.08; in 1865, $753.45. Total amount, $7,775.68.

The ladies were very active in behalf of the soldiers all through the war, and contributed $525.00 in money, and

about $1,200.00 worth of clothing, hospital stores, &c., to the good cause.

WINCHENDON. — Incorporated June 14, 1764. Population in 1860, 2,624; in 1865, 2,802. Valuation in 1860, $1,035,-229; in 1865, $1,160,952.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were Oliver Adams, J. B. Sawyer, George B. Raymond; in 1863 and 1864, Bethuel Ellis, George B. Raymond, William Beaman; in 1865, George B. Raymond, John D. Howard, M. B. White.

The town-clerk during all the years of the war was Webster Whitney. The town-treasurer in 1861 was William Brown, 2d; in 1862, 1863, and 1864, John H. Fairbanks; in 1865, Anson B. Smith.

1861. On the receipt of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter meetings were held on the 15th and 16th of April, and speeches were made by leading citizens. The first legal town-meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held April 27th. Five thousand dollars were appropriated to aid in forming a military company for active service; each man was to receive a uniform, a revolver, and eight dollars a month when in active service, and one dollar a day while engaged in drilling previous to enlistment; all persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five were invited to meet in the town hall every Saturday afternoon to drill.* July 4th, The selectmen were directed to pay State aid to soldiers' families as provided by law.

1862. July 19th, Voted, to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years within twenty days and be credited to the town; the bounty to be paid either to the soldier or his family as he should elect. The treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars to pay the same. A recruiting committee of one from each school-district was appointed. On the 2d of August Hon. A. H. Bullock addressed a large meeting of citizens "with characteristic force

* A full company was not formed at this time, but a number of young men enlisted in the Second Regiment then forming by Colonel, afterwards General, Gordon.

and persuasiveness." September 13th, Voted, to pay a bounty to each volunteer for nine months' service.

1863. March —, Voted, not to collect poll taxes assessed upon volunteers, and to refund the same to those by whom it has been paid. The payment of State aid to soldiers' families was continued.

1864. Meetings of citizens were held in April, May, and June to raise money by subscription to encourage recruiting and pay bounties, which was subsequently refunded by vote of the town. July 30th, The bounty to three-years volunteers was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and seven thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same.

Meetings were held frequently by the citizens during the year to devise means to raise money to encourage recruiting and to fill the quota of the town. Money was also voted by the town for the same purposes.

Winchendon furnished about two hundred and ninety-four men for the war, and had a surplus of sixteen over and above all demands. Six were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-two thousand and forty-three dollars and fifty-six cents ($22,043.56). In addition to this, $1,000 were contributed privately by citizens to pay bounties.

The amount of money expended by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $875.81; in 1862, $4,190.01; in 1863, $6,446.50; in 1864, $4,200.00; in 1865, $1,739.94. Total amount, $17,452.26.

The ladies of Winchendon performed good service for the soldiers during the whole of the war. The amount of money collected by them in aid of the sick and wounded, and the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, amounted to $2,276.65.

WORCESTER. — Incorporated as a town Oct. 15, 1684. Population in 1860, 24,960; in 1865, 30,058. Valuation in 1860, $17,626,453; in 1865, $19,701,244.

The city officers in 1861 were: Isaac Davis, mayor;

Merrick Bemis, Harrison Bliss, Leonard W Sturtevant, Chas. B. Pratt, Isaac Goddard, Stephen Taft, Samuel B. Heywood, George Hobbs, aldermen. 1862, P. Emory Aldrich, mayor; Merrick Bemis, Lucius W Pond, Adam Harrington, Samuel D. Harding, Francis Strong, Charles B. Pratt, George Chandler, Benjamin Walker, aldermen. 1863, D. Waldo Lincoln, mayor; Merrick Bemis, Charles A. Wheeler, Harrison Bliss, Leonard W Sturtevant, Frank H. Kelley, George Crompton, Charles B. Pratt, Elijah B. Stoddard, George Hobbs, aldermen. 1864, D. Waldo Lincoln, mayor; Charles A. Wheeler, Harrison Bliss, Calvin Dyer, Frank H. Kelley, George Crompton, Stephen Taft, Elijah B. Stoddard, George Hobbs, aldermen. 1865, Phineas Ball, mayor; Henry B. Hakes, Walter Bigelow, Calvin Dyer, Charles W Rugg, E. C. Cleveland, Henry Goddard, Edwin Morse, Harrison Bliss, aldermen.

The city-clerk during all these years was Samuel Smith. The city-treasurer during the same period was George W. Wheeler.

1861. A special meeting of the city council was held on the 17th of April, "to see what measures if any shall be taken to provide for and aid the families of such of the troops of the city as have been or hereafter may be called into the service of the country, and to provide uniforms and supplies for such members of the companies as may need them." Four thousand dollars were appropriated in aid of the families of the soldiers, and a committee of five was appointed to disburse the money. The following resolution was passed: —

Resolved, That as an expression of our fidelity to the Union, and of our determination to uphold the flag under whose folds we have achieved all that is great and glorious in our history, the committee on public buildings are hereby requested to cause the American Flag to be kept floating from the flag-staff in the park until otherwise ordered.

In the event of the company known as the "Emmet Guards" being ordered to proceed to the front, the mayor was authorized to draw from the city treasury three hundred dollars for the benefit of the men. April 29th, Three thousand dollars were

appropriated for uniforms and outfits for the companies belonging to the city that had been called into active service. The money was to be divided *per capita* among the men. A New-Hampshire regiment in passing through Worcester on its way to Washington was hospitably received and entertained by the citizens, for which the city government, May 27th, passed a vote of thanks and assumed the payment of the expenses "of the reception and collation." July 8th, A committee was appointed "to make arrangements to give the 'Worcester Light Infantry' and the 'Emmet Guards'* a suitable reception on their return from the war." Another committee was appointed to carry into effect the act of the Legislature concerning the payment of State aid. November 11th, Lieutenant J. William Grout, of Company D, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, having been killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and his body having been brought home to Worcester for burial, the city council passed the following resolution : —

Resolved, That the city council deplore the loss of this young, heroic, and accomplished officer, and deeply sympathize with his afflicted family in their bereavement, and that as a token of respect to his memory the city council will attend his funeral.

1862. February 3d, Twelve thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid to soldiers' families, which the treasurer was authorized to borrow. July 14th, Twenty-six thousand dollars were appropriated to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars "to every inhabitant of the city, to the number of two hundred and sixty-one, who shall enlist for three years into the service of the United States on or before the fourth day of August next," to be paid when mustered in and credited to the quota of the city. August 27th, The same bounty was ordered to be paid to volunteers in the nine-months service. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same, and "for war contingencies." December 15th, The order to pay bounties to more nine-months men was rescinded. The payment to volunteers for three years' service was continued.

1863. January 26th, Ten thousand dollars were appropri-

* Three-months companies.

ated for the payment of State aid to the families and dependants of volunteers, and on the 13th of April the additional sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the same purpose. June 15th, The military committee of the government were authorized to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the regiments and companies of re-enlisted veterans on their return home on furlough. July 13th, It was —

Ordered, That the mayor be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be paid the expense of the band, firing minute guns, tolling the bells, and other incidental expenses attending the funeral of the late Colonel George H. Ward, and to draw his warrant upon the treasurer accordingly.*

July 27th, Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to the families of men who might be drafted. October 26th, The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted : —

Whereas the President of the United States by his proclamation has called for three hundred thousand volunteers to re-enforce our armies, and whereas the honor of our city and the interest of our citizens, as well as duty to the country and our brave soldiers already in the field, imperatively require that the quota of Worcester should be promptly furnished by voluntary enlistments ; therefore —

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of Worcester, so soon as the official call and order of the Government is received, to assemble together for the purpose of appealing to the patriotism of the people to furnish men to re-enforce our armies, and to express their determination to stand by and support the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That the city council will afford every possible aid to the National and State authorities, and will cordially co-operate with the people in raising the number of volunteers apportioned to the city.

1864. January 25th, The military committee were directed to make arrangements " for a proper reception of our returning volunteers of the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, and other regi-

* Colonel Ward commanded the Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. He was a citizen of the city of Worcester, and his regiment was recruited in that county.

ments." March 21st, The committee on public buildings was directed to rent certain rooms for a "Soldiers' Rest," to be placed under the charge of "The Ladies' Soldiers-Relief Committee." April 4th, The bounty to be paid to volunteers for three years' military service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and was so continued until the end of the war. May 30th, The following resolution was passed: —

Whereas the sad intelligence has been received of the death of Major Dexter S. Parker, and Lieutenant-Colonel William W. Green, Jr.; therefore —

Resolved, That as a small tribute of respect to the memory of these distinguished officers and citizens who have so early and willingly sacrificed their lives in the defence of our country, the military committee, in behalf of the City Government, tender the relatives of the deceased a public funeral of these officers, and that suitable and proper arrangements be made for the solemn occasion.*

June 13th, A resolution similar in language was passed in regard to the death of Henry McConville, Adjutant of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, who was mortally wounded June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va., and died June 12th, 1864. Several other votes were passed during the remainder of the war in regard to soldiers' bounties, State aid to their families, and concerning setting off a lot in Hope Cemetery as a burial place for the heroic dead of Worcester.

Worcester furnished four thousand two hundred and twenty-seven men for the war, which was a surplus of two hundred and fifty-five over and above all demands. Two hundred and thirteen were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was one hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars ($169,892.00).

The whole amount of money expended by the city during the

* Major Parker, Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, died in Washington, D. C., June 30, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864. Lieut. Col. Green, of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment New York Volunteers, died at New Orleans, La., May 13th, of wounds received at the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864.

war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, $7,038.26; in 1862, $30,000,00; in 1863, $39,414.37; in 1864, $50,000.00; in 1865, $37,500.00. Total amount, $163,952.63.

The ladies of Worcester were not behind any in the Commonwealth in Christian and patriotic efforts in behalf of the soldiers. Besides the work performed by a society called the Soldiers' Relief, the members of which were of different religious denominations, much good work was done by ladies attached to some of the religious societies. It appears by a report made at the close of the war that the Ladies' Relief Committee had received during its existence fourteen thousand and thirty-three dollars. This, however, was but a moiety of what was contributed. It would be a low estimate to place the value of the articles which were furnished by them, and which were not purchased by money contributed for the purpose, at fifteen thousand dollars, thus making an aggregate value of contributions of nearly thirty thousand dollars. As an evidence of what was done during the war, we quote from the annual report made in 1862: Quilts, 362; blankets, 155; sheets, 893; pillow cases, 961; shirts, 1,333; flannel and cotton drawers, 728; dressing gowns, 163; pairs socks, 1,406; pairs mittens, 1,032; towels, 1,244; handkerchiefs, 1,026; red flannel aprons, 168; pillows, 319; calico pillow covers, 67; pairs slippers, 312; sleeping caps, 68; bed sacks, 50; eye shades, 56; tea kettles, 88; sick feeders, 12; gas heaters, 14; together with a large amount of garments, partly worn, such as coats, pants, vests, etc. Great quantities of tea, coffee, chocolate, sugar, lemons, jellies, wines, bandages, lint, books, magazines, newspapers, sponges, splints, etc., were contributed. Through the efforts of the ladies of Worcester connected with the Relief Committee, the "Soldiers' Rest" was established in 1862, for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers passing through the city on their way home, and who were obliged to wait for the trains. There they were provided with refreshments and made comfortable during their stay. Mr. Charles W. Freeland gave the use of the rooms without pay. The "Rest" was under the general

superintendence of Mrs. Thomas C. Bond. It is believed that, during the years which the "Rest" was open, three thousand soldiers were entertained and cared for in it.

A county fair held by the Ladies' Soldiers-Relief Society netted six thousand dollars, which was equally divided between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. "A Children's Lint Society" was organized in a portion of the town known as New Worcester, by which lint was prepared for use in the hospitals.

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